

ASSAMESE, ITS FORMATION AND DEVELOPMENT

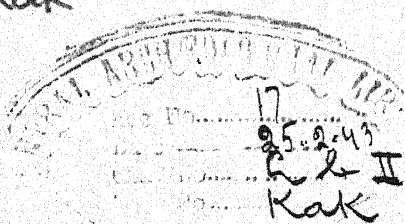
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A scientific treatise on the history and philology of
the Assamese language, being a thesis approved for
the Ph.D. Degree of the Calcutta University in 1935.

By

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"Language, like the rocks, is strewn with the fossilised wrecks of former conditions of society."

—A. H. Sayce.

TO

Dr. John Richard Cunningham,

C.I.E., M.A., LL.D., I.E.S. (Retd.)

*Director of Public Instruction, Assam,
1912-1931,*

with veneration.

*Gauhati, Assam,
March 15, 1941.*

B. K.

PUBLISHERS' NOTE

The publication of Dr. Banikanta Kakati's *Assamese, Its Formation and Development* is in consonance with the aims and objects of the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies in Assam, as the book marks a distinct achievement in the history of Assamese scholarship. It deals, as the title indicates, with the growth of the Assamese language, and the treatment of the subject has been carried out throughout on approved scientific lines ; and as such the book will be helpful to the study of the development of other allied Indian languages. Besides, Assamese has been subjected to various misrepresentations specially regarding its status as a distinct language, as it had hitherto been mainly handled by inexperienced writers who possess neither critical acumen nor the required knowledge of Assamese and its affinities. Dr. Kakati establishes for the first time the individuality of Assamese, placing it in the proper perspective of its sister languages. Dr. Kakati has analysed the different sources from which Assamese has derived its vocabulary, and formulated the changes which the original words have undergone in their Assamese forms. The traces left behind in Assamese words of different influences exhibit the variety of the contact of the Assamese speakers with different races and cultures. The Aryan, the non-Aryan and the Austric have freely contributed to the richness of the Assamese vocabulary, which has been found adequate for the purpose of expounding abstract truths as well as for describing realistic scenes.

Dr. Kakati breaks an entirely a new ground, and we only hope that the dialects and sub-dialects spoken in the tribal areas of Assam will be subjected to similar scrutiny, and for this we shall require a continuous band of well-equipped scholars, and decades of philological investigation on scientific lines. It can be predicted that the present publication will serve, for many long years to come, as a model, guide and stimulus to such investigation. As far as the Department

of Historical and Antiquarian Studies is concerned it will always consider it a part of its duty if it can in any way inspire the compilation or be instrumental in the publication of scholarly and scientific treatises like the present one of Dr. Kakati.

It can be added that Dr. Kakati's book was approved for the Ph.D. Degree of the University of Calcutta in 1935, the examiners being Dr. J. Bloch of Paris University, Dr. S. K. Chatterji of Calcutta University, and the late Dr. A. C. Woolner of the Punjab University.

Assam Secretariat,
Shillong,
March 17, 1941.

S. K. BHUYAN,
*Honorary Provincial Director of the Department
of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Assam.*

PREFACE

The following pages, representing an effort at drawing up a preliminary sketch of the principal sounds and forms of the Assamese language, were accepted as a thesis for the Ph.D. degree of the Calcutta University, 1935.

Assamese has been very little studied abroad. It has not even been mentioned in the existing comparative grammars of the N.I.A. languages. In a work on pure linguistics, it was for the first time noticed in Dr. S. K. Chatterji's *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language*, 1926. But that great work being mainly devoted to the examination of the growth and structure of the Bengali language, Assamese forms have been brought in here and there for the sake of comparison or amplification of some points. Assamese forms have also been similarly treated in Grierson's *Modern Indo-Aryan Vernaculars* (Supplement, Indian Antiquary, 1931-1933).

Even by itself Assamese has been very insufficiently examined. The first grammatical notice of Assamese was taken by R v. N. Brown, in his *Grammatical Notes on Assamese Language*, 1848. These notes were primarily meant for the American Baptist Missionaries, and were accordingly short. Prof. Nicholl summarised the main features of spoken Assamese in his work *Manual of the Bengali language including Assamese Grammar*, in 1894. Two native grammarians, Hem Chandra Barua and Satyanatha Bara, wrote two grammars in Assamese; but good as these vernacular grammars are in their own way, they are elementary and meant for school boys, and are scarcely of any use to advanced students of historical grammar. In 1936, as these pages were being made ready for the press, was published Mr. Kaliram Medhi's *Asam y  Vy kar na  ru Bh    tatva*, written in Assamese. It is an ambitious work and is supposed to be written on historical principles. But though it contains a mass of early Assamese forms, the mode of approach to the subject is far from scientific and it does not place this publication under any obligation.

Though modern Assamese has been largely overshadowed by its more powerful and prosperous western neighbour, Bengali, yet it occupies an important place in the group of N.I.A. languages. In point of antiquity, it had the honour of being noted by Hiuen Ts'ang when he visited Kāmarūpa in the 7th century. He perhaps referred to some individuality of the Kāmarūpa (early Assamese) language when he spoke of it as "slightly differing" from that of Mid-India. From the fourteenth century onwards, Assamese developed a rich and varied popular literature in poetry, prose and drama. In the latter two items, prose and drama, early Assamese seems to have been ahead of other contemporary vernaculars.

Assamese has thus preserved in earlier records sufficient materials for a historical study of the easternmost N.I.A. vernacular. Its lexical wealth is also vast and varied. Up till now three comprehensive dictionaries have been published. The first was the Assamese-English Dictionary of M. Bronson, 1867; the second was that of Hem Chandra Barua, the grammarian, published, 1900; the third is a comprehensive Assamese-English Dictionary published under the auspices of Asam Sāhitya Sabhā, 1932. The outstanding feature of all the Assamese lexicons is the sedulous care with which all homely *tbh*, and indigenous words have been faithfully registered. Learned Sanskrit words that constitute the bulk of the entries in current Bengali dictionaries have as a rule been avoided. Sanskrit words are recorded only when they have been fully Assamicised. The existing Assamese lexicons thus present a faithful picture of the language that lives on the lips of the people. But they are very poor in etymological materials. The derivations wherever suggested are more often than not fanciful. And at the present state of knowledge about Assamese such inaccuracies in lexicographers are inevitable.

From an Assamese point of view, therefore, this publication, though a record of humble works, embodies all that has ever been seriously attempted in the direction of grouping linguistic materials under different grammatical and historical categories. The materials collected here may thus be looked upon as an effort at furnishing the comparative grammarians

with systematised informations about the formation of the Assamese language.

In respect of collection of materials from early Assamese sources also, the present work may be said to be breaking fresh grounds. The printed early Assamese religious texts meant primarily for popular consumption are careless transcripts of the manuscripts without notes or glossarial indexes. In compiling early Assamese forms, whole books had not only to be read through and marked, but also to be collated with the original manuscripts now in the custody of the Kāmrūp Anusandhān Samiti at Gauhati. None of the manuscripts seems to be older than 150 years.

In the absence of any previous historical study of the language by any scholar, and in the absence also of any personal help in the matter of collection and sifting of materials, the following pages embody the results of unaided efforts on my part. The list of books separately appended shews the extent of my indebtedness for theoretical materials to the great masters of N.I.A. linguistics. But amongst them frequent references have been made to the works of Bloch, Chatterji, Grierson, and Turner as the immediate sources of information.

So far as the method of treatment is concerned I have tried to follow the foot-marks of these eminent teachers.

The incentive to undertake this work came from Dr. S. K. Chatterji, M.A., Lit.D. (London), Khaira Professor of Indian Linguistics, Calcutta University. He has all through helped me with valuable suggestions in every conceivable shape and form. My indebtedness to him is beyond measure.

The first draft of the manuscript was presented to Dr. S. K. Chatterji for kind revision. He very patiently read through the entire manuscript and marked out certain faults of omission and commission. The revised manuscript prepared under his guidance and supervision was then sent over under his direction to Dr. J. Bloch (Paris), for such further suggestions and illumination as he only could give. Dr. Bloch

took infinite pains to read through the entire hand-written script and mark certain points that he considered doubtful or uncertain. He condescended also to offer various suggestions. Certain sections have accordingly been rewritten and others newly added under his inspiration. His suggestions on specific points have been duly acknowledged. For the rest and also for the generosity with which he responded to the supplication of an unknown worker, I cherish the abiding gratitude of a humble learner towards the great teacher that he is.

I am, however, personally responsible for all possible shortcomings in the book in its present form. Faults wherever found must surely be due to my failure to fully appraise the suggestions received.

The title *Assamese, Its Formation and Development* has been suggested by Dr. S. K. Chatterji. Though the present book is not a full-fledged formation and development, the suggested title seems appropriate to me as it is reminiscent to me of the two great works, *La Formation de la Langue Marathe* and *The Origin and Development of the Bengali Language* from which light and direction have been constantly sought.

In respect of derivation of the *tbbh.* elements the existing terminologies, O.I.A., M.I.A., and N.I.A., have been adopted. Since it has been assumed that Assamese is derived from a Sanskrit-like language, under O.I.A. have been included words that appear in a Sanskritised garb in Sanskrit dictionaries whatever their probable origin may be. Thus, for example, Assamese *kaṭārī*, a knife, has been affiliated to Skt. *kaṭṭārikā*, rather than to *kartarikā*, though *kaṭṭārikā* has been Sanskritised from a Prakritic source. In this respect I have followed Dr. Turner's example in his *Nepali Dictionary* where he derives *kaṭārī* from Skt. *kaṭṭārikā*, though in his Index he has placed *kaṭṭārī*, under Prakrit heading. In these pages Assamese words have been as far as possible derived from the nearest Sanskritised forms without any attempt at tracing the possible sources of the corresponding Sanskrit vocables except of course where the formations are of palpable *deśya* origin.

Under section on non-Aryan Correspondences parallelisms have been shewn between Assamese and non-Aryan forms. But in the body of the text, Assamese words have been equated to Sanskrit formations wherever available rather than to non-Aryan parallels. Classification of Sanskrit vocabulary is a vast issue, and that has been regarded as beyond the immediate scope of this publication.

In the body of the text references to authorities have been indicated by the names of the authors followed by section marks, and not by the names of their publications which have been separately listed under a different heading. The letters T. and P. after derivations refer to the authorities of Turner and Pischel. The name of Dr. Bloch without section marks following refers to his communicated views and that with section marks following to his work, *La Formation de la Langue Marathe*.

Though the manuscript was made ready for the press in the summer of 1936, publication could not be arranged for, for want of funds. A grant towards publication was sanctioned by the Government of Assam with the Hon'ble Mr. G. N. Bordoloi, M.A., B.L., as Premier and Education Minister, 1939. The task of publication was entrusted to the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies, Government of Assam, Gauhati. The manuscript was accordingly made over to the press in the summer of 1939. But war broke out immediately after, and necessary matrixes for the Linotype could not be imported from abroad at a reasonable cost, and the Government grant lapsed; but in the mean time the Hon'ble Mr. R. K. Choudhury, B.L., became Education Minister, and he generously restored the grant. My respectful thanks are due to both the Education Ministers.

It took a long time for the press to prepare locally some of the most necessary matrixes (there was not time enough to prepare all of them) and the printing could not be begun till late in the summer of 1940.

The proprietor (Mr. G. Srinivasachari, B.A.) and the printers of the G. S. Press deserve special thanks. The

manuscript was prepared primarily for loose set-up. In the linotype set-up certain handicaps were felt in the matter of free corrections of proofs. But the press authorities ungrudgingly gave me as much freedom as I would like to exercise in correcting irregularities, and Mr. G. Srinivasachari himself volunteered personal attention to the proofs. Prompt attention was given to all corrections by the printing authorities. Any printing irregularity, therefore, wherever detected, should be attributed to oversight on my part rather than to the negligence of the printers.

I have to thank several friends and well wishers from whom I received help and encouragement towards completion and publication of this book. The foremost amongst them are Dr. D. Thomson, M.A., B.Sc., Ph.D., Principal, Cotton College, (1926-1933) ; Mr. S. C. Roy, M.A. (Lond.), Principal, Cotton College, (1933-1940) ; Prof. A. T. Chatterji, M.A., (now retired) ; Prof. P. C. Roy, M.A., (now retired) ; Prof. B. M. Sen, M.A. ; Prof. M. N. Goswami, M.A., B.L. ; Mr. O. K. Das, B.A., M.L.A., Mr. H. C. Barua, B.L. ; the Hon'ble Rai Bahadur Mr. H. P. Barua, M.A., B.L. ; Mr. N. K. Dutta, M.L.A.

My thanks are due also to the authorities of the Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies : Rai Bahadur Dr. S. K. Bhuyan, M.A., B.L., Ph.D., (Lond.), Honorary Provincial Director ; Mr. S. K. Dutta, B.Sc., (Lond.), Bar-at-Law, Honorary Deputy Director ; Mr. B. K. Barua, M.A., B.L., Honorary Assistant Director, for making all necessary arrangements for the publication of the book.

The Honorary Assistant Director Mr. B. K. Barua, also Lecturer of Assamese, Cotton College, prepared the Word-Index with the help of Mr. Upendra Chandra Lekharu, M.A., B.L., Assistant Lecturer of Assamese, Cotton College, and Mr. Atul Chandra Barua, B.A., an ex-student of the College. My thanks are due to all these friends for the help proffered.

Cotton College,
Gauhati, Assam,
March 15, 1941.

BANIKANTA KAKATI.

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ABBREVIATIONS

Ap.	:	Apabhraṃśa.
As.	:	Assamese.
Austr.	:	Austrian.
Bih.	:	Bihārī.
Bḍ.	:	Boḍo.
Bg.	:	Bengali.
Bhoj.	:	Bhojpurī.
Br.	:	Brajabhākhā.
D.	:	Deśī.
E. As.	:	Early Assamese.
E. Bg.	:	Early Bengali.
E. H.	:	Eastern Hindi.
F. L. M.	:	Formation de la Langue Marathe.
G.	:	Gujrātī.
H. C.	:	Hema Chandra.
Hon.	:	Honorific.
Inf.	:	Inferior.
K. A. S.	:	Kāmrūp Anusāndhān Samiti.
Kmpī.	:	Kāmrūpī.
Khas.	:	Khāsī.
L. S. I.	:	Linguistic Survey of India.
L. W.	:	Loan Word.
M.	:	Mārāṭhī.
Mag.	:	Magahī.
Maith.	:	Maithilī.
M. I. A.	:	Middle Indo-Aryan.
Mid. As.	:	Middle Assamese.
Mid. Bg.	:	Middle Bengali.
Mod. As.	:	Modern Assamese.
Mod. Bg.	:	Modern Bengali.
Mḍ.	:	Muṇḍārī.
Mw.	:	Mārwarī.
N. Nep.	:	Nepali.
N. I. A.	:	New Indo-Aryan.
O.	:	Oṛiyā.

O. D. B. L.	:	Origin and Development of the Bengali Language.
O. I. A.	:	Old Indo-Aryan.
P.	:	Pānjābī.
P. A. P. D.	:	Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India.
Pl.	:	Plural.
S.	:	Sindhī.
Sg.	:	Singular.
St. Coll.	:	Standard Colloquial.
Sts.	:	Semi-tatsama.
T.	:	Thāi.
Tbh.	:	Tadbhava.
Ts.	:	Tatsama.
W. H.	:	Western Hindi.

Other localised abbreviations like pres. indic. for present indicative ; imp. for imperative, etc., will be clearly understood from the context and are not separately explained.

SIGNS

- > means *gives, leads to, is changed to*, etc.
- < means *comes from, is derived from*, etc.
- * before a word or affix indicates a hypothetical form not preserved in literature but reconstructed.
- ? before a word or form indicates doubt as to the form proposed or to the form being the source of the word or connected with the word under discussion.
- √ means root.
- + joins up the component parts which are the basis of a Modern Indo-Aryan or other word.
- the hyphen: used to analyse words into their roots and affixes. When a word is given with a hyphen at the end, it indicates merely the base form to which the other additions or suffixes or inflexions were made. Prefixes have a hyphen after them, and suffixes and inflexions before them.
- / divides a word into syllables; when it stands between two vowels as in *o/i*, it means "when *o* in one syllable is followed by *i* in a succeeding syllable."

TRANSLITERATION

The mode of transliteration of Skt. and Pkt. words is the same as in Pischel's *Grammatik der Prakrit Sprachen*. The Skt. diphthongs *āi*, *āu* have been written as *ai*, *au*, and the long vowels *ē*, *ō*, written as *e*, *o*. In Pkt. words the short quantity has been used only to illustrate phonetic variations. In other places it has been dropped. Skt. words with both *b*, *v*; *s*, *ś*, have been indifferently spelt as the phonetic values of (*b*, *v*), (*s*, *ś*) are the same in As.

The phonetic symbols wherever used are an approximation to those employed by the International Phonetic Association. As the phonetic symbols had to be locally prepared to fit into Linotype machine, they could not often be properly shaped: thus (ŋ) stands for the guttural nasal; (ɛ̃) stands for the nasalised (ɛ); ə stands for the neutral vowel: glottal *h* has been shewn as ʔ.

In Assamese words, final *-a* has been dropped in transliteration as it remains quiescent in pronunciation. Whenever its presence to the eye has to be noted, it has been shewn as *-a*. It has been transliterated as *-ā*, wherever its distinct sound has been preserved; e.g. *bhok*; *mand*; *pārā*. The letter *a'* shews the elision of a following mutating vowel *i* and has the sound of *ö*; e.g., *ca't* (*cōt*).

In nasalised *~v*, *~y*, *~w*, the nasalising sign has to be placed at the side instead of at the top, to accommodate the press; nasalised *α* has been written as *ã* in the table of vowels.

Initial Skt. *y*-, in *ts.* and *sts.* Assamese words has been transliterated as *j*- as that is its sound value in Assamese words. In other places it has been retained. Glide sounds have been denoted by *-ỵ-*, *-ẉ-*.

The guttural spirant value in Assamese of Skt. sibilants *s*, *ś*, *ṣ* has been shewn by *-x-*.

INTRODUCTION.

I. A RAPID SKETCH OF THE HISTORY OF THE LANGUAGE.

(A) "*Assam*" and "*Assamese*".

1. Assamese is the easternmost New Indo-Aryan language spoken in the Assam valley districts with Lakhimpur in the extreme east and Goālpārā in the extreme west. It meets Bengali in the west and is surrounded on all sides by speeches belonging to altogether different families of which the principal are the Tibeto-Burman and the Khāsi (of the Mon-Khmer family). In the area in which it is spoken it is not the only vernacular. It is a language of the plains. Everywhere its home as a vernacular is bounded by the hills lying on the north and on the south between which the river Brahmaputra takes its westerly course.

2. The word *Assamese* is an English one, built on the same principle as *Cingalese*, *Canarese*, etc. It is based on the English word *Assam* by which the tract consisting of the Brahmaputra valley is known. But the people themselves call their country *Āsām* and their language *Āsāmīyā*. (L.S.I. Vol. I. p. 393).

The word *Assam* was connected with the Shan invaders of the Brahmaputra Valley. Since 1228 the easternmost part of the valley came under the domination of a section of the great Thāi (Tāi) or Shan race which spreads eastwards from the border of Assam over nearly the whole of further India and far into the interior of China. It seems curious that while the Shan invaders called themselves *Tāi* (Gait : p. 245) they came to be referred to as *Āsām*, *Āsām*, *Asām* and *Acām*, by the natives of the province. In *Darrang Rāj Vamśābali*, a chronicle of the Koch kings by Sūryya Khari Daibajña, composed in the sixteenth century, the word *Āsām* has all through been employed as a term of reference to the conquer-

ing Shans. In *Sankar Carit*, by Daityāri Ṭhākura of the seventeenth century, the Shans have been variously designated as *Āsām*, *Āsām*, *Asām*. In *Kāmṛūpar Burāñji*, of a much later date, occurs the form *Ācām* also.

No satisfactory explanation has yet been offered by historians as to how the term *Āsām* with variants came to be applied to the tribe. Grierson notes that the word *Shan* is a Burmese corruption of the original word *Sham*. (L.S.I., Vol. II. p. 59). Dr. P. C. Bagchi equates Shan with *Sien-Syam* (*Syam* of the Khmer inscriptions and *Sien* of the Chinese sources) and traces *Āhōm*, the modern Assamese designation of the Tāi people, to *Sien-Syam* (P. C. Bagchi: Foreword to *The Indian Colony of Siam* by P. N. Bose p. vii).

3. The modern Assamese word *Āhōm*, by which the Tāi people are known evidently goes back to early Assamese *Āsām*; *Āsām* > *Āsam* > *Āham*, *Āhōm*. The last syllable of *Āsām* might very well be connected with *Sham* but the initial vowel *Ā-*, would remain unexplained, *Ā-*, as a prefix having a privative or derogatory significance. Following the tradition of the *Āhōms* themselves, Sir Edward Gait suggests that the term *Asām* in the sense of "unequaled" or "peerless" was applied to the Shans by the local tribes in token of their admiration of the way in which the Shans first conquered and then conciliated them. Though the rude Mongolian tribes could not have been expected to be acquainted with a learned Sanskrit derivative like *Asām*, yet Sir Edward considers it very probable that this derivation is after all the right one,—in whatever way the word might have come into use (*History of Assam*, p. 246). In slight amplification of Sir Edward's conclusion it may be added that *Āsāma*, peerless, may be a latter-day Sanskritisation of some earlier form like *Āchām*. In Tāi (*Āhōm*), $\sqrt{\text{Chām}}$, means "to be defeated". With the privative Assamese prefix *Ā-*, the whole formation *Āsām* would mean "undefeated," "conquerors," being thus a hybrid equivalent of the word *Thāi* (Tāi) meaning "free" as opposed to *Camuwā* (**Cāmuwā* < **Chāmuwā*), an *Āhōm* subject of a respectable

*Prof. (now Dr.) S. K. Bhuyan notes in his introduction to *Tungkhungia Buranji* (pp. xxix, xxx) that the adult popu-

status.* The presence of forms like *Āsām*, *Ācām* in early Assamese seems to lend support to this view. Skt. *Asāma* could have given a *sts.* form like *Āsam* but hardly *Āsām*.

4. The Shans built their kingdom and consolidated their power in Eastern Assam with the modern town of Śibsāgara as their capital and brought the whole tract down to the border of the modern district of Kām̐rūp permanently under their sway. It was towards the close of their reign that modern Kām̐rūp came within the compass of the Shan rule, but even then the Shan domination in Kām̐rūp was fitful and it was often challenged by contending powers.

The word *Asām* was first applied to the Shans and subsequently to the country they conquered, viz. the regions east of the present district of Kām̐rūp. Its use was afterwards expanded and it included the whole of the Brahmaputra valley when the province was constituted by the British in 1874. It should be noted, however, as a phonetic vagary that the name of the country still remains *Āsām* (pron. *āxām*), but the conquerors' name undergoes further phonetic modifications and becomes *Ahām*, *Āham*, *Āhōm*. In modern Assamese the Shans are invariably designated as *Āhōms*. As *Shan* is a wide term, they will in the following pages be referred to as *Āhōms*.

(B) *The Affinities of Assamese.*

5. Assamese is very little known abroad. The province of Assam being cut off from the rest of Northern India by its

lation of Assam was divided into *Khels* or groups having to render specific service to the state such as arrow-making, boat-building etc. The *Chamuwās* or higher ranks of subjects were exempted from personal service. He further defines the position of a *Chamuwā* as an Ahom subject of a higher status than the *Kāri Pāiks*, the arrow-making subjects. The *Chamuwās* were holders of offices or were employed as goldsmiths and artisans and were ordinarily exempted from manual service. They were also called *Apāikān Chamuwās* (*Ibid.* Glossary, p. 237) evidently as different from other *Chamuwās* or subjects who had to render specific services as *Pāiks*. (An adult male was called a *Pāik*).

powerful neighbour Bengal, the Assamese language is commonly believed to be an off-shoot or sub-dialect of Bengali. This misunderstanding is largely due to the territorial redistribution under the British rule. The whole of North Bengal including Koch-Bihar, Rangpur, Jalpāiguri and also perhaps Dinājpur, should have been included with Assam and the modern district of Sylhet which forms a part of political Assam should have been joined to Bengal, if the territorial readjustment were to be made on the basis of linguistic homogeneity. Such territorial distribution would have given a proper perspective to the formation and development of the Assamese language.

6. The province was differently called in different historical periods. Its most ancient name was Prāg-jyotiṣapura. By this name it is referred to in the two great epics—the *Rāmāyaṇa* and the *Mahābhārata* and in the main Purāṇas,—the *Harivaṃśa*, the *Viṣṇupurāṇa* and the *Brahmāṇḍapurāṇa*. In classical literature both Prāg-jyotiṣa and Kāmarūpa occur as alternative names of the country. Kālidāsa refers to it by both the designations (*Raghuvamśa* : Canto 4 ; Slokas, 81, 83). In epigraphic records the name Kāmarūpa was first mentioned in the Allahabad Inscription of Samudra Gupta in the fifth century. (Fleet : *Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*, Vol. III. p. 8).

When Hiuen Ts'ang visited the country in 643 A.D. he knew it as *Ka-mo-lu-p'o* (Kāmarūpa). Its western boundary was the river Karatoyā in North Bengal. "The pilgrim crossed a large river and came to Ka-mo-lu-p'o". "The river *Ka-lo-tu* (Karatoyā) may be the large river of the present passage" (Watters: Vol. II. pp. 186, 187). According to the authority of Sanskrit *Kālikāpurāṇa* (supposedly of the 10th century) and of *Yoginī Tantra* (supposedly of the 16th. century)—both mainly devoted to giving geographical accounts of the land, the name of the region east of the river Karatoyā in North Bengal to the river Dikkara (Dikrāi) in Eastern Assam, was Kāmarūpa and its permanent western boundary had been the river Karatoyā since the times of Narakāsura and Bhagadatta of Kurukṣetra fame.

7. Whatever be the backward time limit of the river Karatoyā having formed the western boundary of ancient Prāgyotiṣa or Kāmarūpa, it is certain that in Hiuen Ts'ang's time it marked the westernmost frontier of the Kāmarūpa kingdom. It was of the language of the people of this kingdom when he said that "their speech differed a little from that of Mid-India. (Watters: Vol. II. p. 186). It was under the patronage of kings outside the western limit of modern Assam,—under the patronage of the kings of Kāmatāpur, fourteen miles to the south west of Coch-Bihar, that the earliest Assamese books were written. Even now the spoken language of North Bengal and western Assam (districts of Kāmrūp and Goālpārā) is substantially the same and seems to form one dialect group. The points of difference between this western Assamese dialect and the standard colloquial of eastern Assam have been noted below (§§. 33 ff.).

8. The great author of The Linguistic Survey did not leave unnoticed the linguistic unity of North Bengal and Assam and he pointed to Māgadhi as the common source of all the eastern dialects. "Māgadhi was the principal dialect which corresponded to the old Eastern Prākṛit. East of Magadha lay the Gauḍa or Prācyā Apabhraṃśa the head quarter of which was at Gaur in the present district of Malda. It spread to the South and South-East and here became the parent of modern Bengali. Besides spreading southwards Gauḍa Apabhraṃśa also spread to the east keeping north of the Ganges and is there represented at the present day by Northern Bengali and in the valley of Assam by Assamese. North Bengal and Assam did not get their language from Bengal proper but directly from the west. Māgadhi Apabhraṃśa, in fact, may be considered as spreading out eastwards and southwards in three directions. To the North-East it developed into Northern Bengali and Assamese, to the south into Oriya and between the two into Bengali. Each of these three descendants is equally directly connected with the common immediate parent and hence we find North Bengali agreeing in some respects rather with Oriya, spoken far away to the south

than with the Bengali of Bengal proper of which it is usually classed as a sub-dialect" (L.S.I. Vol. I, Part I, pp. 125-126).

9. Dr. S. K. Chatterji basing his conclusions on the materials accumulated in L.S.I., Part I, and other monographs on the Bengali dialects, divides Eastern Mag. Pkt. and Ap. into four dialect groups. (1) *Rāḍha* dialects which comprehend Western Bengali which gives standard Bengali colloquial and *Oṛiyā* in the South West. (2) *Varendra* dialects of North Central Bengal. (3) *Kāmarūpa* dialects which comprehend Assamese and the dialects of North Bengal. (4) *Vaṅga* dialects which comprehend the dialects of East Bengal. (O.D.B.L., Vol. I. p. 140). It would thus appear that there is no question of one dialect group having sprung out of another. They are all related to one another as having emanated from one centre of radiation and yet following their own lines of development.

10. The question was once hotly discussed in the press whether Asamese was or was not a sub-dialect of Bengali. Sir G. A. Grierson dismissed it by his now proverbial comparison of a hill and a mountain.

In describing, however, the formation of the Assamese language, its exact relationship to its powerful neighbour Bengali cannot be left undefined. The comparative obscurity of Assamese and the spread of a powerful Bengali literature almost all over the globe gives an impression to foreigners that Assamese is a *patois* of Bengali.

11. Skeat's conception of a dialect may be accepted as a good working hypothesis. "When we talk of speakers of dialect, we imply that they employ a provincial method of speech to which the man who has been educated to use the language of books is unaccustomed. Such a man finds that the dialect speaker frequently uses words or modes of expression which he does not understand or which are at any rate strange to him; and he is sure to notice that such words as seem to be familiar to him are, for the most part strangely pronounced. Such differences are especially noticeable in the use of vowels and diphthongs and in the mode of intonation (Skeat: *English Dialects*. pp. 1, 2).

12. Judged by this standard, Assamese will not betray any characteristics that may be regarded as dialectal aberrations of Bengali. On the other hand, it will be found that they started on parallel lines with peculiar dialectical predispositions and often developed sharply contradictory idiosyncrasies.

13. For convenience of discussion, the main points of agreement and difference between Bengali and Assamese are grouped below :—

(i) Assamese words for *fire* and *water* are from the earliest period *zui* and *pānī*, as opposed to Bg. *āgun* and *jal*. Assamese *pānī* for *water* is common to all the dialects of Bihārī and Eastern Hindi, but *zui* for *fire* has parallels only in *joy* and *jwe* of the Bhatri dialect of Oṛiyā and in the Bhulia dialect of Eastern Hindi respectively, both south of the Vindhya.

(ii) Assamese and Bengali have contrasting systems of accentuation. Assamese follows the pan-Indian system of penultimate stress and Bengali has an initial stress (§. 158). Even in that respect Bengali differs from the Kāmrupī dialect which also has an initial stress. In this regard the most common word for 'court-yard' (corresponding to Skt. *catvāla*.) in St. Assamese, St. Bengali and Kāmrupī may be compared; e.g. St. As. *cōtāl*; St. Bg. *cātāl*; Kāmrupī: *cātāl*. In St. As. the stress on the penult shortens the previous *-a-*; in Kāmrupī, the initial stress shortens the following *-ā-*; and in Bg. there is an anticipatory lengthening of initial *a-* in a position of stress.

(iii) The genitive case affix is Bg. *-er*; As. *-ar*; but *-er* survives in As. instrumental case affix *-er-e*. Conversely also, in early As. *-erā* was the pleonastic conjunctive affix as opposed to early Bg. *-rā* with the same function, (§§. 826, 828).

(iv) The loc. affix in As. is *-t* from the earliest times. Bg. has *e*, *-te* (*-ta+e*).

(v) Present part in As. is *-ōt-* (*-anta*). Bengali has *-it-*. (§§. 791, ff.).

(vi) The past conditional in As. is expressed by the post-position *hēten* (earlier *hāte*, *hante*) after a fully conjugated

verbal root in the past. Bengali expresses the past conditional with the pres. part. base in *-it-* with personal conjugational affixes (§§. 787, ff.).

(vii) The infinitive sense is conveyed in As. by forms in *-ib-*; in Bg. by forms in *-it-* (§§. 809-813).

(viii) Assamese has a complete set of negative conjugation with the negative particle *na-* placed before the verb root. Oriyā has a negative conjugation with the verb substantive only. Bengali has no negative conjugation (§. 847).

(ix) The plural suffixes in Assamese are entirely different from those of Bengali. Some As. Pl. suffixes have affinities in the western languages (§§. 620, ff.).

(x) As. pronominal derivatives of time and place seem to have no parallel formations in Bengali (§§. 698, ff.; 711, ff.).

(xi) The type of vowel-harmony (noticed under §§. 273 ff.) where an anterior *-ā-* is shortened under the influence of a following *-ā-* in a succeeding syllable is absent in Bengali, while As. has it in common with Oriyā and in a modified form with Bihari. This often makes Assamese formations unintelligible to Bengali speaking people.

There are other types of vowel-harmony which have affinities in the west but not in Bengali. They have been noticed in proper places (§§. 261, ff.).

(xii) Assamese devised from earliest times a symbol (𑂔) for the *ψ-* glide. Bg. has no distinct symbol; it has only a spelling device to denote the glide-sound.

These are some of the most outstanding features that differentiate Assamese from Bengali. Other points of divergence and contact have been noticed in the body of the text.

14. Dr. S. K. Chatterji has often referred to forms and idioms in the *Bauddha Gān O Dohā* as sources of corresponding forms and idioms in modern Bengali though he characterises the language of *Bauddha Gān O Dohā*, as a kind of Western Apabhraṃśa from its *-u-* nominatives, its *aha-* genitives, its *-ijja-* passives and its general agreement with forms with the

literary Western Apabhraṃśa. (O.D.B.L., Vol. I., p. 112). Dr. Bloch characterising the language of the *Dohās* says,—“We may call it oriental because it is found in Eastern texts and because there are some Eastern influences, but it is not so if we wish to find in it the base of the modern Eastern languages.” (Quoted from Dr. P. C. Bagchi’s article : *The Sibilants in the Buddhist dohās : Indian Linguistics* : Vol. V parts I-VI p. 356). It has been pointed out by Dr. G. Tucci on the authority of some Tibetan manuscripts that Minanāth, one of the poets of the *Bauddha dohās*, was a fisherman from Kāmarūpa (J.A.S.B. New Series. Vol. XXVI. No. I, pp. 133, 134). All these great authorities agree about the presence of Eastern forms and influences in the language of the *dohās*. Dr. Bagchi places the date of the composition of these texts sometime between the 8th and the 10th centuries A.D. (*ibid*).

15. Certain phonological and morphological peculiarities registered in the *Bauddha dohās* have come down in an unbroken continuity through early to modern Assamese. Reference has already been made to the shortening of an anterior *-ā-* before a following *-ā-* in the next or a succeeding syllable (§. 13. xi). So far as Eastern languages are concerned, this peculiarity appears for the first time in the language of the *dohās*: e.g. *pakhā*; As. *pakhā*; Bg. *pākhā*, (*pakṣa-*). *cakā*; As. *cakā*; Bg. *cākā* (*cakra-*). *bapā*; E. As. *bapā* (Mod. As. *bōpāi*) : Bg. *bāpā*. *bhaṇḍāra* : As. *bhārāl* (Earlier, *bhaṇḍār*) Bg. *bhārār*, etc.

Assamese and the *dohās* share in common certain morphological characteristics also; viz., dative case-ending in *-lai* (As. *-lai*), e.g., *kula-lai*; *meru śikhara-lai*; Loc. ending in *-ta* (As. *-ta*), e.g., *saṅkamata*; *bāṭata*; *hārīta*. Gen. ending in *-ra* (As. *-ra*) : e.g. *sasara*; *abidara*. The Pres. Part. in *-ant-* (E. As. *-ant-*; Mod. As. *-ōt-*) : e.g., *parānte*, *jāante*, *burānte*, etc. Conjunctions in *-i-* *-ile* (As. *-i*, *-ile*) : e.g. *sunī*; *dekhi*; *bujhjhīle*; *carīle* etc.

16. All this proves only that Assamese is not an off-shoot or *patois* of Bengali but an independent speech related to Bengali, both occupying the position of dialects with reference

to some standard Magadhan Apabhraṃśa. Modern Assamese in certain respects shows a closer approximation to the forms and idioms preserved in the *dohās*.

17. The language of *Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan* which Dr. Chatterji has quoted all through as having preserved early Bengali formations tells a similar story. The *Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan* presents a mixture of dialects which have not yet started on courses of independent development but the beginnings of which seem to have been well laid down. If it be allowed to represent the Pre-Bengali and Pre-Assamese dialect groups by the unknown quantity X, then it may be said that *Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan* preserves specimens of latter-day X-dialects which in later times developed into distinctive Bengali and Assamese languages. There are often double sets of forms which are not dialectal aberrations of one another and which in distinctive Bengali and Assamese periods became distinguishing features of Bengali or Assamese; e.g., the 1st. personal affixes of the Pres. Indic. verbs are *-i*, *-ō*. (Cf. *cāhi*, *cāhō*, I seek : *kari*, *karō*, I do). Modern St. Bg. has *-i* and modern St. As. has *-ō* as 1st personal affixes in the present indicative. By origin *-i* represents M.I.A. passive in *-īai* and is preserved only in certain relics in E. As. and modern As. (§§. 752, ff.). The distinctive As. personal suffix is *-ō* (§ 760). Thus in the usages of *Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan*, *kari* is the characteristic of one dialect and *karō* that of another. A distinctive idiom was not fully evolved and the author sometimes uses one form and sometimes another for the sake of euphony.

18. *Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan* places the negative particle *na* before the conjugated verbal root as in Assamese (§§. 275, 847) and it is assimilated to the initial vowel of the conjugated root (Cf. *nahō*, I am not ; *nājānō*, I do not know). Assamese has kept up the idiom but Mod. Bg. places the negative particle after the conjugated root.

19. Of the two formations *hāte* (*hante*) and *hāite* used as post-positions to express the ablative sense, the latter (*hāite*)

is a living form in Bengali, and *hante* (*hāte*), a feature in E. As. has now dropped out of use in Mod. As.

20. So also both *-it-* and *-ib-* infinitives are found in E. Bg. and E. As. but in more distinctive periods *-it-* emerged as the infinitive in Bg. and *-ib-* as that in Assamese.

21. Thus it may be concluded that in a pre-Bengali and pre-Assamese period, there were certain dialect groups which may be designated as Eastern Magadhan Apabhraṃśa. They represented mixtures of many tongues and many forms. When they were reduced to writing, the authors often used parallel forms characteristic of different dialects without any discrimination, but with the development of linguistic self-consciousness, the forms were isolated and each dialect group became clearly demarcated and the parallel forms became leading characteristics of different dialect groups.

Dr. Chatterji has made certain valuable observations in this respect. Speaking about the Bengali dialects he says,—“The Bengali dialects cannot be referred to a single primitive Bengali speech, but they are derived from various local forms of late Magadhan Apabhraṃśa, which developed some common characteristics that may be called pan-Bengali.” (O.D.B.L., p. 139). Again, “Assamese under her independent kings and her social life entirely self-contained, became an independent speech, although her sister dialect, North Bengali, accepted the vassalage of the literary speech of Bengal.” (*ibid.* p. 148).

(C) *The Distinctive Assamese Period.*

22. The distinctive Assamese period of literature, to speak from the materials hitherto discovered, begins with the 14th century. For the convenience of grouping linguistic peculiarities, the history of the Assamese language may be broadly divided into *three* periods :—

(i) Early Assamese:—from the fourteenth to the end of the sixteenth century. This again may be split into (a) the Pre-Vaishnavite and (b) the Vaishnavite sub-periods.

(ii) Middle Assamese:—from the seventeenth to the beginning of the nineteenth century. It is a period of the prose chronicles of the Āhōm court.

(iii) Modern Assamese:—from the beginning of the nineteenth century till present times.

23. The earliest Assamese writer is Hema Sarasvatī, the author of a small poem, *Prahrāda Carita*. He makes mention of his patron, king Durlabhanārāyaṇa of Kāmatāpur, who is said to have ruled in the latter part of the 13th century. In the time of king Indranārāyaṇa of Kāmatāpur, the son of Durlabhanārāyaṇa, the two poets Harihara Vipra and Kavi-ratna Sarasvatī composed *Āsvamedha Parva* and *Jayadratha Vadha* respectively. Another poet named Rudra Kandali translated *Droṇa Parva* under the patronage of king Tāmradh-vaja of Rangpur. But the most considerable poet of the Pre-Vaishnavite sub-period is Mādhava Kandali, who rendered the entire *Rāmāyaṇa* into Assamese verse under the patronage of king Mahāmānikya, a Kāchāri king of Jayantāpura. Mādhava Kandali belonged to central Assam, now represented by the present district of Nowgong. His date has not been definitely fixed, but Śankara Deva (born in 1449 A.D.) makes respectful mention of him as an unrivalled predecessor. From linguistic peculiarities common to all Pre-Vaishnavite writers and summarised below, Mādhava Kandali can not be placed later than the fourteenth century.

24. In all these writers, the Assamese idiom seems to have been fully individualised. The language bears certain archaisms which are remarkably free from the writings of Śankara Deva and his school. The personal affixation to nouns of relationship is fully established and continues even to-day. So is an anterior *-ā-* shortened before a following *-ā-*. This also is a feature of modern Assamese phonology. But the addition of personal endings after participial tenses in *-ib-*, *-il-*, was not fully established. A good deal of fluctuations is noticeable,—the participial suffixes sometimes standing alone without any personal endings and sometimes taking them on. There is in all these writers a curious use of the conjunctive

participle, e.g., *hāni-ere* (does pierce) ; *kari-erā* (do you do) ; *gucāi-erō* (I do remove) etc. Cf. uses in Bengali *Kṛṣṇa Kīrtana* : *dī-ārā* ; *kahi-ārā* ; (do thou give ; do thou speak) (§§ 828 ff). The past participle in *-ibā-* is also found in all these writers e.g. *māribāra prajā*, the slain people ; *dibāra astra*, the weapons given. (§§ 796 ff).

25. Śankara Deva, the great Vaishnavite reformer in Assam was born in 1449 A.D. and towards the close of the century he began to compose literary works in propagation of his tenets. The religious fervour he created caught on, and innumerable books mostly in verse were composed by his followers. The archaisms noticeable in the Pre-Vaishnavite writers are entirely absent in his writings. The curious use of the conjunctive has wholly disappeared and the personal endings after participial suffixes have been definitely established.

Śankara composed also religious songs and dramas and in these compositions there is a large admixture of what is popularly known as *Braja-buli* idioms.

26. The enthusiasm for making the scriptures accessible to the people in vernacular was so great that some time after Śankara Deva, a certain teacher of the school of Śankara Deva named Bhaṭṭa Deva translated the entire *Bhagavad Gītā* and the *Bhāgavata Purāṇa* into Assamese prose in about 1593. While admirable as presenting a specimen of prose style so far back, there is hardly anything remarkable in this prose rendering from the linguistic points of view. The diction is overloaded with Sanskritic words, and the language is far less homely than the language of the verse-writers which occasionally betrays colloquialisms. The grammatical forms also do not shew any simplification towards modernism. Thus this prose does not give any idea of the spoken language of the time.

27. Two grammatical peculiarities are, however, noticeable: (1) The first personal ending in *-m-* in the future tense appears for the first time in writing side by side with the conventional *-bō* in the same discourse and under the same syntac-

tical conditions: e.g. *nu-jujhma*, I shall not fight *likhibō*, I shall write. (2) The extended forms of the personal endings of participial tenses like *-o-hō*, *lo-hō*, *bo-hō*; *ā-hā*, *lā-hā*, *bā-hā*; *li-hi*, *bi-hi* etc., are dropped altogether. It would appear that in verse compositions these forms occur owing to the exigencies of metre (§ 760).

So far literary activities were carried on in western Assam under the patronage of kings of either Kāmatāpura or Koch-Bihar. But with the consolidation of the Āhōm power in eastern Assam and the decline of the Koch kingdom in western Assam, the centre of literary importance was shifted from western to eastern Assam.

28. The Āhōms had brought with them an instinct for historical writings. In the Āhōm court, historical chronicles were at first composed in their original Tibeto-Chinese language, but when the Āhōm rulers adopted Assamese as the court language, historical chronicles began to be written in Assamese. From the beginning of the seventeenth century onwards, court chronicles were written in large numbers. One such chronicle of the early part of the seventeenth century has been printed under the auspices of the Kāmarūpa Anusandhān Samiti of Gauhati in 1922. This book has been freely quoted from in the following pages.

29. The period of chronicle-prose has been referred to as the Middle period of the language. These chronicles or *burañjis*, as they were called by the Āhōms, broke away from the style of the religious writers. The language is essentially modern and with slight alterations in grammar and spelling, the chronicles may very well pass for compositions of to-day. The plural suffixes of nouns, *-bor*, and *-hāt*, appear for the first time in these compositions. The pleonastic use of the conjunctive participles (§ 818) is well established. The conjunct consonants, of which early Assamese is full, are reduced to single ones. The transfer of plural suffixes from nouns to verbs is first noticed here (§§ 785 ff).

30. With the publication of the Bible in Assamese prose by the American Baptist Missionaries in 1819, the modern

period of Assamese begins. The Missionaries made Śibsāgar in eastern Assam the centre of their activities and used the dialect of Śibsāgar for their literary purposes. In 1846, they started a monthly periodical called *Arunodaya*, and in 1848, N. Brown published the first Assamese Grammar. The first Assamese-English dictionary compiled by M. Bronson was published by the Missionaries in 1867. Under the influence of the Missionaries, a set of native writers grew up and books and periodicals in the language of eastern Assam were multiplied. Thus the traditions of the Āhōm court supported by the mission press established the language of eastern Assam as the literary language of the entire province.

31. Owing to the levelling influence of the Āhōm court, the language of eastern Assam shews very few dialectical variations. But there is a good deal of local variations in the language of western Assam. Even within the single district of Kāmārūp, there are no less than *five* dialectical regions.

32. Western Assam was never for a long period under any dominant power. It was the cockpit of several fighting forces,—the Koches, the Muhammedans and the Āhōms, and political fortunes passed from one power to another in different times. A steady commanding central influence that gives homogeneity to manners as to speech was never built up by any ruling power in western Assam.

The dialectical forms referred to in the body of the text belong to western Assam (Kāmārūp).

II. POINTS OF DIALECTICAL DIVERGENCE.

33. Assamese may be divided dialectically into Eastern Assamese and Western Assamese. The language from Sadiyā the easternmost frontier down to Gauhati exhibits a certain homogeneity and hardly presents any notable point of difference from the spoken dialect of Śibsāgar, the capital of the late Āhōm kings. And for purposes of literature this dialect is generally regarded as the standard language.

34. The two western districts of Kāmṛūp and Goālpārā possess several local dialects which betray sharp points of difference from one another and from the standard colloquial of eastern Assam. The spoken dialects of the Goālpārā district seem to have been greatly contaminated with admixtures of the Rājabañśi dialect—the dialect that was evolved under the domination of the Koch kings of Koch-Bihār, whose descendants ruled over Goālpārā and contiguous portions of Kāmṛūp. In between the standard colloquial of Śibsāgar in the east and the mixed dialects of Goālpārā in the west stand the dialects of the Kāmṛūp district.

35. The Kāmṛūp district is not a homogeneous dialectical area. There are different dialects in different localities. Among the dialect specimens presented below, *five* pieces have been selected from the dialects of Kāmṛūp. It will be noticed, however, that the points of difference amongst the dialects of Kāmṛūp are mostly confined to details of phonetics and hardly spread over to morphology and vocabulary. The differences, however, between Eastern and Western Assamese are wide and range over the whole field of phonology, morphology and not infrequently vocabulary.

The most salient points of difference are grouped below :

(i) *Phonological.*

36. The word-stress in the Kāmṛūpī dialect is uniformly and dominantly *initial* as opposed to the *penultimate* stress of the standard colloquial.

(a) Medial vowels are as a result rarely pronounced and mostly slurred over.

(b) There is a profusion of epenthetic vowels. It may even be said that epenthesis wherever admissible (§ 288) is the rule in the Kām̐rūpī dialects.

(c) There is a total absence of diphthongal vowels in the final syllables of Kām̐rūpī words. e.g., final *-ai*, *-au* of the St. Coll. appear as *-e*, *-o* in the Kām̐rūpī dialects. Cf. *gale* for *galai*, prow of a boat; *kābo* for *kābay*, supplication.

(d) Diphthongs and even Triphthongs are heard in the initial syllables in Kām̐rūpī words :

e.g., *hāulā* for *hāluwā*, a draught ox.

keuilā, a hermit, for *kewaliyā*.

(e) There is a predominance of high-vowels as opposed to the mid-vowels of the St. Coll.

kāpur for St. Coll. *kāpor*, cloth.

tule for St. Coll. *tole*, raises.

mul for St. Coll. *mol*, worth.

tāmul for St. Coll. *tāmol*, betel-nut.

khālu for St. Coll. *khālō*, I have eaten.

So also, *indur*, a rat; *sindur*, vermillion; *nimu*, lime-fruit etc., for St. Coll. *endur*, *sendur*, *nemu*, *khāichi*, he has eaten, for *khāiche*.

(f) The consonants have a uniform articulation in both Eastern and Western Assamese. But the dialect groups are sharply differentiated by their differing modes of aspiration and de-aspiration. Western Assamese favours aspiration whereas Eastern Assamese favours de-aspiration in the same phonological contexts. (§§ 356 ff).

(ii) Morphological.

37. Both the groups have different sets of plural suffixes. For St. Coll. *-bor*, *bilāk*, Western Assamese has *-gilān*, *-gilāk*, *-hun*, *-āhun* etc. The Pl. affix *-hāt* is common to both the groups but its use is restricted in Western Assamese.

(a) Pronominal derivatives are often different in both the groups; for Western Assamese temporal adverbs *kethen*,

when, *tethen*, then etc., Eastern Assamese has no parallel formations ; so also Western Assamese *kāhē*, *jāhē*, etc., where, wherever etc., are peculiar to it.

(b) For the third personal conjugation affix *-ile* after transitive verbs, western Assamese has *-ilāk*, *ilā*.

(c) For St. Coll. *hēten*, to indicate the past conditional, western Assamese has *hūy*, etc.

(iii) *Glossarial.*

38. The vocables are often different in both the groups. Even common objects are denoted by different words e.g.,

Western As.

Eastern As.

lājetī latā, sensitive plant.

nilājī latā.

khābhani, a scraper, rack.

jabakā.

jakarā bhāt, rice left over
after eating
for a next
meal.

paitā bhāt, etc.,

In spite of these divergences, however, a large measure of agreement is noticeable in common case endings, conjugational affixes, pronominal roots, derivatives and vocabulary. All this establishes the fundamental unity of the dialects of Eastern and Western Assam.

39. As noticed above, it is the initial word-stress with resulting vowel modifications that makes a Western Assamese word look strange from the point of view of the standard colloquial. So also the aspiration of the west contrasts sharply with the de-aspiration of the east. In other respects the affinities are hardly mistakable.

Beyond admixture of several peoples with varying phonetic habits and peculiarities which will be slightly touched upon in the following section, hardly any other reason can with sufficient accuracy be assigned at present to these points of dialectical difference.

The following specimens will shew all the points of agreement and difference amongst the dialects.

III. ASSAMESE VOCABULARY.

40. The vocabulary of any N.I.A. language may with slight modifications to suit local conditions be divided into the *six* main sources that have been traced by Dr. Turner as contributing to the formation of the Nepāli language (Introduction to the Nepāli Dictionary pp. xiv *et seq*). So far as Assamese is concerned these classifications would be as follows :—

(1) Words of original Skt. or Indo-Aryan origin coming through a slow process of linguistic evolution through the M.I.A. stage.

(2) Words common to many N.I.A. languages but not traceable to that earlier source.

(3) Words borrowed at one time or another from other N.I.A. dialects.

(4) Words of Non-Aryan origin.

(5) A certain number of English and other European words.

(6) Skt. words either in original or in modified forms to suit the genius or phonological peculiarities of Assamese.

Out of these *six* classes, (1), (2) and (6) would respectively conform to the *tbh*, *deśya* and *ts*. classifications of the native M.I.A. grammarians. The modified Skt. loan words may be equated to the *sts*. elements according to European scholars like Grierson and others.

41. Of the varied groups of words, the *tbhs*. constitute the most preponderating elements in Assamese. This is mostly due to the fact that the foundations of Assamese literature were laid by the Vaishnavite reformers whose chief aim was to appeal to the masses and who composed their books as much as possible in the language of the people. The prose chronicles of the Āhōm court meant primarily for the education of the children of the gentry carried this tradition further

In the beginning of the modern period, the American Baptist Missionaries translated the Bible and ran a monthly periodical named *Arunodaya* in the spoken language of the people and gave a fresh momentum to the traditions of composition in homely language. The first Assamese-English dictionary of the American Baptist Missionary, Rev. M. Bronson, is a unique collection of colloquial Assamese words, and later lexicographers have only followed Rev. Bronson in assigning a predominant place to homely indigenous words in their collections.

42. Side by side with the *tbh.* elements, there is a fairly large class of *sts.* words. These seem to be later formations and often betray a good deal of semantic variations. Thus Skt. *śasya*—, yields genuine *tbh.* *xāh*, kernel of a fruit, and *sts.* *xāh*, agricultural crops, and a quite recent formation *xāic*, paddy. So also Skt. *sañca*—, gives *tbh.* *xāc*, mould, impression and *sts.* *xāc*, seed for germination. Similarly *thorā*, pestle of a husking-machine (*dhēki*) and *sts.* *ṭhōṭ*, the beak of a bird, are connected with Skt. *troṭi*. Likewise, *tbh.* *gār*, boil, and *sts.* *gār*, rhinoceros, look back to Skt. *gaṇḍa*.

These *stss.* are modified loan words from Skt. and are formed either according to the genius of the spoken language or under the influence of some dialectical cross current.

There is a fair representation in Assamese of what has been registered as *deśya* elements in M.I.A. lexicons. They conform to class (2) of Dr. Turner's division and may be characterised as belonging to the inherited stock of Assamese.

Loan-words from N.I.A. languages.

43. The chief source for these has been Hindustānī. From that source has been received into Assamese a large number of Persian and Arabic words and also words of Portuguese or other European origin.

Words of Sanskrit origin which preserve the sibilant sound in the place of the Skt. sibilants which uniformly have an (*x*) sound in Assamese, are loan words from Hindustānī or other Western dialects. Cf. *ticī*, linseed : *cāmbhāle*, takes

care of: *bāic*, *teic*, twenty-two, twenty-three etc. To denote the sibilant sound, (c) is used in Assamese spellings.

44. Homely Assamese words, often with slight alterations in meaning, shew parallel equivalents in Oṛiyā, Bihārī, Hindustānī and other western dialects. These might have descended from common sources and in some cases might also have been due to migrations of people from different centres of Northern India.

45. Certain Assamese words have similar or parallel formations in westernmost languages like the Marathi, which intermediate languages like the Hindustānī do not seem to possess. Compare, for example, the following list of words:—

Assamese.	Marathi.
<i>khāk</i> , savage hunger :	<i>khankha</i> , savage, miserly.
<i>khaccā</i> , knotty as a tie :	<i>khacca</i> , hard and fast.
<i>khābhani</i> , a rack, a scraper :	<i>khāvani</i> , a scraper.
(E.As.) <i>khaṇṭa-cor</i> , arrant thief :	<i>khān-cor</i> .
<i>khāp</i> , a notch :	<i>khāp</i>
<i>gāḍ-burā</i> , a petty village officer :	<i>gāṇ-barā</i> .
<i>jakarā</i> -(<i>bhāt</i>) : surplus rice kept over for a next meal :	<i>jakerā</i> , surplus articles.
<i>tāṅgaran</i> , edition of a book :	<i>tāṅgaran</i> , improvement.
<i>barāṅgani</i> , subscription :	<i>bargaṇi</i> , subscription.
<i>beji</i> , needle :	<i>bej</i> , eye of a needle.
etc.	

46. About this class of words it would be more plausible to assume race contact rather than derivation from a common source. It has been noticed by historians of the Far-East that Indian Colonists seem to have proceeded to the Far-East both by land and sea and that the land route passed through Eastern Bengal, Manipur and Assam (Dr. R. C. Majumdar :

Indo-Aryan Colonies in the Far-East. Vol. I. Champa, pp. xi, xiii). Further, the beginning of the Indian Colonial kingdoms is not later than the 2nd century A.D. (*ibid.*, p. xvi).

47. It would thus appear that Assam lay on the highway for emigrants from all parts of India to the Far-East and from the slow nature of the journey in those far-off days, the outward-bound emigrants must have dropped words and formations that were taken over by the local people. It must have frequently happened also that some of the emigrants broke their long journey on the way and settled amongst the native population.

An assumption like this would explain similarities of homely Assamese words and forms with those of the languages of the extreme west.

This seems to be supported by archaeological evidences also. Archaeological scholars like R. D. Banerji and K. N. Dikshit have found in the architectural ruins of ancient Assam, points of resemblance to the Chalukya columns of the Bombay Presidency, Chaitya window pattern so common in the temples of central India (esp. those in the Rewa states and at Khajurdaho), in the Gupta temples at Bhumra and Dēogarh (R. D. Banerji, Annual reports, 1924-25; 1925-26; *Archaeological Survey of India*). K. N. Dikshit is a little more explicit about the source of the inspiration of ancient Assamese art. "The affinities of Assamese art would seem to lie more with the schools of Bihar and Orissa than with the contemporary Pāla art of Bengal. This is not unnatural as of the streams of influence that have moulded the culture of Assam, the strongest current has always been from North Bihar and Mid-India (Annual report 1927-28; *Archaeological Survey of India*).

Non-Aryan elements.

48. The principal Non-Aryan sources contributing loan words to Assamese have been discussed below in a separate section. They are (1) Austro-Asiatic:—(a) Khāsi; (b) Kolarian and (c) Malayan. (2) Tibeto-Burman:—Boḍo;

(3) Thāi :—Āhom. Specimen contributions from the respective groups have been tabulated under respective headings. One point only need be emphasised : while the Khāsi, Boḍo and Thāi elements may be regarded as loans due to the contact of Assamese with the several languages, the Malayan and Kolarian elements may be said to be due to the facts of a substratum resulting from the unconscious blending of two systems existing amongst the people.

IV. DIALECT SPECIMENS.

The story of the prodigal son.

49. In the following specimens, the story of the prodigal son has been presented in the typical dialects of Assamese. The translations have been made by actual speakers of the several dialects, and the specimens have been transliterated in the usual phonetic letters.

Excepting velars and labials, consonants have an alveolar articulation.

EASTERN ASSAM

(1) *Standard Colloquial (Śibsāgar).*

50. kono ezan mānuhar dutā putēk āsil. tārē xarutowe bāpekak kale—"oj bopāi, āponār xampattir zi bhāg mai pāū, tāk mok diyak." tātē teū teūr xampatti duyoputekar bhitarat bāti dile. alap dinar pāsāt xaruto puteke tār bhāgat zi pāle tāke loj dur dexaloj goj beissāli kari gotei xampatti nāx karile. tār pāsāt xei dexat bar ākāl hol. tātē xi dukh pābaloj dharile. tetiyā xi goj xei dexar ezan mānuhar āsray lale, āru xei mānuhe tāk gāhari sarābaloj pathāraloj pathāi dile. tātē xi gāharir khowā ebidh gasar sēire pet bharābaloj bar hepāh karileo tāk koneo eko nidile. xexat xi setan pāi kale—"mor bopāir kata golāme zorāt koj adhik khowā bastu pāise, kintu mai iyāt bhokat marisō; mai ubhati bopāir tāloj goj ei kathā kam ze—"oj bopāi, mai issarar osarat āru āponār osarat pāp karilō, mai āru āponār po buli kabar zoigga nahaū; mok āponār etā golām buli rākhak." pāsāt xi bāpekar osaraloj ubhati āhil, kintu xi durojt thākōtei tār bāpeke tāk dekhi maram lāgi, lari goj, tār diñit dhari sumā khāle. tetiyā puteke teūk kale—"oj bopāi, mai issarar osarat āru āponār osarat pāp karisō; mai āru āponār po buli kabar zoigga nahaū". kintu bāpeke bandi-bilākak kale—"iyāk begāi ātāitkoj bhāl kāpor āni pindhāhāk; iyār hātāt āñathi āru bharit payzār pindhāhāk; āru āmi bhoz pāti rañ karōhāk. kiyano mor ei po marisil, ākoṇ zile; herāisilō ākoṇ pālō". tātē xakalowe rañ karibaloj dharile.

tetiā tēūr bar putek pathārat āsil. pāsāt xi gharar osar pāi, nās-bazanār xabda xunile. tetiā xi bandi-bilākar stāk māti xudhile— ‘ei-bor no ki hojse?’ tātē xi kale— “tomār bhāyer ubhāti āhise, āru tomār pitāre tēūk xustha xarilere powā hetuke bar bhoz pātise”. tātē tār bar khañ uthil, āru bhitaraloj zābar anissā hal, kintu tār bāpēke olāi goj tāk kākuti minati karilat, xi bāpēkak kale ze—“mai imān basar āponār xewā kari kono kāle āponār āiggā ulaṅghā nāi; tathāpi kono kāle āpuni mok bandhu-bilākar lagat rañ karibaloj eti sāgali powālio diyā nāi. kintu āponār zi putēke bessār lagat āponār xakalo xampatti bhagan karile, xi āhilate tār nimitte āpuni bar bhoz pātīle”. tetiā tēū tāk kale—“bāpā tumi xadāi mor lagate āsā, āru mor zi zi āse, xakalo tomārei, kintu tomār ei bhāyer marisil, ākoṃ zise; herāisilō ākoṃ pāisō; ei kāle āmi rañ karā āru ānandit howā usit”.—L.S.I. Vol. V, part I, p. 405.

WESTERN ASSAM:—KAMRUP.

(2) *Pātidarang (Eastern Kāmṛūp).*

51. stā mānhur dutā putāk āsil. xehātor xarutui bāpākok kalāk,—“he pite, xampottir mor bhāgot zikhini parei, tāke mok di”. tātē tēō nizor xampotti xehātok bhāgei dilāk. tār alap dinor pāsotei xēñ xaru putektōi xakaloke gotei loj kombā dexok legi palei gēl. āru tātē lampat kāmōt gotāi urei dilāk. xi xakalo biyay karāōte xēñ dexot bar ākāl hal. tātē xi bar kasto pābā dhallāk. teten xi āru xēñ dexor stā mānhur āsray lalāk. xēñ māntui nizor pathārok legi tāk barā sārībāk legi pathei dilāk. tātē xi āru barāi khāwā skbidh gāsor sēi di pet bharābāk legi bar hepāh kallāk. kintu kāwei eko tāk nedlāk. xehot āru xi gāt ed pāi kalāk,—āmār piter kato sākare zorā kori tāt kori besi khāwā bastu pāsi, kintu mai et bhokhote marso. mai uthi piter tāk legi zāi snēke kam—“he pite xargor ahite āru tai dekhāōte mai bar pāp kallo; tor putere buli mātbar zuiggō nahāō, tor sākār etār nesnā mok kar”. tār pāsot xi nizor bāpākor gharok legi āhil. kintu xi durate thākā-ōte tār bāpāke tāk dekhi bar marām lāgil. āru dāuri zāi galot dhorī sumā khālāk. teten putēke bāpākok kalāk—he pite xargor

ahite āru tai dekhāōte mai bar pāp kallo ; tor putse buli mātbar zuiggo nahāō. kintu bāpāke sākār bilākok kalāk,—bāsāt bāsā kāpur āni ek pindhao. ek hātōt ān̄thi āru bhorit payzār di. āru āmi khāndān kori rañ karoṅgei. keno i mor marā bēta hoio ākoṃ zilāk. harelio ākoṃ pāwā gel. tāte xehāte rañ karbāk legi dharlāk.

xēñ xomāitei tār dāṃar puteke pathāror pārāi āhi gharor osar pāi bāznā āru nāsār xabdo xunlāk. teten xi sākār bilākor etāk māti xudhlāk.—“iglā ki hasiyei?” tāte xi kalāk—“tor bhāirei āhil. āru tor pīterei tāk bhāle kāle pāi bar bhoz pātsi.” tāte tār masto khañ uthil. āru bhiterok legi zābāk isse nakallāk. kintu tār bāpāke olei āhi tāk xaru hoj kalāk. bāpākok xi enskei uttar dilāk—“sāuson, mai imen dīn tor xewā kori āsō. āru tor keteo kathā pelēwā nāi. tathāpi tai mor bandhu bilākor lagot rañ karbāk legi etā sāgal sānāo mok keteo diyā nāi. kintu tor etu putere beissār lagot tār xampotti bhāṃi khāi pellāk. xi āhāōtei tar nimitte tai bar bhoz pātli”. tetiyān bāpāke tāk kalāk—bāsā tai xadāi mor lagote āsāh ; āru mor zikhini āsei, xiglā torei. kintu tor etu bhāirei mori phāleo ākoṃ zilāk ; i harei phāleo ākoṃ pāwā gel. xei dekhi āmi rañ karā āru ānando karā usit.
—*Lalit Chandra Deka.*

(3) *Dharmapur (Northern Kāmrup).*

52. etā mānuhor dutā putāk āsil. tāre xarutui bāpākak kalāk—“bāpā, tumār xampottir zekhni mor bhāgot pare xekhni mok de”. tāte teū āpnār xampotti tāhātōk bhāge dilāk. tār kei dīnmān pāsot xei xaru putāktui xakloke gate ākhān duhrer dexok logi zāi tāte lampat āsaran kori tār xampotti nāx kaillāk. tār xakalkhini xāū hat xei dexot bar ākāl hal. tāte xi bar kasta pābā dhaillāk. teitā xi zāi xei dexor mānuh etār āsray lat xei mānuhtui tāk bārā sāirbā pathrok khedalāk. tāte xi bārāi kha ākbidh gāsor sei-di pet bharābā bar issā karāto tāk kāyo āko nedā hal. xexat xi setan pāi kalāk—“mor bāpār kimān sākare tāhātōk ātāke āru tātke besi kha bastu pāisi. kintu mai ete bhakhate moissu. mai uthi bāpār kāxak zāi ei kathā kam—“bāpā xargar ahite āru tumi dekhate mai pāp koillu. tumār pute

buli kabār upazukta mai nahaũ. mok tumār sākar karā". tār pāsot xi uthi āpnār bāpākor gharok legi āhil. kintu xi duhret thākāte bāpāke tāk dekhi maram lāgi dāuri zāi tār galot dhorī sumā khālāk. teitā putāke teũk kalāk—"bāpā xargar ahite āru tumi dekhate mai pāp koillu; tumār pute buli kabār upazukta mai nahaũ": kintu bāpāke bandhā gilākok kalāk—"xakaloteke bhāl kāpur āni iyāk pindho; iyār hātōt ān̄thi, bhorit payzār di āru āmi bhoz khāi rañ koru. kionu i mor pu morio zilāk āru hareo punar āhil". tāte tāhāte rañ kairbā dhaillāk.

xei xamayot tār dānār putāktu pathrot āsil. pāsot xi āhi gharor kāk pāi bāznā āru nāsār xabda xuīnlāk. teitā xi sākar gilākor etāk māti xuidhlāk—"ei-gilānu ki hoisi?" tāte xi kalāk—"tumār bhāē āhil āru tumār bāpe tāk bhāle kuxale pāi bar bhoz pāitsi". tāte tār bar khañ uthil āru bhitrok logi zābār anissā hal. kintu tār bāpāk ale āhi tāk binay koillāk. tāte xi bāpākok uttar di kalāk—"dekhā bāpā, mai imān dīn tumār xewā kori kunu kāle tumār āiggā ulañghan karā nāi, tathāpi mor bandhugilākor lagot rañ koirbā etā sāgalor sānāo diyā nāi. kintu tumār ei zi pute beissār lagot bhāñi nasto koillāk xi āhāt tār nimitte tumi bar bhoz pāitlā. teitā teũ tāk kalāk—"bāpā tai mor lagote āsāh āru mor zi āse xakalo toreī. kintu tor ei bhāē morio āru zilāk, hara hoio āru pa hal. ei kārane āmi rañ karā āru ānandit ha usit".—*Pratāp Chandra Goswami*.

(4) *Bajāli (North-Western Kāmrup)*.

53. kunbā etā māhnor dutā putek āsil. täre xarutui bāpekok kalāk—"bāpā, xampottir zekhni mor bhāgot pare, xekhni mok di". titte tea nizor xampotti tāhāk bhāge dilāk. tār katāmān dīn pāsot xei xaru putektui gote xapā loj kabār duihrer dexok gusi gel. tāte xi xakalo bayo kallāk, dexato masta ākāl hal. tāte tār bar kasta habā dhallāk. titte xi zāi xei dexare etā māhnor āsray late xei māhnutui tāk bārā sārbbā pāthrok lāgi pathe dilāk. tāte xi bārāi khāwa ekbidh gāsor sei-di pet bharbbā bar issā karāto tāk kāyo āko nedlāk. pāsot tār ggiān sāpāt kalāk—"mor bāpār etāk sākare ātāke āro agaddeniyāke khāwa bastu

pāisi. kintu mai iyāt bhukhote morsu. mai uthi phele bāpār tāke zāi ei kathā kam—"bāpā, tai dekhate pāp kori mor parakāl khālu. tor pute buli mātār lāyak āro nahan. mok tor etā sākarar dare kar". pāsot xi uthi phele tār bāpekor gharok āihlāk; kintu xi durete thākāte tār bāpeke tāk dekhā pāi maramate dāuri zāi tār galot dhori sumā khālāk. tittle puteke tsūk kalāk—"bāpā, tai dekhate mai pāp kori parakāl khālu. tor pute buli mātār āro lāyak nahan". tittle bāpeke bāndhā katāk kalāk—"gotete kori bhāl kāpur āni iyāk pindho; iyār hātōt ān̄thi āro bhorit payzār di, āro āmi bhoz pāti ānanda koru, kiyonu ei mor po morio zilāk. hāra satteo pālu". tittle gote gilākhsene ānanda korbā dhallāk.

xei pastot teūr dāyār putektui pāthrot āsil. pāsot xi āhi gharor guri pāi bāznā āro nāsār xabda xunlāk. tittle xi bāndhā katār etāk māti xudhlāk—"iglā khen ki hojsi e"? xi kalāk—"tumār bhāē āihsi. āro tumār bāpe tāk xustha xarile pāwar nimitte bar bhoz pātsi". tittle tār bar khañ uthlāk āro bhitrok zābār logi issā nakallāk. tittle tār bāpeke ole zāi tāk kābo kollāk āro xi bāpekōk uttar di kalāk—"sāu, mai atak basar tor xewā kori kono kālote tor āiggā phelā nāi. teō mor bandhu gilakhsenor lagot ānanda korbā etā sāglor sānāo tai kono kāloto diyā nāi. kintu tor ei pute beisār lagot tor ei xampotti bhāñi khāi phellāk, itā āhā mātrake tār nimittee tai masta bhoz pātsāh". tittle tsū tāk kalāk—"bāpā, tai xarbadāi mor lagot āsāh, āro mor zi zi āse xei gote-gilākhen tore. tor ei bhāē morio āro zilāk; hāra hoi pāwā gel. ei kāranor dhori āmi rañ āro ānanda karā usit.—*Raghunath Chowdhury*.

(5) *Palāsbāri (Southern Kāmrup).*

54. kunbā etā mānhur dutā putāk āsil. ekdin xorto putāke bāpiyākak kalā—"bāpā wā, āpunār xampottir mai bhāgot zemān khēni pām temān khini mok diyā." tethāne bāpiyāke nizer xampotti duwo putākak bhāge dilā. kei din mām pāsot xorto putāke tār bhāgto loj kunbā ākhān durher dekhok gel, āru tāte gundāmi kori tār gotāi mākā xampotti nahavā koillā. tār pāsot xiāi dekhōt masta ākāl hal. tethiyān

xi bar dukh pābā dhoillā. tār pāsot xi tārei etā mānhur asārok zāi āsray lalā. mānhtoi tāk bārā sārba pathārok khādālā. tāte xi bārāi khāwā ekbidh gāsor sen khābā dhoillā. teo tāk kāyo āko khābā neidlā. tār pāsot setan pāi xi kalā—“āmār bāpār gulām-hāteo agāardenike pet bhare khābā pāisi, kintu mai ste bhukhot xukhe morbā lāgsu. mai eithiyāne gharok ulti zāi bāpār āgot yey buli kam—“bāpā wā, mai isarar asārat āru āpunār asārat bar pāp koillu. mai āru āpunār betā buli kabār zoigga nahāū. mok āpunār etā gulām buli dhori rākhā.” tār pāsot xi bāpiyākar asārok legi ulti āhil. kintu xi bohut durhet thākāōtei bāpiyāke tāk dekhā pālā āru burhār maram lāgi tār asārok legi lori zāi tār galot xāmtā māri dhori sumā khābā dhoillā. tethiyā putāke teūk kalā—“bāpā, mai bar pāpi, mai mok āpunār betā bulbā noru”. kintu bāpiyāke sākar gillā-kak kalā—“arāito thāki bhāl bhāl kāpur āni yek pindhō. yer hātōt ān̄thi āru bhorit payzār pindhō, āru āmi bhoz pāti tāmsā koru de. kāran mor sto betā mori zamor gharor pere ulti āih̄si”. tethiyā xakalowe tāmsā koirbā dhoillā.

tethiyā burār dāṇar putāko pathārot āsil. tār pasot xi gharor kākh pāi tāhator gharot nās bāzānā hawā xunlā. tethiyā xi sākar hātar etāk māti xudhlā,—“āzi ikhān ki hosi oī”? sākartoi kalā—“tumār bhiyāke ulti āih̄si. teūk bhāle bhāle pāwā dekhi bāpere bar bhoz pātsi.” tāke xuni tār bar khañ uthil, āru tār gharok zābār man nahāwā hal. kintu tār bāpiyāk ale āhi kābo kākoti karāōte xi kalā—“mai smān basar koko nāzāwāke āpunār lagot thāki āpunāk sāwā sintā kori āsu, teo āzik legi mok lag-xamariyār lagot tāmsa kori khābā etā sāgālōr sānāo diyā nāi. kintu āpunār zito betāi beisār lagot āpunār xakalo xampotti bhāṇi khāstāñ koillā, xeto betā ulti āhār thāki āpuni masta bhoz pātīlā”. tethiyā teū tāk kalā—“bāpā tai xadāi mor lagote āsā āru mor zigilā xampotti āse, xakalo tore; kintu tor ei bhiyāre mori uthi āih̄si, xi haresil, tāk āru pālu. xeidh-dhori āmi tāmsā karā āru ānandit hawā usit.—*Santadev Goswami, B.A.*

(6) *Barpetā (Western Kām̄rūp).*

55. kunbā etā mānhor dutā putk āsil. skdin xarutu puteke bāpekōk kalāk—“pitā, āmār xampottir mai zikhini mor

bhāgot pāū, xikhini mok diyā”. tethen bāpeke nizor xampotti tāhāk bhāge dilāk. tāre kei din men pāsote xei xarū putektui tār gate xapāke loi skhen duhrer dekhok gusi gel, āro tāte xi lampat hoj tār gate xapā xampottike ure phellāk. tār pāsot xei dekh-khenot masta ākāl hal. tethen xi xei dekhor etā mānhor asrot zāi āsray lalāk. manuhtui tāk bārā sārāk login pāthārok khedalāk. tāte xi ekbidh bārāi khāwā gāsor sēi khābā dhollāk. tāke dekhio kāyo tāk sko khābā nedlāk. tār pāsot tār setan lāgil. āro xi kalāk—“mor pitār sākar gilāneo agaddānike pet bhare khābā pāwe, kintu mai iyāte bhukhote xukhe morbā lāgsu. mai ethene pitār tāke zāi ei boli kam—“pitā, tumi, dekhante mai pāp kori nizor parakāl khālu. mai tumar betā bolbā lāgā pute nahay. mok tumi ethen etā sākaror dare rākhā. tār pāsot xi uthi bohil āro bāpekor gharok login āhil. kintu xi duhret thākantei bāpeke tāk dekhā pālāk. tethen bāpekor maram lāgi dāuri zāi tāk galot xāptā mārī dhori sumā khālāk. tethen puteke kalāk—“pitā, tumi dekhante mai pāp kori nizor parakāl khālu. mai tumār betā bolbā lāgā pute nahay.” kintū bāpeke sākar-gilānok kalāk—“khob bhāl bhāl sāi kāpur āni iyāk pindho. iyār hātōt ān̄thi di, bhorit payzār di. āro āmi khāi dāi rañ tāmsā koru āh. kionu ei mor betā marā hojo zilāk; mai tāk houreo pālu.” xikhunti tāhun tāmsā korbā dhollāk.

tethen mānuhtur dāṇār putektu pāthārot āsil. pāsot xi gharok āhi nās bāznār xabda xuni tāhār etā bāndhāk māt di āni xudhlāk—“iglān nu ki hoise we”? tethen bāndhātui kalāk—“tumār bhāē āise, āro tumār pite tāk bhāle kāle āhā dekhi masta bhoz pātse.” iyāke xuni tār bar khañ uthil āro bhitrok zābār anissā hal. kintu bāpeke tāk kābo korbā dhollāk. tethen xi bāpekok kalāk—“sāwā, pitā, tumāk mai imen basar xewā kori āsu. skdināk login mai tumār kathā phelawā nai. tathāpi mok tumi lag-xamariyār lagot tāmsā korbāk login etā sāgālor sānāo diyā nāi. kintu ei tumār pute beissār lagot tumār xampotti pāni kori phellāk āro i āhantei tumi masta bhoz pāti phellā.” tethen bāpeke putekok kalāk—“bāpā, tai xadāi mor lagate āsāh. mor zikhini āse gate-gilān tore. kintu tor ei bhāētu marā hojo zilāk; tāk mai houreo pālu. xikhunti āmi rañ tāmsā karā usit.—*Achyutananda Das.*

WESTERN ASSAM :—GOALPARA.

(7) *Sāḷkosā. (Rāj-Baṅgī dialect).*

56. Kuno ekzān mānsir duizān sāowā āsil. tār sotatāye bāpāk kōil-bābā sampṭtir ze bhāg mor haē, tāk mok de. tāt aē nizer sampṭti umāk bātiyā dil. tār alpa din pāsote oḡ sota sāowātā sok goteyā dur desat gel. are lampat bebahārat ar sampṭti uzār karil. aē gotāy kharas karār pāsot oi desat bārā ākāl hoil. ate ayā kasta pābā dhoril. selā aē zāyā oi deser ekzan mānsir āsray lowāt oḡ mānusi āk suyār sarābā pāthārat patheyā dil. ate aē suyāre khāowā ek rakam gāser sāl diyā pet bharabā sāileo ak kāh kisu nādil. tār pāsot aē setan pāyā kōil-“mor bāper kata golāme besi besi khāowā bastu pāise, kintu mui ste bhokate marisuṇ. mui oithe zāyā ei kathā koim-“bābā sarger birudhdhe ār tūi dekhāt mui pāp kariluṇ. tor sāowā buli kabār ār zoigga nahaṇ. tor ek zan golāmer mata mok kar.” pāse aē uthiyā bāper gharāt gel. kintu aē durāit thākte or bāpe ok dekhīyā dayā lāgiyā dāuri zāyā or galāt dhorīā sumā khāil. selā sāowātā ak kōil-“bābā, sarger birudhdhe ār tumār asarot pāp kariluṇ. tor sāowā buli kabār zoigga nahaṇ.” kintu bāpe golām gulāk kōil-“sakaler sāite bhāl kāpur āniyā ek pindhāo, ar hātāt ānṭhi de ār pāwat payzār de. ār āmi bhoz pātiyā raṇ karuṇ de. kāran mor ei sāowātā morisil, āro bāsil; hārāisiluṇ āro pāiluṇ.” ate umurā (sagāē) tāmsā koribā dhoril. Selā ar dāṇar sāowātā pathārat āsil. pāse aē āsiyā gharer asar pāyā bāzi ār nāser sabda sunil. selā ar golām-gulār ektāk dākeyā pusil-“ei-gulā ki hoise?” tāte aē kōil-“tor bhāyā āsil, ār tor bāpe ok sustha sarile pāyā bhoz pātil.” ate ar bara rāg uthil: ār bhitarot zābār anissā hoil. kintu ar bābā aleyā zāyā minati karāt aē bāpak kōil-“dekhek, mui ēta basar tor sebā koriyā kuno kāle tor āiggā amāinna karuṇ nāi; tathāpi mor lag-lagariyār lagat raṇ tāmsā koribā ektā sāgaler bāssāo tui kuno kāle mok dis nāi. kintu tumār ei ze betāy beissār lagot āpnār sampṭti bhāṇiyā khāyā phelāil, aē āsāte ar bāde tui bara bhoz pātili.” selā aē ak kōil-“bābā tui sadāi mor lagot āsis, mor ze ze āse, sok tore. kintu tor ei bhāi morisil, āro bāsise; hārāisiluṇ āro pāluṇ, ei bāde āmi raṇ tāmsā karā usit.—*Birājmohan Chakravarti, B.Sc.*

V. THE NON-ARYAN LEXICAL CORRESPONDENCES IN ASSAMESE VOCABULARY.

57. In introducing this section certain reservations in statements are necessary. The comparative grammars of the non-Aryan languages are not yet fully settled and one is not sure about the real origin of any word found in them. In selecting non-Aryan words for comparison with Assamese words of unknown origin in the following lists, the only guiding principle has been similarity in sound and meaning (which of course, is not a sure guide in etymology). Nothing more than mere comparison is therefore suggested and every remark about non-Aryan affiliation is to be regarded as subject to this reservation in statement.

AUSTRO-ASIATIC INFLUENCE.

(a) *The Khāsi element.*

58. The Assam Valley districts are surrounded on all sides by aboriginal tribes mostly of Tibeto-Burman origin except the Khāsis who belong to the Mon-Khm̐r branch of the Austric stock. The Austro-Asiatic people are supposed by some to have been the earliest inhabitants of Northern India and driven to their present mountain homes by the Tibeto-Burman on the east and by the Dravidian on the west. The Khāsi language in Assam is the sole representative of the Austro-Asiatic family in North Eastern India. Though the Khāsis have been living an isolated life cut off from any great direct intercourse with the plains, there have been in all periods of history commercial and political dealings with them and from the linguistic point of view there have been mutual borrowings on both sides.

59. Other representatives of the Austro-Asiatic stock are the Muṇḍā languages that occupy the eastern half of Central India. It has been said that the domain of Muṇḍā, Mon-Khmer and other connected languages are much more con-

siderable than it is at present and that it is only in late times that this domain has been reduced and cut into pieces by the Aryan and the Dravidian on the West and the Tibeto-Burman on the east. The people, however, who spoke those Austric dialects have now merged into the Hindu and Muhammedan masses of Northern India; they have become transformed into the present-day Aryan speaking castes and groups of the country. The absorption of the Austric speaker into the Aryan fold explains the presence in the Indo-Aryan speeches of a considerable number of Austric words (P.A.P.D. pp. VII and XIX).

60. For want of sufficient informations about all the varied branches of the Austro-Asiatic group, the observations here are confined only to Assamese correspondences to the Khāsi, the Munḍārī, the Santali and the Malayan languages. It would appear from what follows that the influence of the Kolarian languages is deeper and more far reaching than that of the Khāsi or other non-Aryan languages. The influence of the latter seems to be confined mostly to the vocabulary. A few words (prob. of Austric origin) retained in the Khāsi seem to have been absorbed into late Sanskrit. e.g., Skt. *cholaṅga*, a lemon; As. *soleng*; Khas. *soh-long* (*soh*, fruit). Skt. *śimba*, pod. As. *chēi*, Khas. *ymbai*, *ymboh*, a seed, a grain (U. S. Singh: *Khāsi-English dictionary*, 1906).

61. The Khāsi correspondences: *y* represents the neutral vowel in Khāsi words.

kābay, supplication (*kabo*, to request).

king-khāp, a kind of cloth (*kem-khap*).

√*khāmoc*, grasp. (√*kham*, close the fist).

khang, anger. (*khong-khong*, irritated).

kamā, wander about aimlessly. (√*kma*, wander, roam about).

ḍiṅgā, a boat (*dieng*, wood or tree).

ḍoṅg, a channel (*dong*, abbr. of *tyndong*, a tube).

heno, it is said, so they say (*hana*).

jāpā, a bamboo clothes basket (*jāpi*, a basket in the shape of a round trunk for depositing precious articles).

jeng-jeng, protruding (*jing*, high up) .

jañjāl, trouble (*jinjār*, trouble) .

jahā, a kind of sweet scented rice (*juhāi*) .

do-mācā, a half-breed, esp. a cow (*māsi*, a cow ; Aust. *sia*, a buffalo) .

methon, a wild bull (*mythen*, *mythun*, big and muscular as a calf) .

enei, "to boot," for nothing (*ianoh*, a little quantity in excess of that sold or bought) .

cokorā, the shell of a nut or egg ; a scab .

(*soh-khroh*, having pock marks, e.g. *soh-khliang*, a scar) .

sāl-man, pimples on the face ; (*sulom*, dandruff on the face) .

nodokā, stout and sturdy (cf. *sup-dok*, short and stout :

sup, a big basket ; **nud*, the heart+*dok*) .

sañjāt, *sājāt*, trust, confidence (*synjat*, a pledge) .

cūṭ, a bullock's rump. H. *cūtar* (*syntai*, a hump) .

takanā, wretchedly poor, Skt. Lex *takka*, niggard .

(Cf. *takhaw*, wretchedly poor) .

ṭāri, an oil-vessel ; an abandoned bed of a river (*thāriā*, a shallow bed of a stream ; Cf. Muṇḍ. *ṭariā*, low land) .

bhur, a raft, Skt. *bheḍa* (? *bur*, a raft, \sqrt{bur} , to creep) .

bhurā, a male wild boar (*bhur*, one of a herd of wild boars) .

(b) *The Kol (or Muṇḍā) element.*

62. Considering the present habitation of the Kols (Kherwaris) in the Chota Nagpur Plateau and Central Provinces, a direct Kolarian influence upon Assamese seems to be a far cry. Dr. S. Levi refers to the Vāyu Purāṇa which shews the Kol in its list of the peoples of Eastern India between Prāgyotiṣa (modern Gauhati) and Videha (Tirhut). There are references also to the Mahābhārata which shew the Kol as a tribe living in Eastern India (P.A.P.D. pp. 87, 88). It is in the regions north of the Ganges and east of Bihar that the Assamese language in its formative period seems to have been individualised. A direct Kol influence thus becomes easily conceivable.

63. The influence of the Kolarian languages seems to be more deep-acting than that of any other non-Aryan language. The most distinguishing feature of Assamese is the addition of suffixes to nouns of relationship.

There are also specific terms to indicate relationship according to gradation in rank and age of the person with whom relationship is indicated. (§§ 595 ff).

These peculiarities are generally ascribed to the Tibeto-Burman influence. But in the Tibeto-Burman there are only *prefixes* to nouns of relationship. The Kolarian languages exhibit all these peculiarities; and there seems to be hardly any doubt that Assamese borrowed these peculiarities from the Kolarian.

64. There is a distinct tendency in Santali to approach the sound of vowels in consecutive syllables to each other; e.g., *kora*, a boy; *kuri*, a girl. This is characteristic also of some Dravidian dialects. There are vowel changes in Bengali and Assamese in similar directions. For want of sufficient information it cannot be definitely ascertained how much of the vowel changes grouped under Mutation (§§ 249 ff) and Vowel-Harmony (§§ 259 ff) can be attributed to the Kolarian influence. But the influence seems to be there.

65. The lexical elements present a difficulty. Both the Santali and the Munḍāri dictionaries contain scores of words that bear striking similarities to Assamese formations of unknown origin in sound and sense. The correspondence extends even to onomatopoeics on a large scale. The Kolarian languages have borrowed so freely from other languages of India, that even the compiler of the Santali Dictionary made no attempt to distinguish between words of Kolarian origin and those adopted from other sources. "With our present knowledge of the non-Aryan languages of India, living or dead, which have influenced the present Santali vocabulary, any such attempt would have been mere guess work, and would have served no useful purpose." (A. Campbell: Preface to the first edition, *Santali-English Dictionary*, 1933).

A select list of Kolarian-Assamese correspondences is given below to shew either the nearness of contact of both the languages, or the extent to which they were indebted to common sources. A few words in the lists seem to be of Kolarian origin having Austric affinities. In the forms and meanings quoted, most of the words do not occur in lexical Bengali.

66. The Muṇḍāri Correspondences.

√*atā*, to prepare, parch as a cake (Mḍ. Sant. *ātā*, fry, parch).

āṭom-ṭokāri, within limit, economically (Mḍ. *āṭom*, brink Austr. *ṭak*. be full to overflowing).

√*ute*, floats (Mḍ. Sant. *atu*, to float, Cf. Austr. *uit*).

√*bilā*, to distribute (Mḍ. √*bil*, to spread.

Austric. *bila*, separate (Sem. Buk. Max).

ḍanguwā, bachelor, solitary (Sant. *ḍanguwā*).

erā, a particle expressing assent (*elā*).

gedrā, hard and unripe (*gādar*, *gādra*).

hūtā, hard, obstinate

√*huṭ-huṭā*, to clash } (*hoṭā*, attack with horns erect).

hūkari, growl, bellowing (√*hukur*, low growl or moan).

junā, introductory stanza and chorus of a song.

(*jonokā*, parable, example).

jūṭi, a bird snare (√*juṭi*, to seduce).

kadu, a gourd (*kaduā*).

lāṭum, a spinning top (Mḍ. √*lāṭum*, to fold up.

Khās. *lāṭom*; Austr. *bu-lat*, round. R. 191. *lueh*

R. 160).

lethem, slow, lazy (*letho*).

lukmā, fat (*lukum*).

māi, a term used in addressing females. }

māikī, a female (*māi*).

√*meṛhā*, twist, coil (*meṛhāo*).

mugā, silk cocoon (*mungā*, coral).

muṭhan, measure of distance from the elbow-joint to the palm closed up (*muṭh*).

√*uburiyā*, turn upside down (√*obor*, lie down on the belly).

utaṅguwā, urge a person to any course (*oṭāṅgāo*, be carried away by the wind).

serekā, watery, tasteless (? $\sqrt{\text{ser}}$, to dissolve).

cikarā, a tick, a skin-louse infesting animals (*siku*, louse).

$\sqrt{\text{coṅgā}}$, make a mere outline as of a road (*soṅghā*, a narrow path).

sōṭā, a broom-stick, (*soṭā*, stick).

ṭupurā, round and small, (Cf. *tāprā-toprā*, small).

ṭheṭuwai, numbness with cold, (*ṭāṭāi*, to benumb with cold).

āriyā, a wide-mouthed bamboo basket (*urīa*).

kākh-lati, the arm-pit (Mḍ. *lātā*, a pit, hole).

-lekhīyā, like, similar, as in *ei-lekhīyā*, *sei-lekhīyā*, this-like, that-like (Mḍ. *lekā*, like, similar; Orāon: *lekhā*).

67. The Santali Correspondences.

āko-gojā, obstinately sticking to something, (*akor*, difficult).

ālā-bādu, worthless, inefficient, (*alua-basua*, ignoramus).

$\sqrt{\text{āṭ}}$ (E. As. *āṇṭ*), be sufficient ($\sqrt{\text{aṇṭao}}$).

āṭhkuriyā, (E. As. *āṇṭhu-kurī*), childless, barren (*atkura*, childless).

bhirā, (E. As. *bhiṇḍā*), a lump of earth; (*bhind*, a lump of anything).

bhōdā, foolish, (Sant. *bhondo*: Austric. *bodo*).

bhut-kurā, dwarfish, stunted, (*bhutka*).

buc, (obscene) female organ, (Sant. *buya*, *cucu*).

bōkā, mud, (Sant. *bakal*, muddy; Austric, *buko*, muddy water).

cahal, easily passable as a road, (*cahla*, slushy).

caphal, full of vigour and health as a young man, (*caphel*, smooth and unruffled as shallow water).

cikehi, a sudden and involuntary start due to cold, fear etc. (*cihik*, *cihkan*).

ḍobolā, a patch of land marked out by earthen embankments to contain irrigation water, (*ḍoblak*).

ḍhip, a boundary mark, (*ḍhipi*, *ḍhiph*, a mark of boundaries).

ḍhāk, fainting due to weariness, (*ḍhak*, weariness).

ḍhop, a ball of cloth tossed about by children in sport, (*ḍhopo*, a hillock).

ḍhumā, big, (*ḍhuma*, big, fat).

dodhor-mor, dilemma, brink of a precipice, (*dōdhor*, a hole).

ḍāk, to expel, banish, (*danka*, to out-caste).

gāb, stain, (*gab*, colour).

ghuṭ-muṭ, short in stature, (*ghutla*).

gohāri, petition for help, (*guhār*, shout for help).

hatī-paṭi, milky-way, (*haṭ dahar*, milky-way).

pāhār, a hill (Austrie. *pāu* ; H. 93 ; Sant. *hara*, a hill).

ṭapā, *ṭopā*, a wicker basket in which seed grains are stored (Sant. *tapa*, Austrie. *tapa*).

jugut, ready, (Sant. *jugut*, circumspection. Austr. *jug*).

lenga, tall and slender, (*leñ*, to creep, Austrie. *lengak-lengak*, slender).

tej-pṛyā, a species of chameleon ; (Sant. *tejo*, creeping insect : Austr. *taju*, *tijo*, snake. S. 311).

goṅgorā, cross tempered, glum, (*gonga*, dumb).

jañjāl, embarrassment (Sant. *jañjāl* ; Khas ; *jinjar*).

(c) *The Malayan element.*

68. This section is based entirely on the materials furnished by Skeat and Blagden (*Pagan races of the Malay Peninsula*, 2 Vols. 1906). For want of a comprehensive racial name designating the Austrie speakers of the Malay Peninsula, the contributions made by their speeches are tentatively called the Malayan element here.

69. After the dissertations of the French Indologists,—Przyluski, Bloch and Levi about the interaction of the Austro-Asiatic languages and Sanskrit, and the subsequent extension of the scope of the discussions to explore Austrie elements in N.I.A. vernaculars by Drs. Chatterji and Bagchi (*Pre-Aryan and Pre-Dravidian in India*: P. C. Bagchi, 1929), there is hardly any necessity to add a preface to account for the presence of Austrie elements in Assamese. In addition to the few observations made under the two previous sections (Khāsi

and Kol), it may be stated that the Austric elements seem to constitute an essential substratum of Assamese vocabulary. The N.I.A. Assamese seems to have been foisted upon an Austric speaking people, and while the grammatical structure of the language remained substantially Aryan, the non-Aryan languages made inroads into the speech in several directions. The vocables that are regarded as indigenous in present-day Assamese seem to have been mostly taken over from the Austric speakers. The various words for the sex-organs which are hardly registered as being indecent in current dictionaries, the terms of relationship according to varied grades of life, the names of various descriptions of animals, seem to go back to Austric sources.

The idiom of using specific terms to indicate relationship with persons according to their rank and age (§§ 595 ff) seems to have been derived from Austric sources.

70. In the case of some words, there are Skt. counterparts to the Austric forms. The parallel formations have simply been noted down below without any attempt at finding out the relative positions of the lender and the borrower.

71. Words of relationship.—The Assamese words of relationship bear a striking similarity to Austric words. Most of these words in slightly modified forms and meanings occur also in other N.I.A. languages. The ultimate source of all these formations in the various languages may be non-Aryan Austric. It has been noted that words of relationship are often so similar in different languages that the inference from similarity of form is often worthless (Blagden. p. 663, M. 192). But when they extend over all the varying grades of relationship and when they cannot be traced back to parent O.I.A. source, the suspicion about loan from Austric can hardly be resisted.

72. The parallel forms are quoted below in the following table. It has been pointed out that the names of *father* and *mother* are alike in many languages (Blagden. p. 598 F. 40).

Examples :—

Assamese.	Austrie.
<i>ātā</i> , grand-father.	<i>ator</i> , <i>ata</i> , grand-father, ancestor (G. 86)
<i>ābu</i> , grand-mother	<i>abuh</i> , <i>abu</i> , father. (F. 40).
<i>bopāi</i> , <i>bāpā</i> , father	<i>bapai</i> , <i>bapa</i> , father. (F. 44 a).
<i>āi</i> , mother	<i>ai</i> , father. (F. 45).
<i>kakāi</i> , <i>kākā</i> , elder-brother :	<i>kaka</i> , elder-brother (B. 426).
<i>bāi</i> , elder sister ; a term of address to an elderly lady.	<i>bhai</i> , <i>ibhai</i> , (Mon). elder sister.
<i>āmai</i> , mother's equal :	<i>ba</i> , <i>bii</i> , mother (B. 413).
<i>bay</i> , mother (dialectical) :	<i>amai</i> , mother, aunt. (M. 194).
	<i>bo</i> , <i>bu</i> } mother. (M. 194).
	<i>beau</i> }
<i>tāwaj</i> , father's equal	<i>tata</i> , <i>ta</i> , grand-father.

As against *kakāi*, *bāi*, elder-brother, elder-sister etc. there are Aryan *bhāi*, *bhanā*, for younger brother, younger sister.

73. Miscellaneous words.

- akan*, *akani*, term of address to young children. Cf. (*awa kanit*, young child, (U. Kel.) C. 101.
- ālan*, a scaffold hanging from the roof or a beam of a house. Cf. *alang* (Sak. Ra.) B. 101.
- ātā*, grandfather : Cf. *ata*, ancestor ; *ator*, grandfather. (Sak. Ra. U.) G. 86.
- ācu-sūtā*, coloured threads to weave embroidery figures into a piece of cloth. Cf. *achu*, pattern, picture (Sak U. Kam) P. 42.
- ā-kar*, to open the mouth widely. Cf. *ang*, to gape ; (Bes. Sep.) M. 199.
- bagā*, white. Cf. *bak*, (Bah). *biog* (Temb). W. 98 (b).
- bār*, partition wall of a house. Cf. *bara* (Sak. Ra.) B. 100.
- beṭi*, girl, daughter. Cf. *betina*, girl, woman, (Mantr. Malac) F. 72.
- bōkā*, muddy, mud. Cf. *buko*, muddy water (Sak. Kerb) W. 36.
- bej-bej* ; itching sensation ;
also *bej-kacu* ; a kind of yam causing itching sensation.
Cf. *bej*, *bij*, tickle ; (Sem. Buk. max) T. 124.

bāi-√di, to thrust something long and round into a hole or cavity (slang). Cf. *ya bai*, dig, bore through (Sem. Jar) D. 107.

√bilā, to distribute. Cf. *bila*, to separate (Sem. Buk. Max.) S. 105.

bilāk, many (Pl. suffix). Cf. *ba-lu* (Sem). *ba-lut* (Kran) *bi ga*, many. Khās. *byllai*.

bāu, bamboo lath attached to the brim of a basket. Cf. *pau*, rib; (Sem. Plus). *bā-pau*. R. 100.

bāṭalu-guṭi, a clay pellet shot from an arrow. Cf. *telian*, round. (Sem. Buk.).

ba, *boh*, fruit. R. 190.

√bāk, to pour, Cf. *bikut*, *bekut*, to spout. (Sem. Pa. Max) *ba-ak*, flood (Som), *bahak* (Sak). I. 44. F. 178.

bhōdā, silly, foolish } Cf. *bodo*, foolish (Ben. New)
baduwā, blunt. } *bodoh*. (Sem. Buk) F. 219
bēt, mouth (slang). Cf. *beto*, face (Sem. Pa. Max). F. 228.

√butal, to pick up. Cf. *but*, pick up. (Bes. Songs). *boht* (Bes. Lang). C. 52.

buṭi, blunt, worn out Cf. *buta*, blind (Sak. U. Kam).

bheṭ-cakuwā, dim-sighted. B. 245.

carā-cāul, unhusked rice. Cf. *charoi*, unhusked rice.

also *√cār*, shine unfolded (Sak. Br.) R. 122.

celāuri, eye-brow. Cf. *chelāu*, to see. (Bes. Malae) S. 78.

√ciyār, to cry out Cf. *serhoi*, cry out (Mant. Bor)
 E. As. *cihar* C. 10

cet, penis (slang). Cf. *set seit*, mons veneris. (Sem. Pa. Max.). N. 18.

cengā, very hot, burning. Cf. *chekngek*, heat. (Bes. Sep). H. 150.

cāpar, thatched roof of a boat. } Cf. *sapo*, slats of thatch.
xāphar, cover, lid. }

(Law. Siang) H. 159.

cēcā, chill. Cf. *chengak*; *chngac*; (Cuoi). C. 205.

√chāt, clip as hair. Cf. *ge-chat*. (Sak. Ra). *chet*, *chiet*.
 (Bah) to cut small. C. 296.

cong, a den, a resort of wild animals.

Cf. *cheong*, *chong*, belly. (Sem. Buk. max.) B. 159.

da'l (Pron. döl), a shrine, temple. Cf. *dol*, house (Sert. Ulu) H. 153 (b).

dāhekiyā, half-ripe. Bg. *dāsā*. Cf. *da-ching*, unripe; (Khmer. *chhan*, raw). U. 19.

dinḡi, neck. Cf. *teng-kok*, (U. Kel); *djagn*, *denkok*. (Sem. K.) N. 29.

dalaṅg, a bridge; also *Daraṅg*, the name of a district.

Cf. *dorr*, bridge. (Sem. Cliff), B. 391.

dhekiyā-patīyā, the royal-tiger. Cf. *pato*; (U. Kel).

diagign (Or. Hn. Joh) T. 129. T. 130 (b)

gāhari, a pig, Cf. *gaur*, *gau*, (Sak;); *gāhu* (Tan. U. Lang) pig, P 74 (a).

gewāri, work, menial service. Cf. *gewe*, work; (Sem) W. 137.

gerehā, half-dried fuel.

gerekani, a place where filth and rubbish are thrown.

Cf. *gerong*, wood; (Sak. Sel. Da) T. 207.

gūhāri, delay, slowness. Cf. *gehe*, tired, feeble; (Pa. Bel). T. 145.

gid, anus. Cf. *kit*, *kid*, anus. (Sem. Black. Max) A. 118.

gilāk, many (Pl. suff.). (Cf. §§ 640 ff).

gorā, heel. Cf. *gor*, lower part of leg. (Sem. Plus) H. 69.

holā, a pool of stagnant water. Cf. *ho*, water: (Sem. Bes) W. 29.

hul, thorn. Cf. *hulat*, insect, (Blan. Rem); *hili*, thorn (Sem.) I. 23.

hābi, wood, forest. Cf. *bi* (Sem. K.); *bā*, *bāk*, (Sen. K)

hop (Pang. K.) forest, jungle F. 231, 234.

hāpā, } wild cat. Cf. *hāpā*, cockroach. (Sem. Pa. Max).

hepā, } *hampet*, flying-fox (Bes. Songs). C. 193, B. 74.

holoṅgā, a sharp pointed bamboo pole for carrying loads on the shoulder. Cf. *halang*, long piece of wood, (Serak) B. 101.

jit, silence, appeasing. Cf. *jit*, *jet*, thin. (Bes. Sep) T. 72.

jahā-māl, a kind of wild cat. Cf. *juho*, tiger (Som). Cf.

Lex. Skt. *jāhaka* T. 129 (b).

jugut, ready, prepared. Cf. *jug*, ready. (Pang. Sam) R.

jilu, a small thread-like earth-worm also *kum-jelukā*, snail, Cf. *jelo*, leech (Sen. Cliff) L. 46.

jā, crest of fowl: cox-comb. Cf. *juo*, *joa*, cock's crest. (Shom. Pē) H. 1.

√*jul*, to be suspended. Cf. *jol*, *jetjol*, hang. (Sen. Cliff) H. 25.

jeng, small twigs of tree. Cf. *je-ang*, bone, (Serting) *jahang* (Ben. New) B. 336 (a).

√*jop*, lie in wait, look closely, Cf. *ya-jop*, to search. (Peng. U. Ar.) S. 62.

khang, anger. Cf. *kheng*, *khing*, angry (Khmer). A. 80 (b). Khāsi; *khong-khong*, irritated.

kodo, hornet. Cf. *padau*, *tadau*, bee (Sem. Plus. Keda) B. 135. Also *pāduri-paruwā*, a kind of beetle which when touched passes burning wind.

koṅgā, having crooked fingers. Cf. *keng-kang*,

keṅgā (coll), bandy-legged. (Sem. Buk. Max) B. 50.

kaṇ, small, used in addressing a young person (e.g. *kaṇ bopāi*).

Cf. *kanet*, *kaneh*, small. (Sem. Buk. Max) S. 280.

√*kātāl*, remove branches or thorns from the main stem: to smoothen. Cf. *kontok*, cut up, carve (Bes. K. L.) C. 299.

<i>tilā-kani</i> ,	} elbow. Cf. <i>kamong</i> , elbow (Sem. K. Ken). <i>kulakut</i> , nail, (Sem. Klapr.) <i>telako</i> , nail (Sem. Buk. Max). E. 42, N. 3 (b) Cf. Skt. <i>kila</i> , elbow.
<i>kilā-kani</i> ,	
<i>kilā-kuti</i> ,	

kaping, a girdle round the privities. Cf. *klaō*

penis; *penyali*, woman's girdle; Khās. *jym-pien*, woman's girdle, P. 52. C. 171. Lex. Skt. *kaupīna*.

khāri, lightning. Cf. *karei*, *kharei*, thunder: (Som) T. 166.

kukur-necīyā, a wolf. Cf. *nyah*, tiger. (Pang. K. Aring) *chinnih*; (Sem Beg). T. 129, 129 (d).

kuwāṅ, a wild dog. Cf. *kohang*, tiger-cat. (Jok. Raff) T. 133.

√*korok*, *kuruki*, approaching with a hesitating and trembling movement. Cf. *krūk*, tremble, move (Bes. Sep). T. 228.

rāṅg-kukur, a wild dog. Cf. *rāakn*, (Jel). *raag* (Sera).

T. 132.

śuṅg, awn of corn : (Bg. *Śuk. Skt. śuka, śuṅga*).

Cf. *sung*, thorn, *sok, suik*, hair. (Sem. Buk. Max). H.1.
śakat, fat, stout. Cf. *cheke*, fat. (Som). F. 35. Prob.
 contaminated with Skt. *śakta*.

solā, toothless, *sola* bald : (Mantr. Malac) B. 20.

√*salā*, to exchange, to change. Cf. *selek*, exchange. *sileh*
 (Sem. Plus.) B. 485.

telekā, large and prominent eye. Cf. *telek*, see. (Plant.
 Kap. Lem.) S. 77.

ṭakon, a stick. Cf. *tokn*, hand ; (Sak.) H. 15.

ṭiyā, a parrot: Bg. *kākātuwā*, Cf. *tióng*, minah-bird. (Ser.)
tiokn, (Jel). M. 105.

tel-teliyā, greasy, clayey. Cf. *te*; *liat*. soft clay. (Sem. Pa.
 Max.) E. 12.

ṭeki, cold, chill } Cf. *tekō*, cold, wet ;
tek-tekīyā, moist, wet (place) } (Bes. Her.) W. 74
ṭu-kurā, a piece. Cf. *tio, tiu*, piece ; (Sem. Buk. Max.).

P. 70.

ṭing, a peak, summit. Cf. *tinggi*, high. (Ben. New). H. 83.

ṭik, } endure, last, Cf. *togo*, firm, durable :
Bg. ṭēk, } (Sem. K.) H. 31.

ṭilā, a mound, a hillock. Cf. *tul*, mountain, (Pang. U.).
 M. 100. *tenlā*, rocky hill. M. 199. also, *til, tel*, place.
 P. 118.

ṭapā, a wicker bag in which seed-grains are stored.

ṭopolā, a bundle. Cf. *tapa*, bag for betel (Som.). *tabok*,
 rice-bag (Sak. Jap.) B. 13.

ṭok, to snip off as the leaves of trees, to shed as tears. Cf.
tok, netok, (Bes. K. L.) to cut the heads of rice with
 a reaping knife. C. 299.

ṭak, to be full to overflowing. Cf. *toko*, increase, aug-
 ment (Mant. Bor.). A. 185.

ūṭ, to float, Cf. *uit*, float, (Sem. Max.) F. 173.

√*uki*yā, to shout, to scream.

Cf. *ya-kukeau*, to shout (Sem. Jarum) S. 175.

uwai-kāth, a kind of inflammable wood. Cf. *ui*, (Kon, Tu).
uīn, (Stieng) fire. J. 124.

ūi, white ant, Cf. *yui*, fly (Bes. A.) F. 199.

Khās. *u wieh*, a worm.

xiju, a kind of tree. Cf. *siajoi*, a kind of tree.

(Pang. Tel.) T. 223.

chep, *xep*, spittle, exudation. Cf. *chep*, pus; (Sem. Pa. Max). P. 239.

xehā, to make a hissing sound as of a man shivering with cold. Cf. *seoi* (Bes. A.). *sihoi*, (Manlo), to sing S. 213.

TIBETO-BURMAN INFLUENCE.

The Boḍo element.

74. Amongst the Tibeto-Burman people the Boḍos were the most powerful. They built up strong kingdoms and with varying fortunes and under various tribal names—the Chuṭiyās, the Kachāris, the Koces etc., they held sway over one or another part of North-Eastern India during different historical times. The Boḍo folk who live to the west of the Kāmṛup district are called Mech by their Hindu neighbours. This word is probably a corruption of the Skt. *mleccha*. Those of them who live in and to the east of the district of Kāmṛup are called Kāchāris or Kachāris by the Hindus. Various guesses have been made about the origin of the word Kachāri (Kāchāri) (L.S.I. Vol. III. Part II. p. 1.), but it seems likely that the word is connected with Skt. **kaksāta*—, a hypothetical formation parallel to Skt. *kirāta*, a frontier dweller. There is also a hill tract in Assam called Kāchār (Kāchār). The word *koc* has acquired a specific meaning and it is used to describe a Boḍo who has become converted to Hinduism. The *Koc* is now recognised as a Hindu caste. The origin of the word *koc* is unknown. Might it have anything to do with Skt. *kruñca*, name of a mountain, near about the Himalayas? Cf. Koc-Bihār, the seat of the Koc kings at the foot of the Himalayas.

The Boḍos live in scattered groups of villages that spread out from the extreme North-East of Assam to the districts of North Bengal. They are a people who lived mostly in the plains and came in almost daily contact with the Aryanised people. It is natural to expect that they should make some

contribution to the vocables of the people with whom they lived in close neighbourhood.

75. Living long in the plains and in immediate neighbourhood of Aryan-speaking people, the Boḍos borrowed words freely from the Aryan dialects and without careful examination it is often difficult to ascertain whether a particular word is of N.I.A. origin borrowed by the Boḍos or *vice-versa*. Some of the words of suspected Boḍo origin are noted below :—

76. The verbal roots of Boḍo origin.

celek, lick, (*salao*, lick).

cebā, feel an uneasy sensation, (*saiba*, insipid. tasteless).

(?) *gam*, get lost as money in a transaction, (*gamā*, to disappear, perish).

jirā, to refresh oneself (*jiri*, *jirā*, to entertain, feed: √*ji*, to eat: -*ra*, -*ri*, causative suffixes).

rep, cut with a drawing stroke (*rep*, strike as a match).

ā-gac, to obstruct, hinder, (*gaso*, hinder).

gacak, to trample under foot, (*gaseng*, to put the foot down upon anything).

cēkur, run at full speed as a horse or calf of an animal, (*saing*, go speedily).

bhēkur, get mouldy, (*bukhundi*, foam, froth).

bakhaliyā, peel off the skin or covering of a tree or a fruit; (*bokhong*, the shell of a fruit, Cf. also, *bo-khalai*, hew down).

gorā, season by putting under mud and water as bamboo withes or jute plants, (*goro*, hatch).

cep, press, squeeze, (*sep*).

Compound Verbs.

khām-√bāndh, co-agulate, get into a lump, (*khām*, settle in one place).

gabā-√mār, clasp, embrace, (*gabao*, to embrace).

bir-√di, to part as hair to find out lice, or make a way through a crowd by displacing people.

(Cf. Bḍ. √*bir*, to scratch.)

thālāmuri-√mār, slap on the head, (*thālāmdi ri*, to slap).

77. Other Assamese words of Bodo origin are :—

hāphalu, a mound, an ant-hill (Bod. *hā-phlāü*).

ābrā, a simpleton ; (Bodo).

māi-hāñ, a rice-plate with a pedestal on which food is served to a respectable guest, (Bodo, a pile of paddy-hay).

hābāñ, silly, (Bodo).

cerengā, interval of sun's rays in a cloudy day, (Bodo, *srāñ*, light).

hāmāhi, laziness, (Bodo. *hāmāsu*, to sigh).

jakhalā, a ladder, (Bd. *jāñkhlā*).

joñ, a point, (Bd. *joñ*, a spear). Austric, *ujong* (Sak. Ra), point of arrow, E. 65.

lāngi, a kind of fish net, (Bd. *lāñ*, to take).

khamalā, co-agulated, clotted, (Bd. *khām-lai*, do together).

hādām, a pile of mud and other useless things, (Bd.).

hojā, simpleton, (Bd. *hojāi*).

heṅgār, a temporary fence, (Bd. *heñrā*, obstruction).

bondā, the male of a cat, (Bd. the male of an animal).

khokā, a kind of fish trap, (Bd. *khau-khā*).

menā, bent, crooked, (Bd.).

hāo-phāo, lungs, (Bd. *hām*, breath ; *fāi*, to come).

cāṅg, a scaffold, a platform (*basāṅg*).

bijaluwā, a playful, jesting person (*bijala*, joke).

dokhar, a piece cut off, (Cf. Bd. *dokhao*, to separate by beating or knocking).

gakaṭā, bitter, acrid, (*gaka*, *gakha*).

holongā, flabby, corpulent, (*holom*).

laphā, a vegetable plant of the class of the mustard plant, (*laiphang*).

lāmakh, a net spread across an animal's path in the jungle (*lāmkhong*, a wild animal's path in the jungle).

lāo-kholā, skull (*lao-khrong*, a skull ; Cf. also *khoro*, head).

silikhā, myrobalam, (*slikathai*).

uwai-kāṭh, a kind of inflammable wood used as a torch (*wai*, fire). Cf. Austric. *ui*.

ukhi, dried skin on the head, dandruff, (*waihi*, ashes).

ḍāuk, a gallinule ; (Bd. *ḍāo*, a bird).

In Skt. *dāhuka* is a late formation. Boḍo *dāo* is a generic term. Does this shew borrowing from a common source ?

A close scrutiny into the various sub-branches of the Boḍo language will undoubtedly swell the list of loan-words. But materials for such an examination are just now not available.

Formative affixes of Boḍo origin.

78. The Boḍo affixes *-ma*, *-sa*, indicate something big and small respectively. The affix *-ma* suggests biggishness in an object and *-sa* suggests smallness, e.g. *rung*, a boat; *rung-ma*, a big boat ; *rung-sa*, a small boat ; similarly, *dikhong-ma*, a big stream ; *dikhong-sa*, a small stream ; so also *thamphi*, a mosquito ; *thamphi-ma*, a gnat ; *dao*, a bird, *dao-sa*, a chicken etc. The affixes *-ma*, *-sa* (> *-ca*) with extensions exist as derivatives in many Assamese words.

79. *-ma* and extensions :

balla-m, a spear, (*bhalla-*). The de-aspiration is due to

Boḍo influence, Boḍo having no sonant aspirates.

jala-m, shining decoration, (*jvala-*).

pekha-m, dance of a pea-cock with spreading plumage
(*?prēṅkhā-*).

lehe-m, dilatoriness.

leṭhemā, *loṭhomā*, *lodhomā*, dull, heavy, corpulent.

luru-mā, rolled up, bundled up, (Cf. *luṇḍikā*, a round mass).

sts. jugamāyā, *juga-m-āyā*, long lasting, (*yuga-*).

80. Diminutive *-sa*, (written *-ca* in Assamese) and extensions.

The Boḍo *-sa* > As. *-ca* persists in a diminutive sense in Assamese adjectives indicating "a little", e.g.,

kālcā, blackish. As. *kōlā*, black.

rāṅgcā, reddish, As. *raṅgā*, red.

bagcā, whitish, As. *bagā*, white.

dhepcā, a little flat. As. *dhepelā*, flat.

kerecīyā, oblique, slanting, As. *kerā*, squint-eyed.

dāheciyā, also *dāhekiyā*, half-mature, Cf. Bg. *dāśā*.

kharaciyā, a little coarse or rough, (*khara-*).

sts. lakacā, *lakaciyā*, a thin bamboo twig, (Cf. *laka-* in *lakuṭa-*).

This *-sā* > *-ca-* is quite different from Bengali *-s*, *-sā*, *-cā*, etc. (O.D.B.L. § 450) and has nothing to do with them. These Bengali derivatives have been shewn to be related to O.I.A. *-śa* (*ibid*), which becomes Assamese *-ha*, *hā* (§§ 576 ff).

Boḍo past participle affix in *-ibā* and its survival in Assamese formations have been noticed in their proper places (§§ 796 ff). For Boḍo influence upon Assamese alveolar sounds, Cf. (§ 429).

Thāi (or Āhōm) Influence.

81. The Āhōms have been referred to already. Though they constituted a ruling race for about six hundred years (1228-1824 A.D.), they gave up their language and religion in favour of Aryan habits and customs and their absorption was so complete that they contributed only a few words to Assamese vocabulary.

Grierson quotes the following opinion of Mr. (now Sir) Edward Gait concerning the remarkable completeness about the supplanting of Āhōm by Assamese. "The reason probably is that the Āhōm people always formed a very small proportion of the population of the Assam Valley and that as their rule expanded and other tribes were brought under their control, it was necessary to have some *lingua franca*. The choice lay between Āhōm and Assamese. The latter being an Aryan language had the greater vitality and the influence of the Hindu priests was also strongly in its favour. The latter alone would probably not have sufficed. In Manipur, where there was no indigenous population speaking an Aryan language, the people became enthusiastic Hindus without giving up their native language, although that language unlike Āhōm, was unwritten and a character in which to write it had to be invented by the Brahmans" (L.S.I. Vol. II, p. 63, foot note). This, however, does not explain the whole point. A language

may cease to be spoken but it may leave traces of its former vitality in the shape of a large number of loans supplied to the current language of the province. The Austric and the Boḍo languages seem to have fared differently. It would appear that the Āhōms even when they preserved their language lived in circumstances which forbade diffusion of linguistic influences by contact. Unlike the Boḍos, the Āhōms do not seem to have been a colonising people spreading in groups of villages over different parts of the province. Neither does it appear that they were ever given to trade and commerce which bring varied dialect speakers together and make linguistic borrowings possible. As it is, even now the Āhōms live in a concentrated mass in the Śibsāgar sub-division of the same district. An examination of the place-names also shews that the places which bear Āhōm names mostly belong to the same locality (§ 89). The exigencies of the Āhōm state in favour of a common *lingua franca* combined with the social habits of the Āhōms themselves may explain why their contribution to the Assamese vocabulary is so small.

Some of the miscellaneous words are :—

kāi, a particle used after a proper name as a mark of seniority (T. *kāi*, elder).

khān, a wicker-basket (T. *khān*).

ṭakāli, a click with the tongue against the palate (T. *ṭak*).

√*ṭaṇ*, attend to (T. *taṇ*).

√*pān*, to plan (T. *pān*, to plan).

pokhā, a sprout (T. *pu-khā*, small thatch).

puñ, a spring, water-hole (T.).

phāñ, a trick (T. a false statement).

phetā, bent (T. *phet*, be bent).

phāu, nothing (T. dust).

rup-bān, wealth and property (T. *bān*, a kind of cup).

bañ, a hole (T.).

burañji, chronicle (T.).

jān, a shallow canal (T. shallow part of a river.).

jekā, damp, moist (T. *jik*, damp).

jīn, still, quiet (T.).

jeṅgā, an uneasy situation (T. *jeñ*, feel uneasy).

ceñ, false hair (T. *cañ*, hair tie.)

thāp, a layer (T.).

✓*thukā*, come in contact (T.).

thonga, bag, wallet (T. *thuñ*).

kāreñ, a palace with a raised platform (T. *kā-rañ*).

rañ-ghar, a palace (T. *rañ*, a palace).

lāñ, back, Cf. As. *lāñ-khāi parā*, fall on the back (T. *lāñ*).

hāi, noise (T.).

doṅgā, a puddle (T. *duñ*, a low field).

āñ-marā, impotent (T. *āñ-kā*, ability).

The non-Aryan languages borrowed so freely from Assamese, that it is often difficult to fix upon a particular word as of non-Aryan origin without ascertaining whether any such formation occurs in other cognate non-Aryan languages.

The borrowings from other non-Aryan languages do not seem to be very great. But unless all the non-Aryan languages are fully explored, their influences cannot be correctly estimated.

NON-ARYAN TRACES IN PLACE-NAMES.

Austrie place-names.

82. *Kāmākhyā* or *Kāmākṣī*.

The name of a goddess so called and worshipped in a Śākta shrine situated in a hill named Nilācala near Gauhati. According to Paurāṇic legends the organ of generation of the Sati fell here when her *dead body* was carried over from place to place by Śiva.

Cf. the following Austrie formations in this connection:

ke-moyd; *ke-moit*, ghost, (Sem).

ke-mut; *ke-muyt*, grave, (Bes. Sep).

khmoch, corpse, ghost, (Khmer).

komuoch, corpse, (Stieng).

kamoi, demon, (Old Khmer).

kamoit, devil (Cham).

komui, grave, (Tareng).

ka-met, corpse, (Khasi).

kambru, *kamru*, name of a lesser divinity worshipped by the Santals.

The formation *Kāmākhyā* or *kāmākṣī* may be a Sanskritisation of such non-Aryan formations as *khmoch*, *komuoch*. In that case all the Austric formations would lead on to the conclusion of the place having been connected with *some one's dead body*. The Paurāṇic legend makes it the burial ground of a part of Satī's dead body.

83. *Kāmarūpa*. The mediaeval name for the province of Assam. According to Paurāṇic legends, Kāmadeva, the god of love, regained his form (*rūpa*) in this locality after having been burnt to ashes by Śiva.

Hüen Ts'ang called it *Ka-mo-lu-p'o* (*Kāmarūpa*). Watters notes also a place mentioned in T'ang-shu called *ko-me-lu* (*kāmru*). (Watters: vol. ii, p. 186). Alberuni calls the place *kāmru* (Sachau: vol. i. p. 201).

Mahomedan conquerors always referred to the place as *kāmru* or *kāmru-d*.

Perhaps popularly the country was known as *kāmru* or *kāmru-t* (d), (Cf. Santali *kambru*, *kamru* § 82), -t being a suffix of place names (§ 86). *kāmarūpa*, having been a place famous for Tantric practices, *Kamru-t* would suggest some sort of connection with a land of necromancy. The Paurāṇic legend also speaks of the revival of a *dead person* here. *Kāmarūpa* may be an Aryanisation of *Kāmru-t*.

84. Other place-names with *kām-*, are *Kāma-tā*, in Coch-Bihar, *Comilla* (*Kāma-lanḱā*) in north Bengal, both having Tantric shrines. Also, (?) *kambo-ja*.

Hārūppeśvara: a place-name mentioned in Tezpur rock inscriptions (*Kāmarūpa Śāsanāvali*; p. 22). Mahāmahopādhyāya P. N. Bhattacharyya notes that Śāla-Stambha was a *mleccha* king but he claimed descent from Bhāskara Varmā and shifted his capital owing to infamy of descent (to hide his infamy?). This place has been located near about the rocky town of modern Tezpur. cf. Sant. *hara*, a hill; *harup*, to cover as with a dish or a basket.

85. Names of rivers :—

Austrie equivalents for water are; *ho, hong, ong*, (W_{29}), *taya, tiu, tu, tueh*; *du, diu* (W_{30}); *lao*, clean water, (W_{35}). The word indicating water is placed before or after other words: e.g. *ti menu*, a big river; *tiu me*, a small stream; *kuod teu*, a tributary stream.

The principal river in Assam, Brahmaputra or *Lohita* is popularly called *Luit*. In the *Āhōm Burañji*, written in the *Āhōm* language and published with parallel English translation by the Government of Assam (1930), the river Brahmaputra has been frequently referred to as *ti lao*. This was perhaps the popular name of the river when the *Āhōms* entered the province. This seems to be an obvious Austrie formation. *Lohita* is a Sanskritisation of some such formation as *lao-tu*. Cf. river names in North Bengal: *kara-toyā* (Hiuen Ts'ang's *ka-lo-tu*); *tistā*. Other river names in Assam are *tihu*; *ti-pām*; *tiyak*; *di-hong*; *dib-ong*; *disa-ni*; *nāmatimā*; *jan-timā*; *badati*; *nāma-ti*; *ti-rāp*. (for *di-*, *nām-*, Cf. §§ 87, 89).

86. Austrie equivalents for earth, land, place, are *ta, te, teh, tek, tik, tyek*, etc. (E_{12}); Santali, *ato*; *at*. Cf. the following place names: *kāma-tā*; *cāma-tā*; *baka-tā*; *dip-tā*; *cāpa-t-grām*; names of places in Assam; *bhāba-tā*, *śaka-ti*, names of villages in the Bogra district, North Bengal. Also *Darrang*, name of a district in Assam. (Austr. *dorr*, a bridge).

Dharam-tul, a village near the Mikir hills (Austr. *tul*, a hill).

Bođo place-names.

87. The Bođos built their colonies near about streams and most of the river names in eastern Assam are of Bođo origin. The Bođo equivalent for water is *di* (in the hills and in eastern Assam) and *dui* (in the plains and in western Assam).

88. The Bođos rechristened a river name of other origins by placing their own equivalent for *water* before it; e.g. *di-hong*, the name of a river, where Bođo *di-*, was placed

before Austric *hong* (water)—perhaps the name of the river in olden times. Cf. the following river-names:—

dibru, (Bd. a blister); *dibong*, (Bd. *dīb*, luscious); *digāru*, (*digru*, to bathe); *dikhau*, (*dikhow*, to draw water); *dikrāng*, (*dikhreng*, rapids in a river); *disān*, (*disa*, a small stream), *digbai*, (*buhi*, flow of water). Also *bhog-dai*; *maṅgal-dai*, etc.

Place-names of Bodo origin are:—

hājo, a temple on a hill-top near Gauhati, (*hājo*, a hill).

hākāmā, a village in Goalpārā district, (*hākhmā*, to conceal).

bihāmpur, name of a village in Kāmṛup, (*bihām*, daughter-in-law).

dispur, name of a village near Gauhati, (*disai*, to remove to another place).

mai-rañ, name of a place near Gauhati, (*mai rang*, rice).

Āhōm place-names.

89. The Āhōm place-names are mostly confined to rivers. The Āhōm equivalent for water is *nām* and it occurs as the first syllable of many river-names. Like the Bodos the Āhōms also put their equivalent for water before river-names of other origins. They called the river *Brahmaputra* either *ti-lao* (§ 85) or *nām-ti-lao*. So also *nām-timā*, (the river Dhanasiri), where *-timā* is an Austric formation. The genuine Āhōm name for the river *Brahmaputra* is *nam-dao-phi*, (*dao*, star; *phi*, god;—river of the star god). Other river names are:—

nām-khun, (*khun*, muddy), the river Dilih in Śibsāgar.

nām-khe, (*khe*, river), river Jhāñji in Śibsāgar.

nām-shao, (*shao*, clear), river Dikhau.

nam-hoi-khe, (*hoi*, shell; *khe*, river). Śāmuk-jān.

nām-rup, (*rup*, collect).

nām-dāñ, (*dāng*, to sound).

nām-sāñ, (*sāng*, a platform).

nām-chik, (*chik*, a dirty place).

nām-jin, (*jin*, cold). The Cēcā river.

Most of these names did not survive as is shewn by the current names by which the rivers are known to-day.

PART I.

PHONOLOGY

CHAPTER I.

SOUNDS AND LETTERS.

90. The principal Assamese sounds may be represented in tabular form as follows:—

Consonants.

	Bi-labial	Dental	Alveolar	Palatal	Velar	Glottal
Plosive	p, b	..	t, d.	..	k, g,	..
Nasal	m	..	n	..	ŋ	..
Lateral			l			
Flapped			r			
Fricative			s, z		x	ħ
Semi-vowel	ɔ̃ (w)			ẽ (j)		

Vowels.

	Front	Central	Back
Close	i, ī	..	u, ū
Half-close	e, ě	..	o, ō
Half-open	ɛ, ẽ	..	ə, ẽ
Open		α, ǣ	

The above table represents the essential phonemes in Assamese. They are twenty-four in number. But as the letters of the Sanskrit alphabet are used to represent these sounds, in the description given below the Assamese sounds are equated to the Sanskrit letters which symbolise them.

CONSONANTS.

91. (p) : unvoiced bi-labial plosive. It is represented by Sanskrit *p*. There is not the slightest accompaniment of breath as in the case of ordinary English voiceless plosives, Ex. *pāt*, leaf ; *pānā*, water.

But in the surrounding languages of the Boḍo group, the great stress that is laid on a consonant when it is at the commencement of a syllable often gives the unvoiced stops an aspirated sound and when reduced to writing in Assamese or Bengali character, these unvoiced stops are often represented as aspirated consonants. (L.S.I. Vol. III. Part II. pp. 4, 69). These non-Aryan habits might have caused spontaneous aspirations examples of which are preserved in N.I.A. languages: e.g. As. *ṭhōṭ*, beak, (*troṭi*) ; *phēcā*, owl, (*pecaka*).

92. (b) : voiced bi-labial plosive : symbolised by Skt. *b* and *v* (*in initial positions*) ; e.g. *bagali*, a crane (*baka*-), *bāmi*, a kind of fish (*varmi*-). It represents the sound of Skt. *v* in learned *ts.* words in *non-initial* positions also; eg. *ābāhan*, invocation (*āvāhana*). But in homely *ts.* words, Skt. *v* is represented by the semi-vowel, *-w-*: e.g. *sewā*, service, (*sevā*) ; *Śiwa*, (*Śiva*).

93. (t) : voiceless alveolar plosive like the English *t*. The alveolar sound may be due to the influence of the Boḍo languages in which "dental consonants are pronounced as semi-cerebrals as in English" (L.S. I. Vol. III. part II. p. 4). It is symbolised by Skt. *t*, *ṭ* ; e.g. *tām*, copper (*tāmra*) ; *ṭale*, is moved (*ṭalati*).

94. (ḍ) : voiced alveolar plosive. It is the exact counterpart of (t) in its voiced form. It represents Skt. (*ḍ*) and *ḍ* (*in initial positions*) ; e.g. *dāpoṇ*, mirror (*darpaṇa*) ; *ḍimā*, egg (*ḍimba*).

95. (*k, g*) : unvoiced and voiced velar plosives ; e.g. *kal*, plantain, (*kadalī*) ; *gach*, tree, (*gaccha*).

96. (*m*) : voiced bi-labial nasal : eg. *māi*, mother. As it is distinctly articulated in all positions, it does not betray any tendency unlike Bengali intervocal (*m*) dialectal, to pass into a nasalised $\sim v$; e.g. As *tāmākhu* ; Bg. *tāmāk*, *tāvāk*, tobacco.

97. (*n*) : voiced alveolar nasal. It stands for Skt. (*n*) and *ṇ* (*in intervocal and final positions*) ; eg. *nāk*, nose ; *kāṇ*, ear.

98. (*ṇ*) : voiced velar nasal as in English *song*. It occurs only intervocally and finally ; e.g. *leṇā*, tall, *beṇ*, frog (*vyāṇga*).

99. (*l*) : as in English *long* : e.g. *laṅg*, clove (*lavāṅga*).

100. (*r*) : voiced alveolar rolled. Formed by a succession of taps made by the tip of the tongue against the upper gums. It stands for Skt. *r*, *ṛ* (*in non-initial positions*), and N.I.A. *r* (*in intervocal positions*). Unlike Bengali *r* which has three values (Chatterji : *A Brief Sketch of Bengali Phonetics*, §. 21), it has only one value in Assamese in all positions ; eg. *dhār*, debt ; *guṛ*, molasses, (*guḍa*) ; *nāṛī*, pulse, (*nāḍikā*).

101. (*s*) : voiceless alveolar fricative. It stands for Skt. (*c, ch*) in all positions ; Skt. (*s*) being articulated differently (cf. §. 108) in Assamese ; eg. *cin* (pronounced *sin*), sign, (*cih-na*) ; *kāchā* (pronounced *kāsā*), tortoise, (*kacchapa*).

102. (*z*) : voiced alveolar fricative. Stands for Skt. *j*, *jh* and *y* (*in initial position*) ; eg. *jāti*, caste ; *jār*, big forest, (*jhāṭa*) ; *jā*, a measure, (*yava*).

103. (*x*) : unvoiced glottal fricative. This is a sound that is peculiar to Assamese only. It is a sound unknown to Bengali except, "in some interjections, in a final position, as in *ih*. (Chatterji : *A Brief Sketch of Bengali Phonetics*, §. 25). It represents Skt. *s*, *ś*, *ṣ* in *initial positions* e.g. *xukal* for

sakala, all; *xar* for *śara*, arrow; *xollā* for *ṣollā* (*ṣoḍaśa*), sixteen.

104. (ɣ) : voiced glottal fricative as in English *behind*. It occurs in all positions; eg. *hāt*, hand; *bihān*, morning; *bih*, poison.

105. (w) : voiced bi-labial semi-vowel. It represents the *ū*-glide and stands also for Skt. *v* (*in intervocal positions*) in homely words; eg. *sewā*, service (*sevā*); *Śiva*, (*Siva*); *nowāre*, is unable, (*na-pārayati*); *ghāwā*, wound, (*ghāta*). In final positions it is often written as *ō*; eg. *leō*, smearing (*lepa*). It never occurs *initially*, but foreign words with an initial *w*-sound are often transliterated with an initial Assamese *W*; eg. *Wālṭār* for *Walter*.

106. (j) : voiced palatal semi-vowel. It is equivalent to consonantal (i) of English and other languages. It represents the *y*-glide and the sound of Skt. *y* (*in intervocal positions*); e.g. *biyāl*, evening, (*vikāla*); *piyāh*, thirst, (*pipāsā*); *niyam*, rule, (*niyama*).

107. There are the aspirates, *ph*, *ṭh*, *th*, *kh*, *bh*, *ḍh*, *ḍh* which have separate letters and are therefore regarded as simple sounds. In Assamese, *ṭh*, *th* have no distinction in sound, so also *ḍh* and *ḍh* (*initial*). The aspirated *ṛh* is a characteristic Assamese sound and is very prevalent in *tḅh* words; eg. *buṛhā*, old, (*vṛddha*), written as Skt. *ḍh*; *paṛhe*, reads (*paṭhati*). *kh* represents also the sounds of Skt. *s*, *ś*, *ṣ*, in *intervocal positions*; eg. *bikh*, poison (*viṣa*); *dākh*, slave (*dāsa*); *ākḥay*, intention, (*āśaya*). There is only a difference in sonority between Assamese articulation of intervocal and final sibilants and fully aspirated *kh*; so that *kh* (*intervocal*) is often represented by *ṣ*; e.g. *paṣ* for, *pakh*, a fortnight (*pakṣa*); *kāṣ* for *kākh*, side, (*kakṣa*). In Maithilī *ṣ* is pronounced as *kh* in *all positions* (L.S.I. V. II. p. 21). There is only one instance in Assamese where *ṣ* stands for *kh* initially; e.g. *ṣet-kaparā*, a medicinal herb (*kṣetra-parpaṭi*).

108. In *tbh.* words, *s*, *ś*, *ṣ* in *intervocal positions* > *h*; eg. *bāh*, dwelling, (*vāsa*); *dah*, ten, (*daśa*); *śahur*, father-in-law, (*śvaśura*); *biḥ*, poison, (*viṣa*). In no position in a word have the sibilants an *s*-sound. That sound in Assamese is symbolised by palatal *c*, *ch*. Wherever in a Sanskrit word, the sibilants give an *s*-sound, *c* is generally substituted in writing for the sibilant and the *s*-sound of the sibilants is generally to be regarded as an imported one; eg. *macur*, a kind of pulse, (*masūra*); *ticī*, linseed, (*ataśī*); *binac*, miscarriage (*vināśa*); *kalaci*, the jar-shaped pinnacle of a temple, (*kalaśa*).

But the regular *tbh.* forms from *vināśa* and *kalaśa* would be *bināh*, destruction; *kalah*, jar.

109. Properly speaking, there is hardly any difference in sound between *c*, *ch*; but *ch* is now generally used in transliterating foreign words with an *ś*-sound; eg. *Shakespeare* would be transliterated as *Chekṣapīār*. So would *Chilañ* be written for *Shillong*.

110. The numerals have a certain peculiarity. Though spelt with an *ś*, they have preserved the sibilant sound. Thus though spelt with *ś*, in *ekaiś*, *bāiś*, *teiś* etc. the final sibilant has an (*s*) and not a (*kh*) sound. The manuscript spelling in early literature is very diverse; eg. *das*, *daṣ*, *dah*; *pañcās*, *pañcāś*; *cabic*; *pañcis* etc. The *s*-sound of *ś* in numerals is most probably an imported one and due to Hindustānī influence.

111. To sum up, the sibilants have different sound values in *initial* and *non-initial* positions in *ts.* words and they are treated differently in *non-initial* positions in *tbh.* words. In *initial* positions in both *ts.* and *tbh.* words, they are pronounced as *x*, but in *non-initial positions* in *ts.* words they are pronounced as *kh*. In *non-initial* positions in *tbh.* words, they are all changed to *h*. Examples: *śeṣa* is pronounced as *xekh*; *vaśa* as *bakh*; *aśūra* as *akhār*; but *tbh.* forms are *xeh*; *bahatīyā*, (*vaśa*-); *bāh*, (*vāsa*) etc. The change to *h* seems to be carried out in a large scale in Mid. As. period. In early Assamese the intervocal sibilants also seem to have been pronounced as

x. In the case of the numerals, the sibilant *ś* has an s-sound and this sound is a borrowed one. In some borrowed forms, palatal *c* is substituted for the sibilants. In compound consonant-groups, the sibilants retain an s-sound. eg. *Kṛṣṇa* pronounced as *Krisna*; *praśna* as *prasna* etc.

VOWELS.

112. There is no distinction of length in the sounds of *i*, *ī*; *u*, *ū* in Assamese. They may be used indiscriminately in Assamese words without alteration of sound or sense. And in final positions, especially as affixes, *i*, *ī* are so used. But in *ts.* and in *tbh.* words distinction is made in the use of *i*, *ī*; *u*, *ū* in imitation of Sanskritic spelling. There are, however, long and short sounds of the pure vowels *i*, *u*. But the long or the short quantity depends on the length of the word in Assamese or on the position of the vowel within the word.

113. Assamese (*i*) (short) corresponds to English *i* in *pit*, *pin*. It is heard in As. words like *pit*, *bile*; *khil*, fallow land.

As. (*i:*) (long) corresponds to the sound in English *machine*. Its sound is very distinct in the final syllables of verbal formations where some vowel sounds have been dropped e.g. *kini:*, having bought, (*kinīā*).

nī:, having taken, (*nīā*).

sī:, having sewn, (*sīā*): but *sī*, he.

Initially and medially it is heard in words like *i:tar*, common; *piri:kā*, pimples, etc.

114. (*e*): It corresponds to English *e* in *men*; except in *ts.* words which have preserved the sound in familiar colloquy, (*e*) is not a primary but a resultant sound in As. *tbh.* words. The sound has been preserved in homely *ts.* words like *deś*, country (*deśa*); *cetan*, consciousness (*cetana*) etc. In regular *tbh.* words it has been lowered to (*ε*); eg. *khēr*, straw (*khēṭa*); *pēl*, testicles (*pela*).

Due to the presence of the high vowels (*i*, *u*) in a following syllable, (*ε*) is raised to (*e*); e.g. *beṭā*, son, but *beṭī*, daughter;

thelā, push; but *theli*, having pushed. So also *peṭ*, belly: but *peṭulā*, pot-bellied.

(e) is heard in the instrumental-nominative case-ending -e (< -*ena*), as in the locative case-ending -e (< -*ahi*) and in the third person conjugational ending -e (< -*ati*); eg. *hāte*, with the hand; *ghare-ghare*, in every house; *kare*, he does.

115. (ε). This is the usual sound-value of the e-phoneme in Assamese. e.g. *ek*, one; *belā*, time.

116. (œ). This is the characteristic sound in Bengali. It is absent in Assamese, but in some dialectical areas in western Assam, an attempt to reproduce this sound has resulted in broadening it to *ā*, *ā̃*, through the intermediate stages *yā*, *yā̃*. Thus *ṣṭā* is often heard in certain localities as *yaṭā*, *yāṭā*, *aṭā*, *āṭā*. This is, however, a purely local and dialectical variation. It is quite likely that in standard Assamese forms like *ākāl*, alone, (*ēkkala*); *ākay*, once again, (**ēkkahu*), the change of -*ē*- to -*ā*-, and -*ā̃*-, is due to dialectical influence.

In Bengali also, "ā is frequently heard for œ in the middle of a word" in certain circumstances. (Chatterji's *Bengali Phonetics*, § 38).

117. (a) It is a clear sound as in English *father*, *part*. e.g., *āmi*, we; *hāt*, hand; *bāṭ*, road.

In the St. coll., (*ā*) in an initial syllable, followed in the next syllable by another (*ā̃*), has often the frontal pronunciation of (ε). This (ε) has evolved through an intermediate (a) sound of the nature of the cardinal vowel (a); e.g., *nājāy*, does not go; E. As. *nājāy*: Mod. As. *nejāy*. Compare also *āṭhā*, *ṣṭhā*, gum; *ādā*, *edā*, ginger; *ādhā*, *edhā*, half; *ālāh*, *elah*, laziness, etc. This tendency is ever on the increase in recent times. All the three following forms are used in modern writings according to the taste of individual writers:—*chāpā*, printed; *chapā*, *chēpā*. The sound *ne-* for **ne*, in *nejāy* is due to confusion with *ne* from neg. *na* with emphatic *hi*.

Pure *ts*. words have not been subjected to this change: eg. *rājā*, *rajā*, king; *tārā*, *tarā*, star.

118. (ə) : Ordinarily it is a short vowel of the nature of the sound in English *hot*, eg. *kal*, plantain; *khar*, straw. It has two other sounds as in English *law*, and the (o) in the second syllable of English *morrow*. These two sounds are represented in transcription by (â) and (ö).

(â) is a resultant sound in Assamese and is due to contraction of the sound groups -*awa*-, -*ava*-, -*aha*-, etc. e.g. *dhâl*, leucoderma, (*dhavala*-); *nānā*, butter, (*navanāta*); *nā*, new, (*nava*).

(ö) also is a resultant sound and is due to vowel mutation; e.g., *mōh*, buffalo, (*mahiṣa*). The (ö) sound is also perceptible when in the next syllable ə is followed by *i* or *u*; e.g. *kōri* (for *kari*), having done: *Hōri* (for *Hari*), name of a person; *sōru* (for *saru*), small.

This (ö) sound is often stiffened to â; e.g. *lōrā* or *lārā*, boy. This broad sound of ə is characteristic of western Assamese dialect.

119. In the St. coll. there is no neutral vowel or "the half-distinct form of (ə), which results from an attempt to slur a syllable containing (ə) in quick pronunciation." Especially before a following glide or semi-vowel -*w*-, the previous half-distinct (ə) is fully vocalised into a regular (o). e.g. *cākowā*, the ruddy goose, (*cakravāka*-); *tarowāl*, sword, (*taravāri*); *hālowā*, a plough ox, (*hāla*+*vāha*-). etc.

120. The o-phoneme has two values in Assamese, long and short. When long, it has a sound as in English *vocation*: e.g. *bhog*, enjoyment; *lo*, iron; *po*, child, etc. The short (ö) has a lower position than long (o) and has a position intermediate between long o and â (ə). It has been discussed in (§. 118). In a final syllable it appears as a semi-vowel. e.g. *cheö/w*, a piece, (*cheda*).

kheö/w, a cast, throw, (*kṣepa*).

tāö/w, heat, (*tāpa*). etc.

The short (ö) is often lowered to a frank â (ə) sound. eg. *kār*, bud, (**kōra*, *kora*); *gādhūli*, evening, (*go*+*dhūli*-); *sajinā*, a vegetable plant (*śobhāñjana*-).

This change is highly characteristic of the Kāmrūpī dialect.

121. (*u*) presents a parallel to (*i*). It is pronounced both as short and long:—

Short: as in *hul*, thorn; *guṭi*, seed. The long sound (*u:*) is heard as in *kuku:hā*, wild cock, *utanu:wā*, rash; *khāru:*, a bracelet; *gāru:*, a pillow.

Short (*u*) often interchanges with (*o*), through the laws of vowel-harmony. eg. *śowe*, lies down; but *śuba*, lying down; *rowe*, plants; but *ruba*, planting etc. (< **śuiba*, **ruiba*).

CHAPTER II.

STRESS-ACCENT IN ASSAMESE.

122. There have been sharp differences of opinion amongst eminent Indologists about the existence or otherwise of accent in N.I.A. languages. Pischel held that there are certain sound-changes in the Pkt. dialects which can be ascribed only to the influence of an accent corresponding in position with the tone of Vedic Sanskrit. Jacobi denies the existence of this accent or its effects in Pkt. and argues that the accent of Pkt. was a stress corresponding in place with that ascribed to classical Latin. Dr. Bloch holds that we know nothing certain about the accent in ancient times and that there is much that is doubtful and inconsistent in Pischel and Jacobi's theories and that the N.I.A. languages possess no stress etc.

Opinion seems, however, to settle down on the side of the existence of stress. Dr. Turner in his article on "the Indo-Germanic accent in Marathi" (J.R.A.S. 1916) has exhaustively examined all these theories and supports the views of Jacobi as being applicable to all the N.I.A. languages except Marathi which follows a different scheme of accentuation. Grierson in his recent articles on the Indo-Aryan Vernaculars (*Indian Antiquary*: Supplement, 1932, April) reverts to the views of Jacobi and examines the question of accent in N.I.A. languages in the light of his theory.

123. As Assamese has been left out of reference in all the existing works of Comparative grammar of the N.I.A. languages, it is necessary to examine the question of stress in Assamese in the light of some of the views of these eminent scholars.

124. From the phonological details in the body of this book it would appear that there are two different systems of

stress in Assamese sharply differentiated from one another in two different dialectical areas. The stress in the Kāmrūpī dialect in western Assam is dominantly initial whereas the stress in the Standard colloquial of eastern Assam is medial. The stress in the Standard colloquial seems to fall in a line with the prevailing pan-Indian system in being placed on the penultimate. The initial stress of the Kāmrūpī dialect has in some instances influenced the phonology of the Standard colloquial.

125. The dominant initial stress of Kāmrūpī causes such violent changes in the following syllables as to make words almost unrecognisable. Each particular word carries its own initial stress and when the final syllable is an open one, the medial vowels are slurred over and practically ignored in pronunciation so that the medial syllables are always the weakest in a Kāmrūpī word.

126. With these preliminary observations, let us examine the stress of the Standard colloquial. Let us assume as a hypothesis that it follows the pan-Indian system which may be enunciated as follows:—"In the Sanskrit-like language from which Assamese sprang up, the stress falls on the penultimate syllable of the word if it is long ; if the penultimate is short, then on the antepenultimate ; if that again is short, then on the fourth syllable from the end."

127. The vowel changes that take place are considered under the following heads:—

(A). Vowels in accented syllables :

- (1) In open syllables.
- (2) In closed syllables.

(B). Vowels with the secondary stress.

(C). Unaccented vowels :

- (1) Pre-accentual.
- (2) Post-accentual.

A(1). Vowels in accented open syllables.

128. In open syllables except for O.I.A. *ai*, *au*, *r*, all vowels remain unchanged: *ai*, *au* > *e*, *o*; which converged with O.I.A. *e*, *o*; *r* > *a*, *i*, or *u*, which converged with O.I.A. *a*, *i*, *u*.

Examples :

(a)

khaër, catechu (*khádīra*).*thar*, stiff, (*sthávira*).*bhanī*, sister, (**bháginikā*).

(ā)

sāhan, *sāhōn*, ancestral property, (*śāsana*).*cōtāl*, court-yard, (*catvāla*).*ḍhōrā*, a kind of snake (**ḍuṇḍubhāka*).*bālā*. (Coll.) sand (*vālukā*).

(i)

sts. bitōpan, shining, (*vītapana*).*cikōṇ*, glossy, beautiful, (*cīkkaṇa*).*bibhōl*, perplexed, (*vīhvala*).

(u, ū).

ural, mortar, (**ūdukhala*).*gōru* (spelt *garu*), cow, (*gorūpa*).*dhulā*, dust, (*dhūlikā*).

(e)

sts. mekhelā, woman's girdle, (*mékhalā*).*teṭōn*, rogue, (**teṭṭana*, cf. D. *teṭṭā*, a gambling den).

(o)

sts. jojonā, an epigram, (*yójanā*).*ray*, (Pr.-ou), a kind of fish, (**róhitaku*).*thorā*, the pestle of the husking machine *ḍhēki* (from its look like the beak of a crane), (**tróṭikā*).

(r)

-maṭā (in *kēcū-maṭā*, earth thrown out by earth-worms) (*mṛttikā*).*bichā*, scorpion, (**vṛścikā*).

A (2). *Vowels in closed syllables.*

129. In the M.I.A. stage all long vowels before two consonants were shortened. These short vowels converge with the corresponding O.I.A. short vowels. Later in the formative period of the N.I.A. languages when the double consonants were shortened, or in the case of the group nasal+consonant, when the nasality was produced simultaneously with the vowel, the preceding short vowel, if in the syllable bearing the chief stress, was lengthened.

As there is no distinction of length in the sounds of the Assamese vowels, this compensatory lengthening is recognised only in the case of (a) which becomes (ā) ; e.g. M.I.A. a. <

- O.I.A. a : *dāpõr*, mirror, (*dárpaṇa*).
sāṇõr, yoking together, (*saṅghaṭa*).
sātõr, swimming, (*sántara*).
kāndõn, crying, (*krándana*).
bāndhõn, tying, (*bándhana*) } Cf. §. 291 for
reduction of
-nd-; -ndh-.
- kāpõr*, cloth, (*kárpaṭa*).
gādhā, ass, (**gárdabhaka*).
bāgh-(*jari*), reins, (*avágraha*).
pāghā, tying rope (*prágraha-*).
- O.I.A. ā : *āpõn*, self, (**ātmanaka*).
bhādā, name of a month, (*bhādrapada*).
māthõn, just, (**mātrana*, *mātra-*).
- O.I.A. r : *nācõn*, dancing, (**nṛtyana*).

(B). *Vowels with the secondary accent.*

130. In words of more than three syllables there is also a secondary stress. The secondary stress falls on that one of the unstressed syllables which is furthest removed from the principally stressed syllable ; because the least stressed syllables are those in the immediate vicinity to the fully stressed ones. But if the last two syllables of a word are unstressed, the last is the weakest.

When carrying the secondary stress of the word, short vowels remain unaltered, long vowels are shortened and con-

sonant groups are simplified without compensatory lengthening of the preceding vowel. e.g.

- a* : *pariyāl*, members of a family, (*pàrivāra*).
tarowāl, sword, (*tàravāri*).
bhādā, name of a month, (*bhāḍrapāda*).
gādhā, ass, (**gārdabhāka*).
pāghā, tying rope, (**prāgrahāka*).
 Long syllables are shortened. eg.
cakowā, ruddy goose (*cākravāka*-).

(C). *Unaccented vowels.*

131. All M.I.A. short vowels, unless protected by two following consonants, have a tendency to become either (a) or to disappear. Long vowels preserve their quality, but are shortened.

The weakest positions are: (1) the absolute beginning of the word; (2) between the main and the secondary stress or *vice versa*. In both of these, short vowels have a tendency to disappear. The next weakest positions are: (3) the syllable preceding the main stress; (4) the syllable following the main stress in an originally trisyllabic word. In both these positions short vowels lose their timbre and long vowels their length.

C(1). *Pre-accentual syllables.*

132. Unstressed long syllables are shortened. e.g.

- prak/śālayati*, washes, > *pakhāle*.
pras/tāra > *pathār*, field, meadow.
**niṣ/kāsikā* > *nikāhi*, projection of a roof beyond the wall..
ud/bhārayati > *ubhāle*, uproots.
ut/pāṭayati > *upāre*, fells.
vyā/khyāna > *bakhān*, exposition.
jā/mātrka- > **jāwāi*, *jōwāi*, son-in-law.
**mā/rāpayati* > *marāy*, causes to beat.
**cā/lāpayati* > *calāy*, causes to shift.
go/dhūma- > **ghāhu*, *ghēhu*.

- *go/rūpa > ga'ru (Pron. gōru), cow.
 *go/dhūlikā > ga'dhūli (Pron. gōdhuli), evening.
 *vaj/rāgyika > ba'rāgi (Pron. bō-), ascetic.
 vaj/śākha > ba'hāg (Pron. bō-), name of a month.
 sau/bhāgya > suwāg, husband's favour.
 kay/pīna > ka'pin, loin-cloth worn round the privities.

133. Initial short syllables beginning with a consonant remain: e.g.

- śa/lākā > śalā, a thin wedge.
 vi/nāśa > bināh, destruction.
 vi/bhāna- > bihān, dawn.
 gu/vāka > guwā, betel-nut.
 ku/ṭumba- > sts. kuṭum, relative.

134. Initial short syllables beginning with a vowel are often lost e.g. a/lābu- > lāu, gourd.

- a/vāgraha > bāgh- (jari), reins.
 a/riṣṭaka- > riṣṭā, soap-nut.
 *u/ḍūmbaruka > ḍumaru (Pron. dumōru), fig tree.
 u/pāvisati > bahe, sits.
 *u/pānahikā > pānqi (pron. pānoi,) shoe.
 u/pasthāna- > bathān, place of abode as of cattle.

135. The initial short vowel may be lost even before double consonants e.g. a/ṣṭhīlā- > ṭhīlā, a hard stopper.

C(2). Post-accentual syllables.

136. In post-accentual syllables *i*, *u* > *a*, or they drop out altogether after causing mutation of the preceding vowel; e.g. *vādīśikā > barahi, angling hook.

- *āmiṣika > *āhī- (in āhīyā), having the smell of raw flesh.
 *bhāginikā > bhanī, sister.
 sthāvira, > thar, stiff.
 māhiṣa > ma'h (Pron. mōh), buffalo.
 khādīra > khaē, catechu.
 mātkuṇa- > makhanā, a tuskless elephant.

**útkuṇikā* > *okaṇī*, a louse.

**údukhala* > *ural*, a mortar.

137. Post-accentual (*a*) is always short. As there is no letter in the alphabet to express this sound, it is left unnoticed in spelling. Often, however, this short sound is indicated by *o* (Pron. *ö*). This accounts for the double spelling of some words with *a* and *o*. In the case of some words the spelling with *o* (for *ö*) has established itself. eg.

sāhan, *sāhon* (Pron. *ö*), ancestral property (*śāsana*).

dāhan, *dāhōn*, property (**dāyana*, *dāya*), (euphonic *-h-* explained §. 246).

teṭan, *teṭōn*, rogue (**tēṇṭana*, *D. teṇṭā*, a gambling den).

cikaṇ, *cikōṇ*, glossy, beautiful (*cikkaṇa*).

bheraṇ, *bherōṇ*, rent, wages (*bhāraṇa*; (*e*) for (*a*) due to contamination with *vetana*).

pāṇṇi (*-oi*), shoes (**upānahikā*).

nācan (Pron. *načōn*), dancing (**nṛṭyana*, *nṛtya*).

ḍumaru (Pron. *dumōru*), fig (**udūmbaruka*).

The spelling with (*o*) has established itself in the following:

sts. bitopan, shining, excellent (*vitapana*).

dāpoṇ, mirror (*dārpaṇa*).

kāpor, cloth (*kārpata*).

sātor, swimming (*sántara*).

bāndhon, tying (*bāndhana*).

sāṇor, yoking together (*sāṅghaṭa*).

sts. laghon, fasting (*lāṅghana*).

māthon, just (**mātrana*, *mātra*).

138. In the neighbourhood of accented high-vowels, pre-accentual or post-accentual (*a*) > *ö* is assimilated to the accented high-vowels; e.g.

birinā, a kind of shrub (**virāṇāka*, *virāṇa*).

sts. mekhelā, woman's girdle (*mékhalā*).

sts. jojonā, an epigram (*yójanā*).

kuruwā, osprey (**kuravāka*, *kurava-*).

dhumuhā, storm (**dhūmrābhāka*, *dhūmrābha*).

139. Between the main stress and the secondary stress short syllables disappear. eg.

citrāphāla- > *cital*, a kind of fish.

ndavanīta > *nanī*, butter.

pādashāna > *pathān*, the lower end of a bed.

mūkha-sūddhi- > *muhudi*, something taken to sweeten the mouth after meal.

pūmsavāna- > *puhan*, a ceremony after conception.

śiras-sthāna- > *śitān*, head of a bed.

pānya-sālā- > *pōhār*, a petty shop.

pāścima-vāta > **pachwā* > *pachowā*, westerly wind.

Final vowels.

140. All final vowels following a M.I.A. consonant disappear (For detailed treatment see §§. 160ff. Final vowels).

e.g. *ullāsa*- > *ulāh*, buoyancy.

bhēla- > *bhel*, a raft.

pipāsā > *piyāh*, thirst.

śilā > *śil*, stone.

mūṣṭi > *mūṭh*, total, abridgement.

āṇsu > *āh*, fibre.

STRESS-SHIFT.

141. So far the theory of penultimate stress that has been built up with reference to other N.I.A. languages seems to be applicable to Assamese and it explains the phonological variations of Assamese with a certain degree of accuracy. But there is a certain number of formations that can not be explained in the light of the theory of the penultimate stress. In them the stress always falls on the initial syllables and the succeeding syllables shew vowel modifications that are due to want of stress. These apparent exceptions may be classified under three heads.—

- (1) Stress-shift due to analogy of forms belonging to the same paradigm.
- (2) Stress-shift in accordance with value.
- (3) Stress-shift due to dialectical influence.

(1). *Stress-shift due to analogy.*

142. The effect of analogy is seen in the case of verbal roots. A large number of Assamese verbs are descended from simple Sanskrit verbs and in these the accent mostly fell on the first syllables. Hence in those cases where the compound verb in the Skt. stage had the stress on the root syllable (often times in Skt. the accent fell also on the prefix; e.g. *prásarati*, *údbhavati*), it was transferred in Assamese from the root-syllable to the prefix, being the first syllable of the unchanging body; eg.

nāce, he dances (*nṛtyati*).
 but *ópaje*, is born (*útpadyate*).
páme, is melted (*prámlāyati*).
pāhare, forgets (*prásmarati*).
ólame, hangs (*ávalambate*).

(2). *Stress-shift in accordance with value.*

143. By this is meant the placing of the stress on a particular syllable of the word because that syllable is felt to be especially important for the comprehension of the whole. To this class in Assamese belong the privative prefixes *a-*, *ana-* and the deteriorative prefixes *apa-*, *ava-*.

The privative prefixes *a-*, *ava-* > sts. *ā-*, *āo-*, to shew the accent; e.g.

alāgī, *ālāgī*, a woman to whom the husband is not attached.
akāji, *ākāji*, not skilled in work.

athāuni, *āthāuni*, fathomless.

sts. *āhukāl*, trouble, uneasiness. (**asukhāla*).

āo-bāt, wrong way (*apa* + *vartman*).

āo-maraṇ, unnatural death (*apa* + *maraṇa*).

Of the two forms in *a-*, *ā-*, the forms with *ā-* are mostly used in the standard colloquial.

144. By analogy *ava-* > *āo-* as a verbal prefix without deteriorative significance eg.

āokhāle, washes (*avakṣālayati*).

The negative prefix *ana-* > *anā-* eg.
sts. anāthiti, helpless (*-sthita*).
anājāle, without being heated.

Forms like *anā-meghe*, without cloud: *anā-bāte*, without wind, are common in early Assamese.

(3). *Stress-shift due to dialectical influence.*

145. There are certain forms the phonological modifications of which can not be explained in the light of the theory of the penultimate stress. Of these words, (1) some shew shortening of the long vowels in the very position of stress according to the penultimate theory; (2) a few again shew absence of compensatory lengthening of *-a-* before a consonant group when it is simplified. For explanations of these and similar forms we must turn once again to the luminous article of Dr. Turner referred to already. Dr. Turner has isolated Marathi from the operation of his theory of penultimate stress. He has postulated for Marathi a different scheme of accentuation. Basing his observations on certain suggestions of Pischel (Pischel § 46), Dr. Turner has developed a theory of stress which he has found correct in the case of Marathi and which he has summarised as follows. As the Kāmṛūpī dialect has a system of stress different from that of standard Assamese (cf. §§. 153 et seq) it is worth while to discuss whether the Marathi scheme of accentuation holds good in the case of the Kāmṛūpī dialect. Dr. Turner's findings are as follows:—

(a) The original tone of Sanskrit, itself descended from the Indo-Germanic tone, became in the Pre-Marathi stage, a stress.

(b) In verbs the tone or stress was confined to the first syllable.

(c) In other words, when the accent rested on the last syllable, there was a secondary accent on the first. This afterwards became the chief stress.

(d) Initial syllables retained their length if stressed,

or if unstressed, when followed by a short stressed syllable. Otherwise they were shortened.

(e) Medial syllables retained their length if stressed ; if unstressed they were shortened or lost.

(f) Penultimate *i, u*, if stressed > *ī, ū* : if unstressed > *a*.

146. The vowel changes in M.I.A. noted by Pischel before and after the position of Vedic accent are as follows :—

(a) Pre-accentual long vowels were shortened, e.g. :—

kumārā > *kumara*—

pravāhā > *pavaha*— (P. §. 81).

(b) Pre-accentual *a* > *i* or *u* : eg.

uttamā > *uttima*—

pakvā > *pikka*— (P. §§. 101 ff.).

(c) Post-accentual long vowels were shortened : e.g.

útkhāta > *ukkhāa*— (P. §. 80).

(d) Post-accentual *ā* > *i* : eg.

ṛéṣām > *tesim* (P. § 108).

bhāṇāmah > *bhaṇimo*.

147. The following Assamese formations culled from different dialectical regions of Assam may be interpreted as shewing conformations to the phonetic laws enunciated by Pischel.

(a) Pre-accentual long vowels are shortened : e.g.

Sanskrit.

Assamese.

kumārā > *kōwar*, prince. In some parts of Kāmrūp, *kūwār* also obtains.

nīhārā > *nīyar*, fog. Some Kāmrūpī dialects have *nīyār*.
purāṇā > *purāṇ* (Kāmrūpī) ; St. Coll. has *purāṇ*, *purāṇi*, ancient.

samāṇā- > *sts. saman* (Kāmrūpī) ; St. Coll. *samān*.

nanāndī- > *nanad*, wife's husband's sister.

jāmātī- > **jāwai*, *jāwe*, (Kāmrūpī) ; St. Coll. *jōwāi*, son-in-law.

na-pārāyati > *nare* (Kāmrūpī) ; St. Coll. *nowāre*, is unable.

sthāpāyati > *thay*, places.

For further explanation about their formations, see § 150.

(b) Pre-accentual *a* > *i* or *u*.

ayśadhā- > sts. *ośud*, (medicine) ; *āhudi*, a love philtre.

gaṇāyati- > *guṇe* (coll.) counts.

patanṅā- > *phariṅg*, grass-hopper.

pakvā > *pik*, the red spittle after chewing betel-nut.

Of these, *osudh*, occurs in Aśokan Pāli and *phaḍiṅga* and *pikka* occur in Prākṛit and *guṇe* may be explained as a blend between *gaṇayati* and *guṇayati*. Hence there is no reason to look upon these examples as independent Assamese formations. They must have been borrowed from the sources where they occur.

148. The absence of compensatory lengthening in the following words may be explained on the assumption that the vowels occupying position of accent remained short in the formative period of Assamese when the conjuncts were simplified and short vowels lengthened.

Skt. As.

sārva > *sab*, all.

khālva > *khal*, an apothecary's mortar.

sānt- > *-hāt*, a plural affix.

vartāyati > *baṭe*, pounds.

pakvā > *pak*, ripeness.

In the last two, absence of compensatory lengthening is due to the transfer of the accent to the initial syllables, when, in the case of *pakvā* the final syllable was dropped; and in the case of *vartāyati* there was the working of analogy to accent all verbs on the root syllables.

149. The word *khal*, a stone for pounding drugs, occurs in AS. Bg. O. G. M. and it has been connected with Sanskrit *khalla* (Turner: *Nepali Dictionary*). The *-a-* in N.I.A. *khal* is left unexplained. Assamese has both *khal*, an

apothecary's mortar, and *khāl*, a canal, a trench. Of these two, *khāl* obviously goes back to Skt. *khalla*, a canal; *khal*, points to O.I.A. *khālva*, a vessel for pounding drugs. *khalla* may be a late Sanskritised Pkt. formation from *khālva*. (See Monier-Williams: *Sanskrit-English Dictionary*: *khālva*, *khalla*).

In the following words the vowel changes are unaccounted for:

sts. *baraṣuṇ*, rains (*varṣaṇa*-) Cf. Pali. *preṇkuna* < *preṇkhana*.

ājinaī, sty. (*añjana*-).

? *sajina*, a kind of vegetable plant (?*śobhāñjana*-).

śikar, a baked cake of potter's clay (*śarkarā*).

150. If the Vedic tone-cum-accent is to be assumed at all, the above are all the forms that come under its operation. The corresponding O.I.A. forms shew accent marks which may be supposed to have induced vowel changes in the As. forms. But such a hypothesis is not sufficiently warranted by existing materials. There is a large number of formations in St. As. which shew shortening or alteration in the quality of long vowels in the very position where the accent, according to the scheme of penultimate stress is due to fall. They can not be explained with reference to the corresponding O.I.A. forms which have been registered in standard authoritative lexicons without any accent mark. To explain them we have to assume a uniformly dominant initial stress. On this hypothesis the accentual scheme would be like the following:—

Post accentual *e*, *o* > *ä*

Post accentual *ā* > *ä*

Examples:—

Skt. As.

Lex. kuhelikā > *kuwali*, fog.

nārikela > sts. *nārikal*, cocoa-nut (also see § 229).

nāgeśvara- > *nāhar*, a kind of tree.

Lex. utkrośa- > *ukah*, an osprey.

**ud-yānikā* > *ujani*, the upper part of a stream.

Lex. seka-pātra- > *sewat*, a scoop for baling out water.

arka-parṇa > *ākaṇ*, a kind of medicinal plant.

Lex. vesavāra- > *behar*, mustard.

pārāvata > *pārā*, a pigeon.

kārṣāpaṇa- > *kāoṇ*, a certain measure.

**vikālikā* > *biyali*, afternoon.

**dūrvāṭikā* > *dubari*, bent-grass.

yamāni- > *janī*, a medicinal herb.

śṛṅgāṭa- > *śiṅgari*, a water-chestnut.

jīvanta- > *jīyāt*, living as fish.

151. In the following, there is strengthening of initial *a-* to *ā-* under the influence of stress : eg.

āghan, name of a month (*agrahāyana*).

āusi, the night of new moon, (**amā-vāsikā*).

sts. māḍai, the principal queen, (**mahādevikā*).

152. Owing to the shift of accent from the penult to the initial syllable we often get double forms like the following : eg.

cakravāka > **cakwā*, *cakowā*, a ruddy goose.

but **cākravākikā* > *cākai*, *cākai*.

**hālavāhika-* > **hālwāi*, *hālowāi*, a ploughman.

but **hālavāhika* > **hālwai*, *hāluwai*.

So also *ātāi*, *ātai*, a term of address to a respectable person.

THE KĀMRŪPĪ DIALECT.

153. The dialect that caused stress-shift in the forms that stand out as exceptions to the theory of the penultimate stress is the Kāmrūpī dialect of Western Assam. Its accent-

scheme differs from that of Marathi. In Marathi the tone or stress was uniformly confined to the first syllables only in the case of verbs. In the case of the substantives no such uniformity is recognisable. But in the Kāmrūpī dialect, the stress always falls on the first syllables in all classes of words. In polysyllabic words, there is a secondary stress on some succeeding syllable. Its probable origin is discussed below (§. 158).

154. In Kāmrūpī, the unstressed medial syllables are shortened or lost. In the following table the parallel forms of Kāmrūpī and St. colloquial are given side by side for comparison.

St. coll.	Kāmrūpī.	Sanskrit.
<i>ughāle</i>	<i>ughle</i>	<i>údghāṭayati</i>
<i>uṭhāy</i>	<i>uṭhay</i>	<i>útthāpayati</i>
<i>pakhāle</i>	<i>pākhle</i>	<i>prākṣālayati</i>
<i>paṭhāy</i>	<i>paṭhai</i>	<i>prāsthāpayati</i>

Here, as Dr. Turner observes, appears the familiar spectacle of the stressed syllable retaining its length, the unstressed being shortened.

155. The sharp difference in the systems of accentuation in the St. colloquial and the Kāmrūpī dialect stands out very clearly in the conjugation of the causative verbs in Assamese. There are O.I.A. causal bases which have acquired only a transitive meaning and lost the old causal sense. They have the augmented base in *-ā-* whereas the intransitive bases have *-a-*: e.g. *mare*, dies: but *māre*, beats. The new Assamese causative base is prepared by adding *-ā-* to the transitive base (§ 726). In the standard colloquial this affixal *-ā-* occupying a position of medial stress remains but shortens the preceding *-ā-* of the transitive base, whereas in the Kāmrūpī dialect, quite the reverse takes place; e.g.

St. coll.	Kāmrūpī.	Skt.
<i>marāy</i> , causes to beat.	<i>mārai</i>	* <i>mārāpayati</i>
<i>calāy</i> , causes to shift.	<i>calai</i>	* <i>cālāpayati</i>
<i>phalāy</i> , causes to split.	<i>phālai</i>	* <i>sphālāpayati</i>
<i>rowāy</i> , causes to plant.	<i>ruwai</i>	* <i>ropāpayati</i>
<i>śodhāy</i> , causes to enquire.	<i>śadhai</i>	* <i>śodhāpayati</i>
<i>nowāre</i> , (* <i>nawāre</i>), is unable.	<i>nāre</i>	<i>na</i> + <i>pārayati</i> .

156. Compare also the following non-causal forms : eg.

St. coll.	Kāmrūpī.	Skt.
<i>palāē</i> , flies.	<i>palai</i> (-oi),	(<i>parā</i> + √ <i>ay</i>) .
<i>uphāē</i> , is inflated,	<i>uphai</i> (-oi),	(<i>ut</i> + √ <i>spāy</i>) .
<i>omale</i> , sports,	<i>umle</i>	(<i>un</i> + √ <i>mrād</i>) .
<i>olame</i> , is suspended	<i>alme</i>	(<i>ava</i> + √ <i>lamb</i>) .
<i>pāhare</i> , forgets,	<i>pāhre</i>	(<i>pra</i> + √ <i>smṛ</i>) .

Substantives also shew similar vowel variations.

St. coll.	Kāmrūpī.	Skt.
<i>jōwāi</i>	<i>jāwe</i> (* <i>jāwai</i>),	<i>jāmātr-</i>
<i>karāhi</i>	<i>kare</i> (* <i>karai</i>),	<i>kaṭāha-</i>
<i>cakowā</i>	} <i>cakā</i>	<i>cakravāka.</i>
* <i>cakwā</i>		

157. After the examination of all the above formations, there is hardly any room for doubt about the strong initial stress of the Kāmrūpī dialect. A comparison of other Assamese formations will only confirm the statement. There is a secondary stress on the final vowel if the final syllable is an open one and the medial vowel is then slurred over :

Loss of medial :—

St. coll.	Kāmrūpī.
-a : <i>bhekolā</i> (<i>bheka-</i>).	<i>bheklā.</i>
<i>korokā</i> (<i>karaṅka-</i>)	<i>karkā.</i>
-ā : <i>komorā</i> (<i>kuṣmāṇḍa-</i>)	<i>kumrā.</i>
<i>barāli</i> (<i>vadāla-</i>)	<i>bālli.</i>

St. coll.	Kāmrūpī.
-i : <i>śālikā</i> (<i>śārikā</i> -)	<i>śālkā</i> .
<i>kariba</i> (* <i>karitavya</i> -)	<i>korbā</i> .
-u : <i>kukurā</i> (<i>kukkuṭa</i> -)	<i>kukrā</i> .

The strong initial stress of the Kāmrūpī dialect often made itself felt upon the standard colloquial. That often explains double forms (e.g. *hālowāi*, *hāluwāi*, a ploughman: *cakowā*, *cākai*, the male and female ruddy goose etc.) even in the St. colloquial itself from one corresponding Sanskrit prototype.

158. The materials examined above point to the conclusion that in the pre-Assamese stage when a certain Sanskrit-like language was developing into Assamese, it carried a system of penultimate stress. In western Assam, perhaps in contact with some people speaking a language with a strong initial stress, the penultimate stress of the primitive language got shifted to the initial syllable. In eastern Assam, the original penultimate stress persisted. As early Assamese religious literature was mostly composed in the language of the people and the authors almost always wrote in the dialects they spoke and knew best, there was an intermixture of dialectical forms and both the dialects borrowed freely from one another. This would explain the presence in the St. Coll. of words that should primarily be referred to western Assamese. There need be no assumption of the persistence of a Vedic accent for the explanation of forms like *kōwar*, *niyar*, *pak* etc. Either they were borrowed from some language preserving the Vedic accent or were shaped under the influence of the Kāmrūpī dialect.

The source of the initial stress in Kāmrūpī is obscure. It is true, Bengali also possesses an initial stress. But in Bengali the word-stress is remarkably faint (Anderson : *Stress and pitch in Indian languages* : J.R.A.S. 1913. P. 869) and in other respects also it is different from the Kāmrūpī accent. Compare for example the following formations in respect of the effects of the stress on different syllables of the word.

Skt.	St. As.	Kmpi.	Bg.
<i>catvāla</i> ;	<i>cōtāl</i> ;	<i>cātāl</i> ;	<i>cātāl</i> , court-yard.
<i>na-pārayati</i> ;	<i>nowāre</i> ;	<i>nāre</i> ;	<i>nāre</i> , (early Bg.), is unable.
<i>prastāra</i> ;	<i>pathār</i> ;	<i>pāthār</i> ;	<i>pāthār</i> , meadow.
etc.			

In St. Assamese the penultimate stress shortens the pre-accentual (*a*) to (ō) ; in Kāmṛpī the strong initial stress shortens the post-accentual (*ā*) to (*a*) ; and in Bg. there is an anticipatory lengthening of initial (*a*) in a position of stress before a following (*ā*).

Anderson supposes (*Accent and prosody in Bengali* ; J.R.A.S. 1913. p. 865) that the Bengali initial stress can have come from one of the three following sources: (1) Parent Māgadhī Pkt. (2) Some Dravidian tongue. (3) Some Tibeto-Burman language. He considers the third as the most likely source as most of Bengal was once included in the Koch kingdom and Koch accent was initial. Kāmṛp or western Assam also was for a considerable length of time within the Koch kingdom, and the effects of the Koch accent may be presumed on the Kāmṛpī dialect also. But the doubt still remains as to whether the influence of the Koch speech was so powerful as to cause radical changes in the accentual systems of Bengali and Kāmṛpī unless there was some inherent pre-disposition in the languages themselves towards this direction. Even if the Koch influence is admitted, it should not have acted differently in two neighbouring and contiguous tracts.

(4) *Stress-shift due to long final vowels.*

159. There is one more peculiarity of the standard colloquial. Before the long vowel *-ā* in the final syllable, (this *-ā* or its extensions *-iyā*, *-uwā*, being suffixes), an anterior *-ā* in the penult or antepenult is shortened to (*a*). This peculiarity Assamese shares along with the Bihari language and the tendency was there perhaps in the Parent Māgadhī AP. itself. This peculiarity is noticed also in the *Caryā Padas*. The stress

is thus shifted from the penult or antepenult to the final syllable. This peculiarity is not noticed in the Kāmṛūpī dialect. Compare the following formations :

pānī, water : *panīyā*, watery.

kāṭan, spinning : *kaṭanā*, spinning for wages.

cāki, lamp : *cakā*, wheel.

bātari, news : *batarā*, news.

dhār, debt : *dharuwā*, debtor.

Due to dialectical influences certain forms resist this tendency.

sār, manure : *sāruwā*, fertile.

CHAPTER III.

FINAL VOWELS.

160. Final vowels following a M.I.A. consonant have disappeared in modern Assamese. The final vowels following a M.I.A. vowel (owing to the disappearance of an O.I.A. consonant) often lingered on to the early Assamese period and afterwards coalesced with the preceding vowel.

By virtue of their position in unaccented syllables, final vowels are relatively shorter than the corresponding vowels of internal syllables and the history of the final vowels shews a gradual attenuation in timbre.

The O.I.A. long final vowels *-ā*, *-ī*, *-ū* were shortened to *-ă*, *-i*, *u*; and *-e*, *-o* were weakened and shortened to *-i*, *-u* in late M.I.A. (AP.) period, and these short vowels converged with the original short *-ă*, *-i*, *-u*. The N.I.A. languages inherited these short vowels and they were afterwards dropped or assimilated according to their position after a consonant or a vowel.

The treatment of the final vowels in modern Assamese is discussed below.

O.I.A. *-ă*.

161. O.I.A. *-ă* > M.I.A. *-ă* > As. *a*; e.g.

ākan, a medicinal plant, (*arkaparnā*).

ācal, hem of a garment, (*añcala*).

āṭāh, uproar, (*aṭṭahāsa*).

ulāh, buoyancy, (*ullāsa*).

ohār, udder, E.As. *osār* (*apasāra*).

kāh, decoction, (*kvatha*).

kār, bud, (*kora*).

kher, straw, (*kheṭa*).

bar, large, (*vaḍra*).

bhel, raft, (*bhela*).

pācan, a goad to drive cattle, (*prājana*).

śol, a kind of fish, (*śakula*).

soṇ, gold, (*śaṇ-vaṇa*). etc.

162. M.I.A. -*ā* > As. -*a* (pronounced-*ō*).

Except in the word *śa* (pronounced *śō*) this change is not noticed in the final syllables as most N.I.A. Assamese words are closed by the definitive affix -*ā*. eg. *hiyā*, heart, (*hṛdaya*-, > *hīa*-, **hiā*- + As. affix-*ā*).

163. Unelided final -*ā* in Assamese *tbh.* words and forms and commonly pronounced as -*ā* in English "law," is derived from earlier groups like -*awa*, -*aha*. The phonetic change is of the nature of contraction. (§. 237 b).

e.g. *śā*, a corpse, (*śava* > **śawa*).

pārā pigeon, (*pārāvata* > **pāravaa*).

kāchā, tortoise, (*kacchapa* > **kacchava*).

bhādā, name of a month, (*bhādrapada*).

karā, thou dost (*karasi* > E.As. *karasa*, *karaha* > N.I.A.

As; *karā*; *egārā*, eleven (M.I.A. *egāraha*).

bārā, twelve (M.I.A. *bāraha*). etc.

164. M.I.A. -*āa* commonly becomes -*ā*, but in originally disyllabic words -*āa* generally becomes -*āō*.

eg. *guvā*, betel-nut (*guvāka*-).

ojā, teacher, (*upādhyāya*-).

barā, pig, (*varāha*-).

biyā, marriage, (*vivāha*-).

but *ghāō*, blow, (*ghāta*).

chāō, child, (*śāva*).

tāō, heat, (*tāpa*).

pāō, foot, (*pāda*).

bāō, wind, (*vāta*).

bhāō, acting, (*bhāva*).

nāō, boat, (Vedic *nāvā*).

Also *rā*, *rāō*, uproar, (*rāva*).

gā, *gāō*, body (*gāa*, *gātra*).

165. M.I.A. *-ia*, *īa* > **ī* > *-i*, *-ī* in Assamese.

In spelling, *-i*, *-ī* are arbitrarily used as there is no difference between them in pronunciation. The general tendency is towards spelling with *-i*, eg.

kāti, name of a month, (*kārtika* > *kāttia*).

nānī, *lānī*, butter, (*navanīta* > *navanīa*).

ārati, waving a light at night before an idol, (*ārātrika*).

bhāi, brother (**bhrātrka*).

jōwāi, son-in-law (**jāmātrka*).

Assamese gerunds like *kari*, having done; *dhari*, having caught etc. are from M.I.A. *karia*, **dharia* (O.I.A. **karya*, **dharya* = *-krtya*, *-dhṛtya*, = *krtvā*, *dhṛtvā*).

166. The O.I.A. passive participle in *-ita* = M.I.A. *-ia* > *-ī*, *-i*. In this way, the common N.I.A. adjectival affix indicating connection, *-ī* (*-i*), is derived from O.I.A. *īya*, *ika*. e.g. *pānī*, water (*pānīya*), *dāduri*, frog, (*dardura*+*ika*).

167. M.I.A. *-ua*, *-ūa* > **-ū* in E. As. > *-u* in modern As. eg.

śihu, a porpoise, (*śisuka*).

garu, a cow, (*go*+*rūpa*).

kēcu, earth worm, (**kiñcuka*, *kiñculuka*).

ulu, straw, (*ulūpa*).

ālāndhu, soot, (*ālāndhūma*).

(LW). *camu*, straight (**chammuha*, *sanmukha*).

168. M.I.A. *-ea* > As. *eō*; e.g. *cheō*, a portion cut off (*cheda*, *chea*); *kheō*, throw (*kṣepa*), etc.

eka, one, becomes *e-* (<*ea*) only as the first member of a compound, e.g. *eṭā*, one; *e-jan*, one man, etc. (See also § 241).

In the evolution of the affix for the instrumental-nominative *-e* of Assamese (O.I.A. *-ena*) the loss of *-ā* took place in M.I.A. of the AP. period; eg. O.I.A. *hastena* > (Mag.) M.I.A. *hattheṇa*, AP. *hatthem*, *hatthē*; As. *hāte*. (Cf. O.D.B.L. p. 303).

169. M.I.A. -*oa* > As. -*o*, e.g.

jo, supply, (*yoga*).

po, child, (*pota*).

lo, E.AS. *loha*, tear, (*lotaka*).

lo, iron (*loha*).

Final -a in tatsamas.

170. With certain exceptions which are noted below, *ts.* and *sts.* words as a rule drop the final -*a*; e.g. *bhaban*, dwelling, (*bhavana*); *kamal*, lotus, (*kamala*); *garāh*, one morsel, (*grāsa*); *baraṣuṇ*, rain, (*varṣaṇa*), etc.

171. The following are the exceptional cases where the final -*a* is retained in pronunciation:—

(a) When a word ends with a conjunct of two or more consonants, the final -*a* is retained: e.g. *kṛṣṇa*, black, (*kṛṣṇa*); *candrā*, moon, (*candra*); *dharma*, duty, (*dharma*), etc. But when the conjuncts are simplified by an anaptyctic or epenthetic vowel, the final -*a* disappears; e.g. *suruj*, sun, but *śūryyā*; *sūt*, true, but *satya* (pronounced *sōitta*); *bāik*, word, but *bāikyā* (pronounced *baikka*) < *vākya*; *murukh*, fool, but *mārkhā*, etc.

(b) The *sts.* forms in *rha* (O.I.A.—*ḍha*) retains the vowel; e.g. *gārha*, deep (*gāḍha*); *mārha*, foolish (*mūḍha*), etc.

(c) The *ts.* -*ta*, -*ita* affix retains the final -*ā*; e.g. *gītā*, sung; *natā*, bent; *gatā*, gone. But when used as nouns the -*ta* forms drop the -*ā*; e.g. *gīt*, song; *māt*, opinion; *niscit*, certainty.

172. A few adjectives which are commonly used also drop -*ā*; e.g. *calit*, current, (*calita*); *garhit*, reprehensible: (*garhita*); *barjit*, deserted, (*varjita*), etc.

(a) The *ts.* affix -*ya* retains the vowel: e.g. *peyā*, *deyā*, *bidheyā*, (*vidheyā*), etc.

(b) In words of two syllables with *ṛ*, *ai*, *au*, in the first syllable, the final -*ā* is retained: e.g., *mṛga*, deer; *mayna*,

silence; *taila*, oil; *śaila*, rock, etc. But the retention or elision of a final *-ā* depends upon the extent to which a *ts.* word has become naturalised. Compare the following words against those just noted above: *tṛṇ*, straw, (*tṛṇa*); *br̥ṣ*, taurus in the Zodiac, (*vr̥ṣa*).

173. In general there are fewer words and forms in Assamese than in Bengali which retain the final *-ā*; e.g. As. *bibāh*: Bg. *bibāhā*, marriage, (*vivāha*); As. *gurutar*; Bg. *guratarā*, momentous, (*gurutara*), etc. Cf. O.D.B.L. pp. 304, 305. In Bengali, *ts.* words occurring in a compound as its first part as a rule do not drop the vowel; but in Assamese there is no such rule. The same compounds would be pronounced differently in Assamese. eg. Bg. *raṇā-mukho*, but As. *raṇ-muwā*, facing, going to the fight; Bg. *padā-sebā*, As. *padā-sewā*, service at one's feet; Bg. *bhārā-bāhī*, As. *bhār-bāhī*, carrying a load. But in recently coined words that have not yet been naturalised the vowel is retained, eg. *janā-tantra*, *gaṇa-tantra*, democracy.

O.I.A. *-ā*.

174. O.I.A. *-ā* > M.I.A. *-ā* (*-ā* in nominative, *-ā* in oblique > late M.I.A. *-ā* > AS. *-a*. e.g.

kal, machine, (*kalā*); *khāt*, bed-stead, (*khaṭvā*).

gāṇ (*g*), river (*gaṇḡā*).

ghin, abhorrence, (*ghṛṇā*).

piyāh, thirst, (*pipāsā*).

bhok, hunger, (*bubhukṣā*).

śil, stone, (*śilā*).

dhār, edge, (*dhārā*).

lāl, saliva, (*lālā*).

reh, carriage, behaviour, (*rekhā*).

śikār, pot-s herd, (*śarkarā*).

lāj, shame, (*lajjā*).

bāj, barren, (*bandhyā*).

bān, flood, (*vanyā*), etc.

175. In Assamese as in Bengali (O.D.B.L., p. 306), the plural affix of O.I.A. -ā, -ā nouns, -āḥ > M.I.A. -ā, was reduced to -ā in AP. and lost its Pl. force. eg. *deśāḥ* > *deśā* > *deśā*: *vārtāḥ* > *vattā* > *vattā* > *bāta*. New Pl. forms had to be built up by adding nouns of multitude.

176. E. As. *tāna*, his, (honorific, < their) ; *tehō* > Mod. As. *teō*, he, (honorific < they) are connected with O.I.A. **tānām*, occurring beside *teṣām* > M.I.A. *tāṇām*, *tāṇa*, and *tesām*, *teṣām*, > AP. *tāṇā*, *tāṇā*, *tehā*. In As. Nom. *teō* < *tehā* there is an extension of the genitive Pl. to the nominative.

There is weakening of O.I.A. ā- to ā in *tāna* < *tānām*: *teō* < *teṣām*.

177. (a) O.I.A. -ā, + consonant + -ā > M.I.A. -āā, -qā, -āa > As. -ā. e.g.

śālā, a spike, (*śālāka*).

chā, shadow, (*chāyā*).

O.I.A. -ikā > M.I.A. -iā, -ia > As. -ī, -i. e.g.

pūi, a vegetable creeper, (*pūtikā*).

kuwali, fog, (*kuhelikā*).

gui, iguana, (*godhikā*).

newālī, name of a flower, (*navamallikā* > **nayamalliā*).

śewālī, name of a plant (*śephālikā*).

māṭi earth, (*mṛttikā*).

bāri, garden, (*vāṭikā*).

bāli, sand, (**bālikā*, *balukā*).

māi, mother (*māṭṛkā*).

(b) O.I.A. -ukā, -upā etc. > M.I.A. -ū, u. (See §§ 239d, 240a ; Vowels in contact).

O.I.A. -i, -ī.

178. O.I.A. -i, -ī > late M.I.A. -i > Mod. As. zero after a consonant. e.g.

tarowāl, sword, (*taravāri*).

āṅgul, measure of a finger, (*aṅguli*).

gābhān, big with young, (*garbhini*).

rāhak, plentiful, (*rāsi* +).
muṭh, abridgement, (*muṣṭi*).
dīṭhak, waking vision, (*drṣṭi*-).
sāttār, seventy, (*saptati*).

sts. thōt, beak, (*troṭi*).

ts. jāt-pāt, caste and line (*jāti-paṇkti*)

But in large majority of instances the tendency is to strengthen the final *-i* by *-ka*, *-kā* and retain it. e.g.

rāti, night (*rātri* + *kā*).
gāṭhi, a tie, knot, (*granthi*-).
tētelī, tamarind, (*tintiḍi*-).
tini, three, (*tinni*, *trīni*-).
cāri, four, (**cattāri*, *catvāri*-).
bhanī, sister, (**bhaginikā*).
gābhini, big with young, (**garbhinikā*).
biyānī (E. As. *bihānī*) daughter's mother-in-law
 (**vivāhinikā*).

179. O.I.A. *-i*, *-ī* > M.I.A. *-i*, *-ī* is retained after a M.I.A. vowel, in Assamese: e.g.

chai > *chāi*, thatched covering of a boat, (*chadis*).
nai > *nāi*, river, (*nadī*).
bāṛhai > *bārḥai*, carpenter, (*vardhaki*) etc.

The *-i* of the O.I.A. pronominal ending *-smin* > M.I.A. *-ssim*, *-śsim* > Ap. *-him*, *-hī*, *-hi*, persisted in early Assamese: *kahi*, where; *tahi*, there; *jahi*, where; *ahi*, here. The old locative supplied a new oblique base in the early As. period and these forms were treated as the base for pronominal adverbs of place, direction etc. e.g. *kahi-tā*, where-in; *kahi-rā*, where-of etc. In Mod. Assamese with the softening of intervocal *-h-*, the medial *-i-* disappears after causing mutation of the preceding *a-* to *o-*. e.g. *kahitā* > **kaita*, **koita* > *kōt* (written *ka't*, to shew the elision of *-i-*). So also *tōt*, *ōt*, therein, herein, etc.

180. The *-i* of O.I.A. *-ati* (Conjugational ending of the 3rd Person Singr.) > M.I.A. *-ai* becomes either *-aē* in As. or is by vowel crasis changed into *-e*. e.g. **karati* (*karoti*) > M.I.A. *karai* > early As. *karaē* or *kare* = Mod. As. *kare*.

181. The M.I.A. *-i* of the passive conjugation *-āi* in contact with the preceding *-a-* becomes either *-iyā* or is strengthened to *-iyā*. This *-iya* or *-iyā* group also by contraction often became *-ī>-i*. eg. *bujjīyā*, is understood, (**bujjhīai*) ; *buliya*, is called (**bollīai*) ; *kari*, is done (**karīai*), etc.

The *-i* of the 2nd person Indic. Singr. *-si* is dropped in early As. *calasa*, you go, (*calasi*).

O.I.A. *-u*, *-ū*.

182. O.I.A. *-u*, *-ū>*M.I.A. *-u*, *-ū*, AP. *-u* is elided in Assamese, eg.

āh, fibre, (*añśu*).

jām, a kind of fruit, (*jambu*).

peṅgā, lame, (*paṅgu*).

hiṇ, Asafoetida, (*hiṅgu*).

āgar, sweet scented wood, (*aguru*).

In ts. words also, *-u* is often dropped in naturalised words. e.g. *dayāl*, name of person, (*dayālu*).

183. O.I.A. *-u*, *-ū>*M.I.A. *-u* is often retained after a vowel in As. eg.

sāu, a merchant, (*sādhu*).

bāu, border of a wicker basket, (*bāhu*).

E.AS. *ṣau<*ṣau, lac, (*ṣatu*).

bau, *bay*, elder brother's wife, (*vadhū*).

mau, *may*, honey, (*madhu*).

lāu, gourd, (*alābu*), etc.

184. The affix *-u* for the imperative 3rd person *-tu* of O.I.A. was lengthened by *-k* in E. As. and became *-ōk* in a medial position. In this form it was attached to verb-roots ending in a consonant or a vowel: eg. *thākōk*, let it stay ; *karōk*, let him do ; *jāōk*, let it go ; *hōk*, let it be, etc.

Mod. As. *thākak* ; *karak* ; *jāōk*, *jāk* ; *hāk*, etc. (§ 238 c).

O.I.A., M.I.A., -e.

185. O.I.A. -aḥ, -am > M.I.A. (Mg.) -e > Mg. (AP.) -i, is elided in Assamese.

The Mg. case affix -e for the nominative singular of -a nouns is not represented in modern Assamese. The -i of the nominative in Assamese pronouns *si* (he), *ji* (which), etc., for M.I.A. (Mg.) *śe*, *ye* (O.I.A. *saḥ*, *yaḥ*); *āmi*, we; *tumi*, you, for M.I.A. (Mg.) *amhe*, *tumhe* (O.I.A. *asme*, **tusme*), etc., represents a fusion of the nominative and the instrumental -e (< -ena) > -i. (§ 644).

186. The Nom. case-ending -i appears also after nouns ending in -ā, -ā, -u.

The old locative in -i, even though ousted by -e < -aḥi, -aḥi, -ai of late M.I.A. is preserved in a few adverbial formations. eg.

āji, to-day (M.I.A. **ajji*, *ajje*, O.I.A. **adye*).

kāli, to-morrow, (M.I.A. *kallim* : *kalye*).

parahi, day after to-morrow, (O.I.A. *paraśvaḥ* > M.I.A. (Mg.) **paraśśe*, *parassi*, *parasi*, *parahi*).

also, *paraśui*, (*paraśvaḥ* > Mg. *paraśuve*, *paraśuvi*, *paraśui*).

187. In the adverbial words of direction; *keni*, which way; *teni*, that way; *jeni*, whichever way, etc., the -i represents the instrumental -ena, > *ē* > -e (> -i); thus: *keni* < **kene* (O.I.A. **kenena*); *teni* < **tene* (O.I.A. **tenena*), etc.

For the loc. -i in Assamese pronominal adverbs of time; *kāhāni*, when; *tāhāni*, then, etc., early Assamese *kaisāni*, *taisāni*, cf. §. 731.

The phrasal expressions *gharā-ghari*, each to his own home; *ghar-ghar*, in every home; *sts. nit-nit*, always, (**nitye-nitye* > **nitte-nitte* > *nitti-nitti*) illustrate both the retention and elision of loc. -i.

188. The dialectical Western Assam *-e*, in the proper names of females like *Rāhe*, *Paṭe*, *Māhe*, etc., seems to be shortening of forms like *rasadevī*, *paṭṭadevī*, etc. Cf. St. coll. *rāh-dai* (*rasa-devī*) ; *mādai* (*mahādevī*). Western Assamese Coll. *māde*. Cf. §.36, d.

189. The AP. 2nd personal imperative Singular ending *-e*, *-i* (O.I.A. optative *-eh*) continues as the second personal Singular ending of Assamese *b*-future and *l*-past. e.g. *karibi*, *karili*, thou shalt do ; thou didst do.

"O.I.A., M.I.A. *-o* was extremely rare in Mag. and does not occur in the base of any O.I.A. word". (O.D.B.L., p. 312).

In the proper names of persons ending in *-a*, the final *-a* is often pronounced as *-o*. e.g. *Haro* for *Hareśwar* ; *Naro* for *Nareśwar*, *Nilo* for *Nīla Kāntā*, etc.

190. In western Assam colloquial, the proper names of women are often found ending in *-o*. eg. *Pāro*, *Sājo*, *Rājo*, *Māho*, *Lāho*, etc. The *-o* is not organic but seems to be the abrasion of *vadhū* > *vahu* > *vau* > *o*. eg. *rājo* < *rājyā* + *vadhū* : *lāho* < *lāsa* + *vadhū*, etc. (final *-au* > *-o* in Western Assam unlike *-au* of St. Coll. Cf. §36,d.)

CHAPTER IV.

INITIAL VOWELS.

APHAERESIS.

191. Aphaeresis is the dropping of initial vowels and syllables for want of stress. The loss of unaccented initial vowels has already been considered (Stress—Accent § 134). The following represent a few of the inherited and borrowed elements :—

hēt, down-cast, (M.I.A. *heṭṭha* : *adhastāt*).

bhije, gets wet, (*abhi*√*añj*).

bhitar, interior, (*abhi*+*antara*).

(L.W.) *ticī* linseed, (* *atisī*, *atasī*).

In *pindhe*, puts on, (*pinaddha*, *apinaddha*), the loss is inherited from the *Skt.* period.

ḍhilā, slow, lazy, often read under aphaeresis and connected with *Skt. śithila*-> M.I.A. *siḍhila*, has been referred to a new M.I.A. source *ḍhillā* (Turner).

CHANGES OF INITIAL VOWELS.

ă- initial, and in initial syllables.

192. The *a*- in the initial syllable followed by a single consonant generally remains *a*- (=ă- in Assamese) e.g.

kārāc, *kārācālī*, a ladle, (M.I.A., *kaḍacchu*).

kālāh, a jug, (*kalaśa*).

khār, straw, (*khata*).

gāraḍi, a kind of fish, (*gaḍaka*).

ghāri, a jug, (*ghaṭikā*).

carīyā, a spy, (*cara* + —).

jaruṇ, a freckle, (*jaṭula*).

tāre, pitches, (a tent), (M.I.A. *taḍai* ; ? *tata* √*tān*.)

palam, delay, (*pralamba*).

māyānā, a songster bird, (*madanaka*).

śarāi, a tray, (**śarāvikā*).

śali, a wick, (*śalikā*, *śalā*).

sāru, small, (*saru-*).

193. In words of originally two or more syllables, *a-* followed by two consonants or a consonantal nexus and occupying a position of stress is lengthened to *-ā*, when the following conjuncts are reduced to a single consonant. If the conjuncts are made up of a nasal+ consonant, the nasal is reduced to a mere nasalisation of the lengthened *ā-* and the following consonant divested of the nasal remains, e.g.

āt, entrails, (*antra*).

ākuhi, a crook, (*aṅkuśikā*).

āh, fine fibre, (*aṅśu*).

kāḱai, a comb, (*kaṅkatikā*).

kār, a bow, (*kāṇḍa*).

khāg, the horn of a rhinoceros, (*khaḍga*).

gāru, a pillow, (*gaṇḍu-*, *kandu-*).

gāri, a headless trunk, (*gaṇḍi-*).

gāl, cheek, (*galla*, *gaṇḍa*).

gāt, hole, (*garta*).

ghām, sweat, (*gharma*).

cāpari, a kind of cake, (*carpaṭi-*).

chāl, bark, (*challi-*, *chardis*).

cām, skin, (*carma-*).

chāṭe, covers, (**chatrayati*).

jāmu- (*dāt*), the molar teeth, (*jambha* + —).

dāduri, a frog, (*dardura* +).

dāpoṇ, a mirror, (*darpaṇa*).

nāk, nose, (*nakra*).

nāthani, tying up a beam with a post, (*nastrā-*).

bāgar, side, party, (*varga*+*ṭa*).

bhāṅg, hemp, (*bhaṅgā*).

bhāgar, fatigue, (*bhagna*+*ṭa*).

sāc, stain, (*sañca*).

194. In words of more than two syllables, *a-* in the initial syllables although followed by two consonants in M.I.A. (one of which is dropped in N.I.A.) is not lengthened

and remains as *a-* when a following syllable was a stressed one; e.g. :—

- kākāl*, waist, (*kaṅkāla*). Bg. *kākāl*.
kapāh, cotton, (*karpāsa*). Bg. *kāpās*.
gamārī, a tree, (*gambhārī*).
cārāl, a caṇḍāl, (*caṇḍāla*). Bg. *cārāl*.
pathār, a meadow, (*prastāra*).
mādār, a tree, (*mandāra*).
kaṭārī, knife, (*kaṭṭārikā*).
kamār, blacksmith, (*karmāra*).
camār, shoe-maker, (*carma + kāra*).

195. In Assamese as in Bengali there are certain words that shew absence of compensatory lengthening of *a-* to *ā-* when one of the double consonants in the succeeding syllable is dropped.

The words shewing absence of compensatory lengthening are of *ts* and *sts* origin. Dr. Chatterji has thoroughly examined the question of the failure of compensatory lengthening in a large number of N.I.A. words and attributed the phenomenon to the influence of languages shewing absence of compensatory lengthening. (O.D.B.L. pp. 318, 319), e.g.

- gach*, tree, (*gaccha*).
paṭi, a long strip of cloth (*paṭṭi-*).
jakh, an evil spirit, (*yakṣa*).
paṣ, *pakh*, a fortnight, (*pakṣa*).
māral, a circular disc round about the sun or the moon, (*maṇḍala*).
samal, provisions, wherewithal, (*sambala*).
gār, rhinoceros, (*gaṇḍa*).

196. After labial sounds *p*, *b*, *m*, the vowel *-a-* is found as *-u-* and *-o-*; e.g.

- munīyā*, *maṇīyā*, stunted, (*maṇia*, *manāk*).
puvā, morning, (*prabhāta*).
poṇ, eighty, (*paṇa*).
pohā, palm-ful, (*prasṛta-*).

punī, an aquatic plant, (*parṇikā*).

bojā, load, (*vahya-*).

bōkā, mud, (*vaṇka*).

etc.

197. The *-a-* in the initial syllable is often found as *-o-*, when in the next syllable it is followed by double consonants (one of which is dropped in Assamese) or the long vowel *-ā-* e.g. :—

odā, watery, insipid, (*andraka-*).

gondh, smell, (*gandha*).

rondā, sinus, (*randhra*).

sōcare, infects, (*sañcarati*).

cobā, chewing, (*carva+*).

sotārū, seventeen, (*sapta+daśa*).

198. *Hāladhi*, turmeric, is not from *haridrā* but from the lengthened form *hāridrika*; *kāwāi*, (dialectical *kaive*) is from Sktised. *deśi*, *kavayī*; *lākhutī*, a stick, Skt. *lakuṭa*, may similarly be of some *deśi* origin.

199. The optional lengthening of privative prefix *a-* to *ā-* owing to initial stress and of deteriorative *ava-* (= Skt. *apa-*, *ava-*) to *āo-* as a *sts.* prefix has been noticed and examined before (§ 143). By analogy *apa-*, *ava-* were changed to *ā-*, or *āo-* even when they had no deteriorative significance as a *sts.* prefix: e.g.

athāntar, *āthāntar*, perplexity, (*avasthāntara*).

sts. *ākhuṭi*, *āokhuṭi*, whim, caprice, (*akhaṭṭi-*).

āru, and, moreover, (*apara-*).

Further examples of privative *a-* > *ā-* and of *apa-* *ava-* > *āo-* are :—

alāgī, *ālāgī*, a wife not her husband's favourite, (*a+lagna-*).

agarhī, *āgarhī*, misfeatured, (*a+√gaṭh*, *√ghaṭ*).

akājī, *ākājī*, not skilled in work, (*a+kārya*).

athāūni, āthāūni, beyond one's depth, (*astāgha*).
abatar, ābatar, bad weather.
āhukāl, bad or troublous time, (*asukha+āla*).
āo-bāṭ, wrong way, (*apa+vartman*).
āo-maraṇ, unnatural death, (*apa+maraṇa*).

Initial *ā-*; and *ā-* in initial syllables.

200. O.I.A. *ā-* before a single consonant not followed by the long vowel *-ā-*, normally remains in Assamese, e.g.:

āli, road, (*āli-*).
āri, a fish, (*āṛika*).
kāh, cough, (*kāsa*).
khāi, ditch, (*khāti*).
ghā, sore, (*ghāta*).
chāwa, young one, (*śāvaka*).
ṛāḍ, over-burnt brick, (*jhāmaka, kṣāma-*).
dhāḍ, display of spirit, (*dhāman*).
bāḍ, left, (*vāma*).
bhāḍ, gesture in acting, (*bhāva*).
śāḍ, swarthy, (*śyāma*).

201. O.I.A. *ā-* before conjunct consonants was shortened to *ā-* in M.I.A. and this *ā-* fared exactly like O.I.A. *a-* before conjunct consonants in Assamese. It underwent compensatory lengthening when one of the following double consonants was dropped; e.g.

ām, mango, (*āmba, āmra*).
kār, arrow, (**kaṇḍa, kāṇḍa*).
kāṭh, wood, (*kāṣṭha*).
tām, copper, (*tāmba, tāmra*).
bāgh, tiger, (*vaggha, vyāghra*).

202. O.I.A. *ā-*, in the initial syllable *>ā-* in M.I.A. remains *ā-* in Assamese when in the next syllable it is followed by the long vowel *-ā-* in a position of stress: e.g., *bakhān*, praise, (*vakkhāṇa, vyākhyāna*).

bhārāl, store, (**bhaṇḍāra, bhāṇḍāra*).

i-; *ī-*; initial, and in initial syllables.

203. O.I.A. *i-*; *ī-* in initial syllables followed by single consonants remain in Assamese: e.g.

ilīh, hilsafish, (D. *ilīṣa*).

khil, fallow land, (*khila-*) ..

khilā, wedge, (*kīlaka-*).

khīn, emaciated, (*kṣīna*).

gile, swallows, (*gilati*).

jīp, moisture (*jīvā*, perhaps contaminated with *vāṣpa*).

sts. jīyātu, agony, (*jīvātu*).

cīral, a rag, (*cīra-*).

nīyar, a fog, (*nihāra*).

pirikā, pimples, (*piṭika > piḍikka-*).

biringā, clever, (*viḍaṅga-*).

bihān, morning, (*viḥhāna*).

sīralu, furrow, (*sīra + la + -*).

204. Before two consonants, *i-*, *ī-* generally remain e.g.

īkarā, reed, (*ikkāṭa-*).

īṭā, brick, (*iṣṭaka-*).

khic, mud formed of cowdung and urine, (Skt. *khiccā*).

cikā, rat, (*cikkā-*).

cikā-(*hātī*), small, (D. *cikkā-*).

jīn, assimilation, (*jīrṇa*).

ḍimā, egg, (*ḍimba-*).

tīkhā, steel, (*tīkṣṇa*).

nīkāhi, the projecting part of a roof, (*niṣkāśa-*).

pit, bile, (*pitta*).

pīrā, lump of flesh, (*piṇḍa-*).

phichā, tail of a fish, (*piccha-*).

likhā, a louse, (*likhyā*).

śimalu, cotton tree, (*śīmalā +*).

205. The *-i* of the O.I.A. prefix *ni-* before labial letters *m*, *p*, *v*, and the *-i-* of *ḍvi-*, as the first element of a compound word is changed into *-u-*: e.g.

numāy, becomes extinct, (*numai*, also *nīmai*, *nīmei*,
O.I.A. *niveti*, $\sqrt{vī}$).

dupar, mid-day or night, (*dvi-prahara*).
dunāi, once again, (*dvi-guṇa*).

u-; *ū-*: initial, and in initial syllables.

206. *u-*; *ū-*; followed by one consonant remain:—e.g.

ukharā, a dry barren place (*uṣara-*).

ulu, thatching grass, (*ulūpa-*).

kurumā, relative, (*kuṭumba-*).

kuruwā, an osprey, (*kurava-*).

guwā, areca-nut (*guvāka*).

sts. guṭi, seed, (*guṭikā*).

culi, hair, (*cūla*, *cūḍa*, * *cūḍikā*).

churī, knife, (*churikā*, *kṣurikā*).

jui, fire, (*dyuti*).

pūi, a vegetable creeper, (*pūtikā*).

phuraṇi, giddiness, (*spuraṇa* +).

bhūi, field for cultivation, (*bhūmi*).

207. Before double consonants, *u-* and *ū-* generally remain unchanged: e.g.

urāh, bug, (*uddaṇsa* > M.I.A. *uḍḍaṇsa*).

ukāh, an osprey, (*utkroṣa*).

ukā, will-o-the-wisp, (*ulkā-*).

ugul, anxiety, (*udgūrṇa*).

uiciriṅgā, cricket (*uccitṅga* +) -i in *ui-*

is perhaps due to contam. with As. *ūi* white-ant, which

T. derives from O.I.A. *yūkā*.

utanuwā, rash, inconsiderate, (*uttāna* +).

ud, otter, (*urdra*).

udaṇ, unrestrained, free, (*uddama*).

kukuhā, wild cock, (*kukkubha-*).

kuki, a basket for putting fish in, (*kuḥṣi-*).

khud, small rice particles, (*kṣudra*).

cukā, sorrel, (*cukra* + —).

dubalā, weak, (*durbala* +).

śūr, proboscis of an elephant (*śuṇḍa*).

śukaṭi, dried fish, (*śuṣka*+*vr̥tta*-).

śudā, unmixed (*śuddha*-).

sūtā, thread, (*sūtra*-).

M.I.A. *ě*-, *e*-, initial, and in initial syllables.

208. O.I.A. *e*- followed by a single or double consonants remains in Assamese e.g.

erā, a plant, (*eraṇḍa*).

kerā, squint-eyed, (*kekara*-).

kheḍ, a throw, a cast, (*kṣepa*).

kher, straw, (*kheṭa*).

kewāri, menial work, (cf. \sqrt{kev}).

celeng, scarf, (*cela*-).

cheḍ, a piece cut off, (*cheda*-).

sts. chewañṭīyā, orphan, (*chemaṇḍa*, § 378).

deūrī, threshold, (*dehalī*-).

dhen, giving birth to a calf, (*dhenā*, a milch-cow).

pel, testicle, (*pela*).

reghā, mark on the forehead, (*rekhā*-).

leḍ, sticking fast, (*lepa*).

209. Before double consonants:—

khet, field, (*kṣetra*).

ghēculī, water-plant, (*gheñculikā*)

berhā, enclosure, (*veṣṭa*-).

bherā, ram, (*bhedra*-).

meji, a pile of straw burnt as a festive ceremonial,
(*medhyā* +).

bēt, cane, (*vetra*).

210. In *ākāl*, *ekāl*, alone, (M.I.A. *ěkkalla*) ; *dāli*, threshold, (*dehali* > **dewali* > **dawali*, *dali*), the change of *e*- to *a*- seems dialectical and to be the result of an attempt to produce (æ) sound (§. 116).

In *sts. mithī*, a sweet vegetable condiment, (O.I.A. *methikā*), there seems to be contamination with As. *miṭhā*, sweet, in the change of *-e-* to *-i-*.

211. O.I.A. *ai*- > M.I.A. *e*-, *ě*-; As. *e*-; e.g. :—

bej, physician, (*vějja*, *vaidya*).

tel, oil, (*tělla*, *taila*).

jeṭh, a month, (*jyaiṣṭha*).

keṭṭ, a caste, (*kaiṇvarta*).

geruivā, coloured garment worn by ascetics, (*gaiṛika* >
* *gaiṛuka*).

śewāl, moss, (*śaivāla*).

212. O.I.A. *i*- and sometimes *ī*- change into *ě* before double consonants in M.I.A. Assamese preserves some examples of this change before conjunct consonants which are reduced ;, e.g. :—

kēcū, earth-worm, (*kiñciluka*).

tētelī, tamarind, (*tintilī*).

bel, the bilva fruit, (*bilva*).

heṅgul, vermillion, (*hiṅgula*).

endur, indur, rat, (*indura*).

chēi, pod, (*śimbī*).

hekuṭi, hiccough, (*hikkā+vr̥tta*).

pelu, worms, (* *pillu* < *pilu* —).

pere, squeezes, (*pāḍyate*).

bhēṭi, foundation, (* *bhiṭṭa*-, T.).

śeṅgun, phlegm, (*śiṅghāṇa*).

hendol, oscillation, (*hindola*).

celā, centiped, (*cilla*+ —).

ḍeūkā, wings, (cf. M.I.A. *ḍivvai*; O.I.A. √ *ḍā*, to fly).

seruvā, henpecked, (*śliṣṭa* > *sedḍha*, P.).

bēṭu, the calyx of a flower, (*veṇṭa*, * *viṇṭa*, *vr̥nta*).

nemu, the lime fruit, (*nimbu*-).

keṭār, mucus of the eye, (*kiṭṭa*-).

pehā, aunt's husband, (*piussā*, * *pitṛsvasṛkā*).

213. The sound-group *aya*- in initial syllables > *e*-;
e.g. :—

terā, thirteen, (*teraha*; *trayo-daśa*).

teic, twenty-three, (*teṛisa*: *traya-vimśa*).

newālī, a flower, (* *naḡamallikā*, *navamallikā*).

lenī, graceful, (**laṇṇikā*, *lavanikā*).

śētelē, bed-room: bed-stead, (*śayana*+*talikā*>**śayanta*-*likā*).

ḍhelā, pale, (**dhayala*, *dhavala*).

nei, (coll.) takes, (*nayati*).

M.I.A. *ō*-, *o*-, initial, and in initial syllables.

214. O.I.A. *o*- generally remains before single or double consonants except where it is changed to *u*- by rules of vowel-harmony owing to the presence of *-i*- in the following syllables (§. 264), e.g. :—

ol, a kind of yam, (*ola*).

kōh, the bud, (*kośa*).

khorā, lame, (*khora*-).

kholā, the shell of a cocoanut, (*kholā*-).

sts. *coc*, fibres, (*coca*).

colā, coat, (*cola*-).

jorā, joint, (*joḍa*-).

polā, bundle, (*polaka*-).

ponā, young fry, (*poṭa*+*na*-).

sts. *mocā*, plantain fruit, (*moca*-).

śowā, dropsy, (*śoṭha*).

215. Before double consonants :—

or, a flower, (*oḍra*).

kōṭh, a fort, (*koṭṭa* + *koṣṭha*).

goṭ, assembled, (*gotra*).

cokā, sharp, (*cokṣa*-).

jōt, yoking rope, (*yoktra*).

solā, toothless, (M.I.A. *solla*).

216. A few words illustrate the change of *o*- in the initial syllables to *a*-: cf. Pāli: *pharati* (*sphurati*), *phallati* (*phullati*), *kappara* (*kūrpara*). e.g.

kar, bud, (*kora*).

calu, a palmful of water, (**culluka* *cullaka*).

māthā, an aromatic plant, (*mōtthā*, *mustā*-).

sājina, a plant, (*śobhāñjana*).

mahī, crucible, (**mōssiā*, *mūṣikā*).

In *ākhudī*, drug, (*ayṣadhi*), the reduced *a-* is lengthened to *ā-* by initial stress. Cf. *ākhād*, medicine. This is parallel to *a/ā* of §. 143. This tendency of reducing *o-* in the initial syllable is a characteristic feature of some dialects in Western Assam (Kāmṛūp). Thus *koc*, a tribe is pronounced as *kāc*; *ḡhōrā*, snake, as *ḡhārā*; *solā*, toothless, as *sālā*; *bhok*, hunger, as *bhākh* etc.

Amongst other Magadhan dialects this tendency is in striking evidence in the Bihārī dialect, Kurmālī Ṭhar (L.S.I.V. II, p. 147) and it is found in some measure also in Khaṛiā Ṭhar (L.S.I.V.I. p. 90). This occurs in West Bengali colloquial also, e.g. *ragā lak* for *rogā lok*, a sickly man.

In Kurmālī Ṭhar, (ibid) *loker* is found as *lāker*.

o-kar is found as *ā-kar*.

go-rākhiyā is found as *gārākhiyā*.

bhoj is found as *bhāj*.

mor, tor is found as *mār, tār*.

In Khaṛiā Ṭhar: *-u, -ū* often > *-ā*, e.g.

bhāke (*bhūkhe*); *māṛash* (*mānush*).

217. O.I.A. *u-* and sometimes *ū-* become *ō-* in M.I.A. before double consonants. This peculiarity has been preserved by some Assamese words. The conjunct consonants are reduced to a single one and the *u-* in the preceding syllable is changed to *o-*; e.g.

okānī, louse, (*utkuṇa +*).

okāle, ejects from the mouth, (*utkālayati*).

okh, high, (*ukṣa*).

odāl, a tree, (*uddāla*).

opānge, floats, (* *utplavaṅgati*).

sts. *opace*, increases, (* *uppacaya, upacaya*).

kōc, shrink, (*√kuñc*).

kochā, bundle, (*kūrca +*).

kodāl, spade, (*kuddāla*).

komorā, pumpkin, (*kuṣmāṇḍa*).

khōpā, lock of hair, (*kṣumpṛa*).

khoj, foot-step, (*kṣodya, √kṣud*, to tread upon).

gōph, moustache, (*gumpha*).

gomoṭhā, glum, (*gulma* + -).
ghol, butter-milk, (*ghola*, *ghūrṇa*).
ghōṭ, water drunk at one time, (D. *ghuṇṭa*).
chopā, a grove (**chuppa* : *chupa*).
poche, asks, (*pucchai* ; *pr̥cchati*).
mol, worth, (*mūlya*).
lōr, bunch, (*lunḍa*).
śōṭarā, shrivelled, (*śuṇṭha* +).

218. O.I.A. *au* > M.I.A. *o*, *ö* > As. *o*. e.g.
soṇ, gold (*sauvarṇa*).
sonḍā, *sondhā*, sweet-smelling, (*saugandha*-).

219. O.I.A. *āp*-, *āv*-, before single or double consonants ;
 also O.I.A. groups *-am*-, *-up*- etc. > respectively *-av*-, *-uv*-
 > late M.I.A. *-o*-, *-uv*-, before single consonant : *ö* before
 double consonants > As. *-o*- (cf. O.D.B.L. §. 166 iii) e.g.

loṇ, salt, (*lavaṇa*-).
or, end, extremity (*avara*- T.).
sō, right-hand, (*sama*- > *sa~va*-).
dō, bent, (*dama*-).
thok, bunch, cluster, (*thavakka*-, *stavaka*).
oṇāḇ, listens to, (*upa* + *karṇayati*).
ojā, teacher, (*upādhyāya*).
ohār, (E. As. *osār*) udder, (*apasāra*).
owārī, pavilion, (*upakārikā*).
 sts. *jokār*, sound of greeting, (*jaya* + *kāra* > **java* + *kāra*).

CHAPTER V.

VOWELS IN THE INTERIOR OF WORDS.

VOWELS NOT IN CONTACT.

220. Owing to the predominance of the medial stress in the standard colloquial, the loss of interior vowels not in contact is not very great. Unstressed *-i-*, *-u-*, in the interior of words are often changed to *-a-* owing to the influence of the Kāmrūpī dialect characterised by a strong initial stress tending to simplify following unstressed long vowels. But the elision of non-contact interior vowels is not a strong characteristic of the standard colloquial. On the other hand, owing to the tendency of the St. coll. to distinctly articulate the medial vowel sounds, the *-ā-* in the interior is often raised to *-ō-*, to give a distinct vowel colouration to the sound.

221. The state of affairs is quite the reverse in the Kāmrūpī dialect. Owing to the prevailing initial stress, the medial vowels are dropped out of pronunciation altogether. The tendency of the Kāmrūpī dialect is to shorten a trisyllabic word to a dissyllabic one, and a polysyllabic word to a trisyllabic one.

Thus standard colloquial *komorā*, pumpkin, (*kuṣmāṇḍa-*) is *kumrā* in Kāmrūpī; *karibā*, to do, (**karitavya-*) is *kōrbā*; *gomoṭhā*, gloomy, (*gulma+avasthā*) is *gāmṭhā* in Kāmrūpī.

222. Most of the following words shewing loss of interior *-a-*, are made up of original O.I.A. compounds and the loss of the vowel is more of the nature of contraction than real elision. In some cases, however, real elision occurs.

The interior -ā-; lost.

223. The few words listed below shew the elision of interior vowels and also of syllables; e.g. :—

kāṇḍhārī, *kāṇḍārī*, helmsman, (*kaṇḍa+dhāra*-> **kaṇḍa+dhāra*-)

pathān, foot of a bed, (*pada+sthāna*).

behā, business, (*vyavasāya*).

āghān, name of a month, (*agrahāyana*).

gādhā, ass, (*gardabha* > *gaddaha*).

paghā, rope for tying cattle, (*pragraha*-).

śītān, head of a bed, (*śiras+sthāna*).

cital, a fish, (*citra+phala*).

kāṭhāl, jack-fruit, (*kaṭṭaka+phala*).

muhudī, anything taken after meals to sweeten the mouth, (*mukha+śuddhi*).

pañārī, a female vendor, (*pañya+śālikā*).

erā, a plant, (*eraṇḍa*-).

(a) In *āṅgāmuri*, the act of stretching and yawning, (*aṅga+moṭikā*) and *sts. sātām-puruṣa*, the seventh generation, there is lengthening of the interior -a- together with compensatory lengthening of the preceding -a-.

(b) In a few cases, -a- occurs as -ā- before or after a single consonant; e.g. :—

carāi, bird, (*catāka*->**catākika*).

sts. kowāth, decoction, (*kvatha*->**kuvatha*).

sts. bundāmār, killing by hosts, (*vṛnda+māra*).

sts. śaṭhāmītra, deceitful friend, (*śaṭha+mītra*).

Cf. O.I.A. *ekādaśa*, (*eka+daśa*); *aṣṭādaśa*, (*aṣṭa+daśa*); *aṣṭāvakra*, (*aṣṭa+vakra*).

(c) -a->-u-; through influence of the labial -m-,
bāmūn, Brāhmin, (*brāhmaṇa*).

(L.W.) *cāmuc*, a spoon, (*camasa*).

224. In general the interior -ā- remains unchanged except in the directions noted above; e.g. :—

āhāt, a tree, (*aśvattha*).

ātār, distance, (*antara*).

kāmāli, blanket, (*kambala*).

gāgāl, a fish, (*gargara*).

The interior *-ā-*.

225. Interior *-ā-* remains in general except in a few instances which will be noted below;

e.g. *kākāl*, waist, (*kaṇkāla*).

kapāh, cotton, (*karpāsa*).

sts..kalāy, pulse, (*kalāya*).

kowāri, the corners of the mouth, (*kapāṭa* +).

gamārī, a kind of tree, (*gambhārī*).

pariyāl, members of a family, (*parivāra*).

barāli, a kind of fish, (*vadāla* + -).

226. In a few words, the interior *-ā-* is changed to *-ā-* owing to want of stress (§§.147, 150).

e.g. *nīyār*, fog, (*nīhāra*).

biyālī, afternoon, (**vikālīkā*).

jānī, a medicinal herb, (*yamānī*).

purāṇi, ancient, (*purāṇa* +).

kōwar, prince, (*kumāra*).

śingāri, an aquatic plant, (*śṛṅgāṭa*-), *behār*, mustard seed, (*vesavāra*-).

(L.W.) *bināc*, miscarriage of animals, (*vināśa*).

āghān, a month, (*agrahāyana*).

In *śeṅgun*, mucus of the nose, (*śiṅghāṇa*) the interior

-ā- > *-u-*.

The interior *-i-*; *-ī-*.

227. There is no great loss of interior *-i-* except in a few words like *khantā*, hoe, (*khanitra*) ; *phantā*, sandal (**phanitra*, $\sqrt{\text{phan}}$).

(a) In general, interior *-i-*, *-ī-* remain: e.g.

dālim, pomegranate, (*dādīmba*).

pirikā, pimples, (*piṭika* - > *pidikka*-).

śākinī, a female spirit, (*śaṇkhinī*).

śālikā, a kind of bird, (*śārikā* - > *śālikkā*-).

sts. *hābilāṣ*, longing, (*abhilāṣa*).

(b) *-i* > *-a* ;

In some instances, interior *-i* > *-a*. This is due to want of stress on the medial syllable (§. 136).

e.g. *barahi*, fish-hook, (*vaḍiṣa*).

piparā, ant, (*pipīlikā*).

pichal, slippery, (*picchila*).

bih-laṅganī, a poisonous herb, (*viṣa-laṅghinī*).

balādh, bull, (*balivarda*).

The interior *-u* ; *-ū*.

228. Interior *-u* generally remains ;

e.g. *ākūhi*, hook (*aṅkuśikā*).

kukurā, cock, (*kukkūṭa*).

ghēculi, an edible root (*gheñculikā*).

ḍāuk, a kind of bird, (M.I.A. *ḍāhuka*).

dāduri, frog, (*dardura*).

sāmuk, snail, (*śambuka*).

sāphurā, casket, (*samputa*), (aspiration explained §§. 372 ff).

(a) *-u*, *-ū*, changed to *-a* in some cases owing to absence of stress (§. 136).

urāl, mortar, (*udūkhala*).

āṅgāṭhi, ring, (*aṅguṣṭha*).

makhanā, a tuskless elephant (*matkūṇa*).

okaṇī, louse, (*utkūṇa*).

(b) In *gajākōh*, an elephant goad, (*gajāṅkuṣa*) and *tāmol*, areca-nut, (M.I.A. *tambola*, *tāmbūla*), the interior *-u*, *-ū*, > *-o*.

(c) *-u* > *-i* ; e.g. sts. *manic*, mankind, (*manuṣya* > **manissa*).

munih, a male, (*manuṣya*). Cf. M.I.A. *purisa* (*puruṣa*).

The interior *-e*.

229. In some instances, it is changed to *-a* owing to absence of stress (§ 150).

e.g. *kuwāli*, fog, (*kuhelikā*).

sts. *nārikāl*, cocoanut, (*nārikela*), probably also contam. with
kal, plantain, (*kadala*).

āmahī, dried mango, (*āmra* + *pešī*).

nāhār, a tree, (*nāgeśvara*).

car, a slap (*capeta*).

In *bhairā* (*vaheṭaka*), the interior -e- has been raised to -i-. This may be due to contamination with *vibhītaka*. In general, interior -e- remains.

The interior -o-.

230. Interior -o- does not seem to be elided. Even its weakening to -ā- seems to be rare. The only instance that has come to notice is *ukāh*, an osprey, (*utkrośa*).

Whether secondary or original, the interior -o- remains, except when it is raised to -u- by vowel-harmony. (§ 264), e.g., *duli*, swing, (*dolaka*-).

kūhi, bud, (*koṣa*-).

CHAPTER VI.

VOWELS IN CONTACT.

231. The disappearance of O.I.A. intervocalic stops left a large number of M.I.A. vowels in contact. For the most part these maintained a separate existence into the Apabhraṃśa period.

The process of avoiding hiatus by contracting two separate vowels into one syllable depends for its carrying through largely on *speech tempo*. There was thus a long period during which words were used sometimes in their contracted and sometimes in their uncontracted forms. This condition is shewn to some extent in the literary Prakrits influenced no doubt by the surrounding spoken languages. Pischel gives numerous examples of such contractions, e.g.

āra, (*avara*) ; *khāi*, *khāai* (*khādati*) .
palāi, (*palāyate*) ; *kelī* (**kadilī*, *kadalī*) .
thera, (*sthavira*) ; *nacce* (*nṛtyatī*) .
pōmma (*padma*) ; *moha* (*mayūkha*) .
andhāra, (*andhakāra*) ; *deula* (*deva-kula*) .

But in a great many instances the *udvṛtta* vowels were not contracted by assimilation and were retained as distinct syllables (Cf. Turner: *Gujrāṭi Phonology*: J.R.A.S. 1921, p. 358). In some cases, however, the contraction was undoubtedly early and general, e.g. *mora*, *bora*, *kelī*.

232. In late M.I.A. (AP.) and early N.I.A. there was a threefold treatment of the O.I.A. vowels brought into entire or partial contact (i.e. contact with intervening -*y*-, -*w*- glide) by the elision of stops (O.D.B.L. § 169 ; Bloch § 53 ff). The three different kinds of treatment in N.I.A. languages are :

- (a) They were turned into diphthongs.
- (b) They were contracted into a single vowel.
- (c) They were retained as separate vowels by the insertion of a euphonic -*y*- or *w*.

DIPHTHONGISATION OF VOWELS IN CONTACT.

233. It has been surmised that next to development of a glide sound, diphthongisation of contact vowels was an earlier process of combinative vowel change. In Aśokan inscription of the third century, the diphthong *ai* is found in forms like *thaira* (*sthavira*), *traidasa* (*trayodaśa*), *samacaira* (?) (Hultzsch: *Grammar of the Girnar Rock edicts: Corpus Inscriptionum Indicarum*. Introduction p. lvi). It has been held that M.I.A. forms like *kela*, *bora*, are contractions of still earlier **kaila*, *bayra* and that there was diphthongisation before contraction took place (Cf. O.D.B.L. §. 171).

234. Early Assamese like early Bengali shews diphthongisation as the principal mode of contraction of contact vowels. Dissimilar vowels like *a+i*, *a+u*, were diphthongised into *ai*, *au*, where modern Assamese would shew a different kind of change (§. 250). e.g.

haiba, *haila* (**haa+iba*; *haa+ila*);
kaisāni, (*kaisa-*), *kaīta*, (*kahi+ta*);
pānai (**upānahikā*); *saītārī* (**sahita+kārikā*);
dhayliwar, *dhawalivar*, white mound, rampart, (*dhavalita+vara*); *saīharī*, belonging to one's own house (*svakīya+*garha* > **saīa+ghara*); *mairā* (**mayira-*, *mayūra-*);
jau-grha, lac-house, (*jatu+*) etc. Such forms are plentiful in E. Assamese. Final *-ai* of verbs (*calai* < *calati*) also often appears as a diphthongal vowel, e.g. *parai*, falls, (*patati*); *rarai*, screams, (*raṭati*); *jvalai*, shines, (*jvalati*) etc. But even in E. As. they are regarded as archaic and belonging to a still earlier phase of the language. Side by side there are forms like *pare*, *kare* etc. Thus it would appear that final *-e* of verbs is a simplified form of earlier diphthongal *-ai*.

235. "The alphabet had letters only for the diphthongs *ai*, *au*; possibly the speech actually had other diphthongs like *eu*, *ou*, *āu*, *āi*, etc. which could be represented only as *e-u*, *o-u*, etc. by means of two separate vowels; and a form like *khā-i* became a diphthong *khāi* to be reduced to *khāy*" (O.D.B.L. p. 344).

236. The examples already quoted from E. As. shew diphthongisation not only of vowels thrown together by loss of O.I.A. stops but also of vowels intervened by O.I.A. and M.I.A. -h-. e.g. *saitārī* (*sahita-*); *kaita* (*kahi-ta*) etc.

The following are the new diphthongal combinations:—

-ai-, -awi- > *ai*;

-au-, -awu- > *au*;

Instances of these changes are prolific; e.g.,

āsai, denial, (*asvakīya*).

ākhai, fried rice, (*khadikā*). For Prothetic *ā-*, cf. §. 285.

garai, a fish, (*gaḍa + ka + ika*).

chai, cover, (*chadi*).

dai, curdled milk, (**dawī, dahi, dadhi*).

nai, river, (*nadī*).

alai, the headman, (*dalapati*).

mai, harrow, (*madi*).

māḍai, chief queen, (*mahādevī* > **māhādevī*).

kāwai, a fish, (*kavayī*).

bai, elder brother's wife, (*vadhū*).

mauri, aromatic plant, (*madhurikā*).

caukā, oven, (*catuṣka*).

jay, lac, (*jatu*).

ay, wood apple, O. *ai* (*apūpa*, a honey-comb; a round ball of flour).

(a) -a- + -i- > -ai- where -i- represents a personal affix of verbs; e.g. *bāy*, flows; weaves, (*vaḥati, vayati*).

kāy, speaks, (*kathayati*).

lāy, takes (*lahāi, labhate*).

(b) -ā- + -i- > -āi-, where -i- represents a conjugational affix, e.g.

khāy, eats, (*khādati*); cf. *khāi*, a drain, (*khāti*).

pāy, gets, (*pāvai, *prāpati*).

jāy, goes, (*yāti*).

(c) -ea-, -eva- > -ew-; -eō-.

cheō/w, a piece, (*cheda*).

kheō/w, also *khā*, cast, throw, (*kṣepa*).

leō/w, smearing, (*lepa*).

But these new vowel-combinations have not fully established themselves as diphthongs. In certain localities notably in eastern Assam they are pronounced as two distinct syllables and not as diphthongal monosyllables (§. 304).

CONTRACTION OF VOWELS IN CONTACT.

237. The sound groups -aa-, -awa- in the initial syllables > -ā-; e.g.

kār, corns, callosity of hands and feet, (**kaara*, *kadara*).

kāl, plantain, (*kadala*).

kāri, cowry shell, (*kaparda*-).

cār, slap, (**cawara*, *capeta*).

kāndh, headless trunk, (*kabandha*).

laguṇ, sacred thread, (*nava+guṇa*).

śār, a deer, (*śambara*).

lanī, butter, (*navanīta*).

lānī, graceful, (*lavāna* +).

jānī, ajowan, (*yamānikā*).

lāṅg, a spice, (*lavaṅga*).

dhāl, leucoderma, (*dhavala*).

śā, corpse, (*śava*).

śa, hundred, (*saa*, *śata*).

jā, measure, (*yava*).

pathān, the lower end of the bed, (*paa+thāṇa* < *pada+sthāna*).

(a) The initial sound-group -aha- > -ā-. e.g.

pār, measure of time, (*prahara*).

gā, doggedness, E. As. *gaha*; (O.I.A. *graha*, zeal).

nārāṇī, instrument for paring nails, (*nakha* + *haraṇikā*).

Cf. H. *naharaṇī*.

(b) The sound-groups -aa-; -awa-; a~wa-; -aha-, in interior and final syllables > -ā-; e.g.

kolaṭhi, the soft lower part of a fish (*kola+aṣṭhi*).

karāt, saw, (*karapatra*).

puhān, ceremony after conception, (*pumsavana* > **pusa-vana*).

ākāṇ, a plant, (*arkaparna*).

sewāt, a scoop for baling water from a boat, (*sekapātra*).
ghāmaci, prickly heat, (*gharma*+*carcikā* > **ghamma* +
acciā).

baladh, bull, (**balavadda*, *balivarda*).

behār, mustard, (*vesavāra* > **vesavara*).

āmahi, dried mango preparation, (*āmra*+*peśikā*).

āmāni, mango-forest, (*āmra*+*vanikā*).

palā, a bamboo basket for catching fish, (*palava*).

pārā, pigeon, (*pārāvata* > **pāravata*).

kāchā, tortoise, (*kacchapa*). *bhādā*, name of a month,
 (*bhādrapada*).

gādhā, ass (M.I.A. *gaddaha*). *egārā*, eleven (M.I.A.
egāraha).

(c) The sound groups -*aā*-; -*āa*-; -*āā*- (with intervening
 -*ū*- or -*ū*- glide) > -*ā*-; e.g.

ān, *āndh*, yoking rope, (*ābandha*).

kāoṇ, a weight or coin, (*kāhāvaṇa*, *kārṣāpaṇa*).

āhīyā, *āīhā*, having the smell of raw flesh, (*āmiṣa* >
 **āmasa*- > **ā~vasa*-).

nāhār, a tree, (*nāgeśvara*, > **nāgassara*).

sonāru, a tree with yellow flowers, (*saṁvaraṇa* + *dāru*).

cāmār, shoe-maker, (*carma* + *kāra*).

panīyāl, a fruit, (*pānīyāmalaka*).

sāmār, ploughing a second time cross-wise (*śambā* +
kāra).

ār, screen, (*apaṭī*).

238. *ai* > *ai*, in initial and final syllables. (cf. §. 236).
 After a stressed syllable, medial -*i*- is shortened to -*a*-. When
 it begins a syllable after a stressed -*a*-, it causes mutation
 of the previous vowel and then disappears. Assamese *ai*
 does not become *e* except as a verbal termination (-*ai* < -*ati*),
 and the locative case-ending (-*ai* < -*ahi*). As a secondary
 affix also *ai* > *ai*; e.g. **bhaginikāpati* > *baīnāi*, sister's hus-
 band; *garai*, a kind of fish, (**gaḍakika*); but *göl* (written
ga'l) gone; (**gata*+*illa*, *gaa*+*illa*, *gailla*, *göl*)-

(a) -*ai* > -*e*; e.g.

cāle, moves (*calai*, *calati*).

paṛhe, reads, (*paḍhai*, *paṭhati*).

ene, *tene*, *jene*, this-like, that-like, which-like; etc.

(**aiha* + *na*; **jaiha* + *na* &c., plus. emphatic *hi* > *i*).

(b) The M.I.A. vowel group *-au-* > *-o-*; e.g.

poṇ, straight, (*pragaṇa* > **paṇa*).

śol, a fish, (*śakula*).

thor, space of the palm, (*sthapuṭa*).

chō, actor's mask, (**chaūma*, *chaduma*, *chadma*).

(c) Finally *-au* > *-ay*, also *-o*.

ts. sakalo, all, (*sakala* + emphatic *hu* < *kkhu*, *khalu*).

sts. nitay, always, every day, (**nittau*, *nityataḥ*).

au > *o*, *ā* (imp. third person) in *calōk*, *calāk*, let him move; *khāōk*, let him eat.

aū > *ō*; indic. first person; *calō*, I walk; (*calāmi*, *calami*, **calam*, *cala~v*, *calaū*).

(d) The vowel-groups *-āi*; *-āu-* remain; e.g.

ghāil, wounded, (*ghāta* + *illa*).

māi, mother (*mātṛkā*).

gāi, cow, (*gāvī*).

āul, distracted, (*ākula*).

bāul, intoxicated, (*vātula*).

(e) Late M.I.A. *-āei* in final positions in the causative verb of the third person is reduced to *āě*; e.g. *calāě*, (*calāvei*, **calāpayati*).

239. *-ii-*; *-iū-*; *-iū-*; *-iū-* > *-ī-* (> *-i-*).

e.g. *cirā*, flattened rice, (*cipīṭa* > *civiḍa*).

dīle, gave, (*√di* + *-ile*).

tīyā, occurring every third day, (*tṛtīya* > **tīya*).

(a) Late M.I.A. *ia*, *iā* had a three-fold treatment in Assamese: (i) In initial syllables generally, *ia*-, *iā*- > *e-*;

(ii) When *a*, *ā* occupy a position of stress, *ia*-, *iā* > *eō-*;

(iii) Finally *-ia*, *-iā* > *ī*, *ī*.

(b) The Assamese sound-group *-i(y)a-*, *-i(y)ā-* in initial syllables > *-e-*.

sts. *bethā*, pity, (*vyathā* > **viathā*).

sts. *beṅg*, frog, (*vyanṅga*).

behā, business, (*vyavasāya*).

sts. *bepār*, trade, (*vyāpāra*).

beṣ, measure of length, (*vyāma*).

diyā-sālāi, *deśālāi*, match-stick, (*dīpa*+*śālākā*).

kelaī, why, (*kiya*+*lai*, *kiha*; *kisa*; M.I.A. *kissa*).

sts. *pratyek*, manifest, (*pratyakṣa*).

-*cerek*, an indefinite plural affix, (*ciāri*+ < ? O.I.A.

catvāri; *ciāri* occurs in E. Oṛiyā, (O.D.B.L. p. 106).

Excepting *cerek* hardly anything else shews its presence in E.As.

(c) -*ia*, *i~wa-*, -*iyā*->*eṣ*-.

teṣj, third (year) from now, (**ṛṭayya* > **tiajja*).

neṣṭā, invitation, (*nimantra-*).

neṣc, to neglect, (*ni*+√*añc*).

(d) -*ia*; -*īā* in final syllables > -*ī*- > -*i*; e.g.

kāmali, blanket (*kambala*+*ikā*).

gājani, growl, (*garjana*+*ikā*).

kaṭārī, knife, (*kaṭṭārīkā*).

ṭāṅgī, chisel, (*ṭāṅga*+*ikā*).

(e) -*iu*->-*io*-; imperative third person;

niṣk, let him take.

diṣk, let him give; (-*u*<O.I.A. -*tu*).

-*ia-u*->-*io*; passive imperative;

śunio, let it be heard, (*sunia-u*).

240. -*uu-*; -*ū-* &c. >-*ū-*; >-*u-*.

dunāi, once again, (**duṇṇa*, *dvi-guṇa*).

(a) -*ua-*; -*ūa-* &c. >-*ū-*>-*u-*; e.g.

E.As. *dujā*, second, (**duaṅga*, **dvitayya*).

dhūnā, incense, (*dhūpana-*).

chelu, pretext, (*chala*+*uka*).

nelu, wind-pipe, (*nala*+*uka*) (For *a/u*>*e/u*, cf. §. 270).

241. -ea->-e-; e.g.

chenā, chisel, (*chedanikā*).

deurī, a temple-priest, (*deva*+**garhika*; **grhika*).

sewat, a scoop, (*sekapātra*).

kerā, squint-eyed, (*kekara*).

242. -oa->-o-; e.g.

po, child, (*pota*).

lo, tear, (*lotaka*).

lo, iron, (*loha*).

INSERTION OF EUPHONIC GLIDES.

243. In the two previous sections, the contact vowels have been seen readjusting themselves in Assamese by methods of diphthongisation and contraction. Similar vowels shew the absorption of one into another and dissimilar vowels often coalesce by rules of *sandhi* or crasis. High vowels like *i*, *u*, followed by low ones and not lending themselves to be coalesced by *sandhi* shew contractions in different directions in different positions in the word. But certain sound groups resist disposal of themselves by contraction and in uttering them the tongue position changes from one vowel to another resulting in the production of intermediate vocalic sounds or glides. These sound groups have been noticed below.

244. The glides in Assamese are represented as in Western languages by -*y*/*ě*, -*ü*/*ö*- and sometimes but very rarely by -*h*-. Unlike Bengali and Oriyā, Assamese devised a new symbol (ঞ) for the -*ü*- glide. In a final position -*ü* is often represented by -*ö*.

245. The -*ü*- glide is regularly developed after a preceding *u*-; oftentimes the following glide changes *u*- to *o*-. e.g.

kuwali, fog, (*kuhelikā*).

kūwā, well, (*kūpa*-).

dhōwā, smoke, (*dhūma*-).

246. The *h*-glide is rare and unusual in modern Assamese. In early Assamese stray instances like *nihal*, fetters, (*nigaḍa*) ; *loh*, tear, (*lota-*) are met with. The only genuine formation in modern Assamese is *dānah*, demon, (*dānava*). In *nāh*, low, (*nāca*), *-h* seems to be due to contamination with *nih-*, in *sts.* forms like *nih karmā* for *niṣkarma-*; *dāhan*, *dāhōn*, ancestral property, (*dāya+na*), seems to be built up by analogy with *sāhan*, *sāhōn*, property, (*śāsana*) ; for Assamese *phōhā*, pimples, (Skt. *sphoṭa*) cf. Bg. *phoskā*.

247. While sound groups *āva*, *āiva* > *ā* ; *avā*, *awā* always become *owā* ; e.g.

cakowā, ruddy goose, (*cakkavāu-*, *cakravāka-*).

nowāre is unable, (*na+pārayati*).

kowāri, the jaw, (**kapāṭikā*).

tarowāl, the sword, (*taravāri*).

(a) When *-ā* in a group *-āā*, *-āā* occurs as a special affix, there is no contraction and the *ū*-glide comes in ; e.g.

kowā, a crow, (*kāka-*, *kāa-+ā* > **kāwā*, *kawā* > *kowā*).

powā, a quarter-weight, (*pāda+ā*).

howā, being, (*√hā+Past Part. affix ā*).

khowā, eating, (*√khā+ā*).

śunowā, causing to hear, (causative base *śunā+P. P. affix -ā*).

248. After a preceding *i-* generally, the *ū*-glide is developed ; but when it is followed by the *ū*-glide which in such cases is represented by *ō*, the glide causes mutation of *i* to *e* ; e.g. *neōtā*, invitation, (*nimantra-*) ; *seōtā*, parting of the hair ; (*sīmanta-*) ; *dewāli*, illumination, (*dīpālikā*) etc.

Examples of *ū*-glide after a preceding *i-* ;

kūciyā, eel, (*kuñcikā*).

catiyanā, a kind of tree, (*chattivanna* ; *chatrīparṇa-*).

tutiya, blue vitriol, (*tuttha+ika+āka*).

piyāh, thirst, (*pipāsā*).

biyāl, evening, (*vikāla*).

śiyāl, fox, (*śrgāla*).

hiyā, heart, (*hrdaya-*).

diyā, island, (*dvīpa-*). &c.

CHAPTER VII.

VOWEL-MUTATION OR UMLAUT.

249. Vowel-mutation or umlaut is the modification of a vowel through the influence of another vowel or semi-vowel of a different quality occurring in a following syllable. This phenomenon was first observed in the Teutonic languages, and since then phonetic changes in similar directions in other languages have been classed as instances of umlaut.

Of the several types of umlaut discussed below, some (especially those discussed under "Vowel Harmony") hark back to early Assamese, while of some others, faint indications may be suspected in M.I.A., but others are of modern growth and characterise modern Assamese only.

250. The two types, *a/i* ; *a/u* ; both $>\ddot{o}$, represent changes of contact-vowel and may not be regarded as instances of mutation proper. But they are classed under mutation because they shew a line of development quite different from that in early Assamese. In early As. *a/i*, *a/u* were regularly diphthongised ; e.g.

kaṛitā, where, (*kahi+ta*).

cait, name of a month, (**caitta*, *caitra*).

maṛā, pea-cock, (**maira-*, *maūra-*, *mayūra-*).

But in modern Assamese *a/i*, *a/u* $>\ddot{o}$; e.g. *kōt*, *cōt*, *mōrā* (written *ka't*, *ca't*, *ma'rā* ; the apostrophe (') indicating the elision of some vowel sound after having caused mutation of the preceding vowel). The diphthongal sound went out of favour and a new sound took its place.

This change was fully recognised in middle Assamese of the prose chronicles.

251. In the sound groups *a/i*, *a/u* ($>-i$), the mutating vowel seems to be (*i*) in both cases. As contact vowels *a/u* have two different treatments in modern Assamese in the

interior of words. They may coalesce into -o-, (cf. § 238 b) or develop a diphthong (cf. § 236); e.g. *śol*, a kind of fish, (*śakula-*); *caṇpās*, four sides, (*catur+ pārśva-*); while *a/i* have only a diphthongal treatment in the middle of a word, and never result into an -e- in that position. In the absence of this development in modern Assamese, *a+i* may be looked upon as having given the mutated vowel -ō-.

252. There are indications of the change of *au* > **ai* > *ai*, both in early and modern Assamese; cf. E. As. *mairā* (**maira-*, *maūra-*, *mayūra-*). Mod. As. *caidhya*, fourteen, (**caiddaha*, *cauddaha*).

In sequences like *mukula* > M.I.A. *maula* > As. *mōl* (written *ma'l*), an intermediate stage like *maula* > **maila* > *ma'l* may fairly be assumed. As contact vowels -*au*- would have given a frank -o- as in *śol*, (*śakula*). The resultant -ō- is often pronounced as *ā* especially in western Assamese; e.g.

hāl (St. coll. *hōl*, *ha'l*) = *haa+illa*.

253. The type *a/group-nasal* with *consonant* > *ẽ/consonant*, seems to be peculiar to Assamese. It may have some resemblance to the N. Bg. tendency to pronounce *ā* in initial syllables followed by *ā* in next syllables as *ε* (O.D.B.L. § 161). The mutated *ẽ* < *a*, takes the place of compensatory lengthening. (cf. § 258.).

The following are the principal types of mutation in Assamese:

254. *a/i/a*; *a/i/ā* > respectively *ō/a*; *ō/ā*; dialectically *ā/a*; *ā/ā*.

e.g. *gōl*, *gāl*, (*gaa+illa* > **gaila*).

kōlā, *kālā*, black, (?**kaīlā*, *kaīyā*).

kōt, *kāt*, where, (*kahi+ta*).

cōt, *cāt*, name of a month, (*cāitta*).

dōt, *dāt*, demon, (**dāitta*, *dāitya*).

lōrā, *lārā*, boy, (**lāirā*, **laṛiyā*, *laṛikā*, *laṛa-*).

mōh, *māh*, buffalo, (*mahiṣa*).

In *ts.* words the mutated vowel is left unnoticed in spelling; e.g. *jadi* pronounced *jōdi*.

hari pronounced *hōri*.

mati pronounced *mōti*.

255. *a/u/a*; *a/u/ā* respectively > *ō/a*; *ō/ā*; dialectically *ā/a*; *ā/ā*.

e.g. *mōrā*, *ma'rā*, peacock, (*mayūra*).

rōd, *ra'd*, sunshine, (**raudā*, *raudra*).

gōrā, *ga'rā* fair, (**gaura*, *gaura*).

mōl, *ma'l*, blossom, (**maula*, *mukula*).

cōk, *ca'k*, court-yard, (*catuska*).

cōrā, *ca'rā*, out-house, (*D. cauraya*).

cōthā, *ca'thā*, fourth, (*caturtha*).

In *ts.* words, the mutation is left unnoticed in spelling;

madhu, pronounced *mōdhu*.

laghu, pronounced *lōghu*.

256. *a/w-glide/-ā* > *-owā*;

e.g. *noiwāre*, is unable, (*na+parayati*).

koiwāri, jaw, (*kapāṭa+*).

cākoiwā, a bird, (*cakravāka*-).

tārowāl, sword, (*taravāri*).

poiwā, quarter, (*pāda*-).

koiwā, crow, (*kāka*-).

khowā, eating, (**khāwā* > **khāwā* > *khowā*; As. $\sqrt{khā}$ + past. part. *-ā*-).

257. *i/w/a*; *i/w/ā* > respectively *e/ō/a*; *e/ō/ā*; e.g.

teōj, third (year), (*tṛtaya* > **tiajja*, **tiwajja*, *teōj*).

sēōtā, parting of hair, (*sīmanta*-).

nēōtā, invitation, (*nimantra*-).

dewāli, illumination, (*dīpālikā*).

nēōc, to neglect, (*ni+√añc*).

MUTATION CAUSED BY FOLLOWING NASALS.

258. A following nasal sound raises the preceding *-a-* to *-e-*. It is noticeable in E. Assamese only; e.g.

lēj, tail, (*lañja*).

theṇ, leg, (*taṅga*).

bēkā, crooked, (*vaṅka*, *vakra*). E. As. *beṅkā*.

kēkōrā, crab, (*kaṅkaḍa*, *karkaṭa*).

pēk, mud, (*paṅka*).

ceṇ, a kind of fish, (*caṅga*).

cēk, stain, (*caṅka*, *cakra*).

pāleng, couch, (*pallaṅka*, *paryāṅka*).

reṅgā, to shine dimly, (*raṅga*-).

kēthā, blanket, (*kanthā*-).

soleng, citron, (*cholaṅga*).

peṅgā, lame, (*paṅgu*-).

Of the mutating nasal + consonant, the nasal is reduced to a mere nasalisation of the mutated vowel, and the following consonant, when of the guttural series, is often reduced to its corresponding nasal.

HARMONIC MUTATION OR VOWEL HARMONY.

259. Harmonic mutation is a kind of vowel change by which the high or the low quality of a vowel in a following syllable conduces to a similar modification in a preceding one. As a matter of fact the types of mutation examined in the preceding section involve some amount of harmonic change, the high vowels (*i*), (*u*) and the semi-vowel (*-i-*) bringing in an anticipatory raising of the previous vowels. This section is restricted to the consideration of the raising of a preceding vowel under the influence of a following high or a long vowel.

260. Of the several types of changes examined below, that of *a > u* under the influence of (*i*) in the following syllable is noticeable in early Assamese also. There is an intermediate stage (*a > o > u*) in this change; so that if in the original word (original so far as Assamese is concerned) there is an *-o-* in the preceding syllable, it changes to *-u-* before *-i-* in the next syllable; e.g. *bhekolā*, a big frog, but *bhekuli*, frog (in general). Often the form shewing the intermediate change is not preserved in Assamese; e.g. *mādal*, a drum, but *māduli*, a drum-shaped amulet; the form **mādol-*, is not found in As.

The following examples shew traces of harmonic change in early Assamese.

sts. *kukil* (*kokila*) ; *ākhuṭi* (*akhaṭṭi*), childish pranks ;

gharuṇī, wife ; also *gharaṇī*, *ghariṇī* ;

sts. *kṛtāñjuli* for *kṛtāñjali* ;

sts. *jalāñjuli* for *jalāñjali* ; *nuṭunī*, a female dancer for *naṭinī* ;
(*Rāmāyaṇ* : by Durgābar).

261. The type involving the change of *-a-* to *-e-* before a following *-i-* goes back to early Assamese also. This change is highly characteristic of the Kāmṛūpī dialect and it is likely that examples from E. As. and modern As. as given in the body of the illustrations represent dialectical mixtures rather than regular formations in the standard colloquial, e.g. cf. Hindi, *pūjerī*, a worshipper, for *pūjārī*, as a dialectical variant (Kellogg. p. 252). This type seems to be absent in Bengali. cf. § 269.

262. The type representing the change of *-a-* to *-e-* before an *-u-* in the next syllable seems to go back to M.I.A. although examples are sporadic there ; e.g.

neura, *neula* (**napura*, *nūpura*) ; *gendua* (*kanduka*) ;

also Pāli *pheggu* (*phalgu*) ; *ḍeṇḍubha* (**ḍaṇḍubha*, *ḍuṇḍubha*). (*Pāli Prakāśa*, p. 54).

Traces of this change are suspected in other N.I.A. languages also ; e.g. the common N.I.A. word *neula*, a mongoose, (*nakula-*) ; Bg. *khejur* (*kharjura-*) ; H. *luṭerū*, a robber, cf. § 270.

263. Both before and after a syllable containing the long vowel *-ā-*, the change of (*a*) to (*ö*) often takes place in polysyllabic words. In the contiguity of other high vowels also this change is sometimes noticed. This is perhaps due to the fact that in the St. coll. the sound of (*a*) is generally short and it is likely to change in the neighbourhood of vowels having distinct sonority. cf. § 272.

264. The principal types of harmonic changes are the following :

-o-/-i->-u-/-i-.

The following high vowel -i- raises a preceding -o- to -u- :
e.g. *urī*, wild rice, (*oḍī*-).

puṭhī, a fish, (*proṣṭhī*-).

gui, iguana, (*godhikā*).

sts. *luit*, a river, (*lohita*).

paduli, gate-way (*pratolī*-).

āṅgā-muri, stretching the limbs, (*aṅga+moṭa+ika*).

kuli, cuckoo, (*kokila+ika*).

sts. *suti*, streamlet, (*srota*-).

kuṭhi, factory, (*koṣṭha*-).

duli, swing, (*dolaka*-).

kūhi, bud, (*koṣa*-).

sts. *thupi*, cluster ; cf. *thop*, (*stūpa*-).

āpuni, yourself, cf. *āpon*, one's own.

The addition of suffixes containing a final or penultimate -i- or -ī- raises a previous -o- to -u- : e.g.

julīyā, watery, (As. *jol*-).

luṇīyā, salty, (As. *loṇ*), salt.

jurīyā, living in pairs, (As. *jor*).

dhubunī, washer-woman ; cf. *dhobā*.

curunī, a female thief ; cf. *cor*.

265. A preceding -a- is raised to -u- through an intermediate stage -o- when the high vowel -i- follows: e.g. *māduli*, a drum-shaped amulet ; cf. *mādal*, a drum (*mardala*).

sts. *ākhudi*, drug, (*ayśadhi*).

sts. *bhekuli*, frog, (*bheka+la+ika*).

sts. *kāchuṭi*, the hem of a lower garment, (*kacchaṭikā*).

ḍeurī, threshold, (*dehali*-).

hekuṭi, hiccough, (*hikkā+vrta*-).

punī, floating moss, (*parṇikā*).

dhuti, loin-cloth, (**dhaytra* ; H. sts. *dhotar*).

ākuhi, a crook, (*ākarṣa+ikā*).

dāmuri, a young calf, cf. As. *damarā* (*damya + -*).

thāūni, fathom, (**stāgha+na*-).

266. The low-mid vowel *-ε-* is raised to high-mid *-e-* when followed by the high-vowel *-i-*. As there are no different symbols for *-ε-* and *-e-*, the mutated vowel remains unchanged in spelling; e.g.

menī, but *menā*, a buffalo with drooping horns.

mecī, but *mescā*, bent downwards.

pheṭī, but *pheṭā*, having the legs far apart.

beṭī, daughter, but *beṭā*.

eṭī, one, but *etā*.

267. Similarly *-ε-/ -u- > -e- / -u-*, e.g.

peṭu, *peṭulā*, pot-bellied, (*pεṭ*).

ṭheḥulā, sullen, (*ṭheh*, sullenness).

deṭ, but *deu* (*deva*).

The *ε* sound is preserved when the nasal precedes the following *-u-*; e.g.

kṛcu, earth-worm.

ghṛculi, an edible root.

cṛcuk, damp.

dhṛnu, cow.

268. Change of quality from front to back or *vice-versa* through the influence of a following vowel is rare. The only example seems to be *nirāmuhi* (*nirāmiṣa*); *munih*, male, is inherited from M.I.A. *munisa*.

The modification of a following low-vowel through the influence of preceding high-vowel is also rare in Assamese. The words *cikuṇ*, glossy, (*cikkaṇa*); *tirutā* also *tiroṭā*, woman, may be considered in this connection.

269. In words of more than two syllables, the medial *-a-* is changed to *-e-*, when followed by *-i-*, *-ī-* in the next syllable. This change seems due to dialectical influence.

sts. nāgerī, the *nāgarī* script, (*nāgarī*).

cāṇgerī, wood-sorrel, (*cāṇga* + -).

cānekī, pattern, (*chanda*).

ḍāheciyā, *ḍāhekiyā*, half-ripe, (*daṇṣa* +).

phāleṅgī, a broker travelling out with cloth, animals, etc.

for sale; (cf. M.I.A. *phaḍḍaga*).

E. As. shared this modification in an abundant measure ;
e.g.

jākheḷi, (name of a place).

pāmeri, *pāmarī*, a kind of cloth.

cāderi, *cādar*, an upper cloth.

pātekī, *pātakī*, a sinner.

cākoenī, the female of *cakravākā*, a bird.

(a) In Western Assam dialects the medial *-a-* is invariably modified before a following *-i-*, *-ī-* ; e.g.

kālerī, for *kālarī*, a deaf woman.

dūterī-pāterī, a go-between.

śuṇenī, for *śuṇanī*, beautiful.

(b) In Bihārī (Kurmālī Ṭhar), an *-i-* or *-e-* is apt to change a preceding *-a-* to *-e-*. This occurs even in words of two syllables ; e.g. *kahi-ke* > *kehi-ke* ; *basi-ke* > *besi-ke*. *kari* > *keri* (L.S.I. V. II, p. 147).

270. Before *-u-* in a following syllable, the *-a-* or *-ā-* of the preceding syllables is changed to *-e-* ; *a/u*, *ā/u*, > *e/u*.

neul, mongoose, (*nakula*).

khejur, date-tree, (*kharjura*).

dhenu, a bow, (*dhanu*).

sts. *jelukā*, snail, (*jalukā*).

sts. *jeṭukā*, henna, (*jaṭuka*).

leju, rope, (*rajju-*).

nelu, wind-pipe, (*nala+uka*).

celu < *chelu*, pretext, (*chala+uka*).

sts. *śeluk*, water-lily, (*śāluka*).

sts. *nēgur*, lengur, tail, (*lāṅgula*).

lehukā, slim, (*laghu+kka+*).

ṭhenu, calyx of a flower. cf. *ṭhāni*, a branch.

ṭheru, stem, cf. *ṭhāri*, a stalk.

sts. *cēcu*, small fibre, cf. *coc*, fibre.

peṅgurā, lame (*pangu-*).

bheṅgurā, crooked, (*bhaṅga-*).

sts. *śetuwā*, dropsy (*śoṭha-*).

This type of mutation is noticeable in Bengali also, but it remains disguised in combination with other sounds ; e.g.

gecho < **gechuivā*, **gāchuvā*, < *gāchuā*.
mejo < **mejuivā*, *mājhuivā* < *mājhuā*. (O.D.B.L. p. 395).

271. -a->-ō-.

In words of two or more syllables an unstressed interior
 -ā- > -ō-; (§ 137) e.g. *sts. laghōn*, fasting, (*laṅghana*).

āghōn, a month, (*agrahāyana*).

sāhān, *sahōn*, ancestral property, (*śāsana*, landed property).

dāhān, *dāhon*, property, (*dāya*+).

bherān, *bheron*, rent, hire, (*bharana*).

māthon, just, (*mātra*+).

kāpor, cloth, (*karpata*).

bēkorā, crooked, (*vaṅka*-, *vakra*-).

kēkorā, crab, (*karkata*).

bhekolā, frog, (*bheka*+).

sāṅgor, yoking together, (*saṅghata*).

māch-rōkā, king-fisher, (*matsya*+*raṅka*).

dāpon, mirror, (*darpaṇa*).

āpon, self (*appaṇa*-, **ātmanaka*).

sts. sapon, dream, (*svapna*).

sts. bitopan, shining, (*vi*+*tapana*; √*tap*).

272. In cases where the vowel in initial syllable is -a-, both the initial and the interior -a->-o-, before an -ā- in the final syllable. The unstressed medial -a- first becomes -ō- and then it causes assimilation of the previous -a-; (§ 138).

korokā, pot made of cocoanut shell, (*karaṅka*-).

kokohā, rough, (*karkaśa*-).

bhomorā, black-bee, (*bhramara*-).

ondolā, to darken, (*andha*+*la*+).

mokorā, large mouthful, (cf. *markara*, a vessel, a pot).

corohā, a draught of liquid, (**caṣṭa*+*śa*).

koṭohā, a knotty bamboo, (*kaṇṭa*+*śa*+).

(a) The M.I.A. Pres. Participial -anta- + As. -ā- > -ōtā; e.g.

kārōtā, doer, (*karanta*+*ā*-).

śunōtā, hearer, (*śunanta*+*ā*-).

(b) The above noted vowel change occurs only when the succeeding vowels happen to be either *-a-* or *-ā-*. The presence of any other vowel will cause either a reversal to the original vowel position or harmonic changes if the vowel happens to be *-i-*;

e.g. *cārāhe* cf. *corohā*;

karātī, *śunātī*, a female doer, hearer.

sāṅguri, cf. *sāṅgor*.

273. Whenever the vowel *-ā-* finds itself in the antepenultimate or in any anterior syllable, it is shortened to *-a-* when in any part of the succeeding syllables it is followed by the vowel *-ā-*, e.g. *pānī*, water, *panīyā*, watery.

kāṭan, cutting; *kāṭanā*, spinning for wages.

cāki, lamp; *cākā*, wheel.

chāti, umbrella, *chaṭā*, mushroom.

pāṭ, a slab; *paṭā*.

bāri, a widow; *bāralā*, a bachelor.

bātari, news; *bātarā*.

dāmuri, a suckling calf; *dāmarā*.

cākalī, a flat circular body; *cākalā*.

jalā, a hole, (*jāla+-*).

nalā, a drain, (*nāla+-*).

mahā, quarter of a *tōlā*, (*māṣa+-*).

kaṇā, blind, (*kāṇa-*).

batāh, wind, (*vāta+*āśa*) cf. (§ 576a).

sts. *tarā*, star, (*tārā*).

sts. *rajā*, king, (*rājā*).

So also, *dhāruwā*, debtor, (*dhāra+-*).

māruwā, greasy, cf. *mār*, gruel, (*maṇḍa*).

bhātuwā, given to eating, cf. *bhāt* (*bhaktā*).

(a) There is an absence of the shortening of the anterior in a few words. This is due to the influence of the Kāmṛpī dialect; e.g.

ātāl, a loft, (*aṭṭāla*).

* *ātāh*, loud scream, (*aṭṭā+hāsa*).

ādā, ginger, (*ādraka*).

ādhā, half, (*ardha*).
āṅgār, charcoal, (*aṅgāra*).
āndhār, dark, (*andhakāra*).
ālāh, sloth, (*ālasya*).
sāruwā, fertile, (*sāra*).

Of late, however, a certain tendency has become noticeable to change anterior *-ā-* to *-e-*, and a certain fluctuation between *-ā-* and *-e-* has found expression; e.g. *ādā*, *edā*; *ādhā*, *edhā*; *ālāh*, *elāh* &c. (cf. also §. 117).

(b) The shortening of the anterior is noticeable also in E.As. specially in the case of the negative particle *na* (§. 275); e.g. *nājāy*, does not go, for **nājāy*; *nāmāre*, does not beat, for **nāmāre*. Mod. Assamese forms are *nejāy*, *nemāre*.

(c) The short anterior is highly characteristic of Oṛiyā also. In fact, Oṛiyā seems to have carried it out more uniformly than Assamese; e.g.

O. *ātā*, flour; As. *ātā*, *eṭā*; Bg. *āṭā*.
 O. *āṭhā*, gum; As. *āṭhā*, *eṭhā*; Bg. *āṭā*.
 O. *ādā*, ginger; As. *ādā*, *edā*; Bg. *ādā*.
 O. *ādhā*, half; As. *ādhā*, *edhā*; Bg. *ādhā*.
 O. *cāmārā*; As. *camarā*; Bg. *cāmṛā*.
 O. *chatā*; As. *chatā*; Bg. *chātā*.
 O. *tarā*; As. *tarā*; Bg. *tārā*.

VOWEL ASSIMILATION.

274. The assimilation of vowels is also a kind of harmonic change. Vowels of different qualities are assimilated to the sounds of neighbouring vowels for ease of pronunciation. Unstressed vowels are generally assimilated (§. 138). Vowel assimilation is noticeable in M.I.A. also; e.g.

miriya, (*marica*); *avarim*, (*upari*); *ucchu*, (*ikṣu*).

(Pischel, §. 177).

Examples in Assamese are:

-i-; *birinā*, (*virāṇa*).

biring, (*viḍaṅga*).

-u-; *kuruwā*, (*kurava*).

pukhurī, (*puṣkara-*).
dhumukā, (*dhūmrābha-*).
murulī, (*murarī-*).
surungā, (*suranga-*).

-e-; *sts. mekhelā*, (*mekhalā*).

tētelī, *tamarind*, (*tintilikā*) (§. 212).

-o-; *sts. jojonā*, (*yojanā*).

lohorā, iron-pan, (*layha + bhāṇḍa-*).

275. The particle *na* of the negative conjugation which always occurs before the conjugated verb is assimilated to the vowel of the initial syllable except when it happens to be *ā-*, when *nā-> ne-* (§. 273 b); e.g. *nakare*, does not do; *nepāḍē*, does not get; *nimile*, does not agree; *nubūje*, does not understand; *nobole*, does not say.

O.I.A. (R) IN TBH. WORDS.

276. The sonant (*r*), counted as a vowel in Sanskrit grammar disappears in Pkt., as in Pāli. In O.I.A. (*r*) was not pronounced as (*ri*) as it is now-a-days. It was a sonant fricative used as a vowel and its pronunciation may have been similar to the sonant (*r*) in some Slavonic languages; e.g. *Srbi*, the name of the Serbs in their own language. Languages not possessing this sound naturally represent it with the neutral vowel (*ə*) or introduce a vowel sound before or after the consonant (*r*); sometimes both before and after. Hence it is more intelligible why (I) the *guṇa* of (*r*) is (*ar*) and not (*re*);

(2) *vṛtrahan* appears in Avestan as *vērēthraghna*; *rju* as *ērēzu*;

(3) Pāli has *iritvija* and *irubbedā* for *rtvija* and *rgveda*;

(4) Prākṛit not possessing (*ə*) or a sign for it replaces (*r*) by (*a*), (*i*), (*u*) as well as by *ri*; (Woolner; *Introduction to Prākṛit* 2nd. Edition §. 59).

277. Already in the Prākṛitisms of the Rg-Veda, it appears in the three forms though most frequently as (*a*).

Dr. Bloch after an examination of the Aśokan inscriptions and the literary languages on this decides that the predominant development of *r* was (a) to the South-West, and (i) and (u) to the North and East. (Bloch: §. 30. Turner: *Gujrati Phonology*, §. 12).

But owing to the great intermingling of dialects, it cannot be definitely ascertained which of the three-fold treatments of (*r*) is a characteristic vowel of a particular dialect area in modern times. In the instances given below, all the three-fold treatments are illustrated in modern Assamese.

278. O.I.A. -*r*- > -*a*- in M.I.A. In some cases -*a*- > -*ā*- in N.I.A. either through compensatory lengthening or through stress.

kachārī, court-house, (*kṛtya* + *gr̥ha* > **kacca* + **garha*).

kāṇu, (*kaṇha*-, *kṛṣṇa*-).

kāce, cuts up into pieces, (*kṛtyate*).

ghāṭ, stir, agitate, (*ghaṭṭa*, *ghṛṣṭa*).

nāc, dance, (*nṛtya*).

bāche, selects, (**vacchai*, *vṛkṣate*).

māṭi, earth, (*maṭṭiā*, *mṛttikā*).

māṭhe, makes smooth, (**mṛṣṭati*).

bāṭ, teat, (*vaṇṭa*, *vṛnta*).

darhāi, firmly, (*daḍha*-, *dṛḍha*-).

bār, banyan tree, (*vaṭa*, *vṛta*).

kārhe, takes away forcibly, (*kaḍḍha*-, *kṛṣṭa*-).

279. -*r*- > M.I.A. -*i*- > N.I.A. -*i*-;

e.g. *amiyā*, nectar, (*amia*-, *amṛta*-).

ghiū, clarified butter, (*ghia*, *ghṛta*).

ghin, abhorrence, (*ghṛnā*).

teōj, third, (**tiajja*, *tr̥taya*).

dīṭhak, waking state, (*dṛṣṭa*-).

piṭhi, back, (*pr̥ṣṭha*-).

bichā, scorpion, (*vṛścika*-).

nāti, grand-son, (*napṛka*).

śing, horn, (*śṛṅga*).

śikal, chain, (*śṛṅkhala*).

śiyāl, fox, (*śṛgāla*).

hiyā, heart, (*hīa*, *hṛdaya*);

280. -ṛ- > M.I.A. -u- > N.I.A. -u-;

sts. uju, easy, (*rju*).

buṛhā, old, (*vṛddha*).

śune, hears, (*śṛṇoti*).

bundāmār, killing by hosts, (*vṛnda*+*māra*).

281. -ṛ- > -e- (by secondary change of -i- before double consonants). Rare in Assamese:

E.As. *ghene*, accepts, (*grhṇāti* > *giṇhai*, > **geṇhai*, **gheṇai*, *ghene*).

282. -ṛ- > -o- (by secondary change of -u- before double consonants); e.g.

bōṭā, stem of flower, (*voṇṭa*-, *vṛnta*-).

poche, asks, (*prcchati*).

ḍhōhe, pulls, draws, (*dhṛṣyate*, **dhussai*, *ḍhossai*).

molāṇ, lotus stalk, (*mṛṇāla* > **mṛṇṇāla*).

CHAPTER VIII.

INTRUSIVE VOWELS.

ANAPTYXIS OR SVARABHAKTI.

283. This is a phenomenon by which a vowel is often inserted between a combination of sounds which are difficult to pronounce. This is an Indo-European phenomenon and found in all periods of I.A. In O.I.A. (Vedic), forms like *indra*, *indara*; *darśata*, *daraśata*; are noticeable. In classical Sanskrit double forms like *pr̥thivī*; *pr̥thvī*; *suvar*, *svaṛ*; *suvarṇa*, *svaṛṇa* &c. are common. In Skt. *ngīyāyika*, *dayvārika* (< *nyāya*, *dvāra*) are derived from the intermediate forms **niyāya*, **duvāra*. In the first and second M.I.A. *viprakarṣa* forms are found to be on the increase. (Geiger. §§. 29ff: Pischel. §§. 131ff. In M.I.A. *svarabhakti* takes place only when one of the conjunct consonants is *y*, *r*, *l* or a *nasal* (Pischel §. 131). While on the whole this is true of the N.I.A. languages also, *svarabhakti* is often noticeable in other consonant groups also e.g.

dagadhā, clever, (**dagdha*, *vidagdha*).

Unlike Bengali, Assamese shows great partiality for the use of words simplified by anaptyxis. In fact the use of such words in preference to the original Sanskrit counterparts is looked upon as a mark of a racy and idiomatic style.

284. Oftentimes new forms by anaptyxis are created in the place of older forms used in earlier literature; e.g. *baraṣun*, rains, for earlier *bariṣan*; so also *daraśan* for earlier *dariśan* etc.

Examples of *svarabhakti* in Assamese :

- (a) -a-; *netārā*, silk, (*netra*); *māṅgāh* (*māṅsa*);
baṅgah, (*vaṁśa*); *dagadhā* (**dagdha*);
baraṇ, (*varṇa*); *jatan*, (*yatna*);
ratan, (*ratna*);

- darab*, (*dravya*); *baraṣuṇ*; (*varṣaṇa*);
śāraṇga (*śārṇga*); *bhādar* (*bhādra*);
jātar (*yantra*); *garāh* (*grāsa*);
maram, affection, (*marma*-);
sāpon (*svapna*); *śalāg* (*ślāghā*).
- (b) *-i*; *arihaṇā* (*arhaṇā*); *garihaṇā* (*garhaṇā*);
sariyah (*sarisava*, *sarṣapa*); *kiriṣi* (*kṛṣi*);
bāriṣā (*varṣā*).
silān (*snāna*);
dhaniyā (*dhanyā*); *kirā*, **kiriyā* (*kriyā*);
hariṣ (*harṣa*);
tirī (*strī*).
- (c) *-u*; *duwār* (*dvāra*); *padum* (*paduma*; *padma*);
mukutā (*muktā*);
śukulā (*śukla*); *murukh* (*mūrkhā*);
kūruc, to addle as milk, (cf. *kūrcikā*, inspissated milk).
laguṇ-gāṭhi, (*lagna* + *granthi*-),
ceremonial tie of the ends of garments be-
longing to the bride-groom and the bride.
- (d) *-e*; recent sts. *ceneh* (*sneha*).
melec (*mleccha*).
- (e) *-o*; *sōwaraṇ* (*smaraṇa*); *śolok* (*śloka*).
sowād, (*svāda*).

PROTHESIS OF VOWELS.

285. The prothetic vowel was very rare in M.I.A. The only noted example is *itthī* < **istrī* = *strī*. In N.I.A. Assamese, the prothetic vowel is noticeable in some *tbh.* and *ts.* words. This is seen in Bg. also (O.D.B.L. p. 378).

abihāne, without, (**vihana*, *viḥina*).
ākhaṇi, parched rice, (*khadikā*).
akumārī, a girl before the age of puberty, (*kumārī*).
apogaṇḍa, childish, (*pogaṇḍa*).
akaṇ, small, (*kaṇa*, a particle).
abhāb, plenty, (*a* + *bhāva*). (Coll.).
athār, unsteady due to old age; cf. *thar*, stiff (*sthavira*).
amuttak, *amūrtak*, violent, fierce (said of speed, anger)
(? *mūrta*-).

286. In the evolution of the prothetic vowel, many influences seem to be at work. Under the non-Aryan (Austric) section, an Austr. form *awa kanit*, small child, has been registered. This may from sound similarity be equated to As. *akaṇ*, *akaṇi*. The idea of smallness in *akumārī*, *apogaṇḍa* might be due to association of ideas with forms like *akaṇ*, *akaṇi*. The working of folk etymology is seen in *abhāb*, plenty, lit. about which there should be no thought; (*sts. bhāb*, *sts. bhābanā*). There is perhaps contamination by *athir* in a form like *athār*.

Thus it is likely that there is convergence of several forms in the establishment of the prothetic *a*-. In *ahīn*, neglected, abandoned; *ahelā*, neglect, contempt, *a*- is not prothetic, but a contraction of *ava*-, (*avahīna*, *avahelā*).

EPENTHESIS.

287. "Epenthesis is the anticipation of an *-i-* or *-u-* before the consonant after which it occurs is pronounced."

Examples of epenthesis are found also in M.I.A., "but there it is not regular, not at all a characteristic of the language, only some sporadic instances being found." (O.D.B.L. p. 378; Pischel § 176).

(a) In Eastern Assam standard, examples of epenthesis are not very numerous. The epenthetic habit is noticeable mostly in sound-groups *consonant + -y-*. e.g.

āin, (**ania*, *anya*).

puin (**punia*, *punya*).

jāin, root and branch, (*janya*).

rāij, people, (*rājya*).

bāik, (*vākya*).

(b) Ordinary examples :

sāud, merchant, (**sādhuka* > *sādhua* > **sāudha* > *sāud*).

māur, epidemic, (*māruka* > **mārua* > **māura*, *māur*).

māukh, cluster, (*makṣa + uka*).

kāit, thorn, (*kaṇṭaka + ika*).

(c) As in Bg. so in Assamese, Sanskrit *-kṣ-* and *-jñ-* in the interior of words have the value of *-khy-* and *-gy-* and in pronunciation an epenthetic *-i-* comes in which is often

diphthongised; e.g. *lakṣa* > **lakhya* > **laikkha* > *laikkha*; so also *ajñāna* > **agyan* > *aiggān*.

288. While epenthesis is not a noticeable feature in the standard colloquial, it is a distinguishing characteristic of Western Assam colloquy. It is so exceedingly prevalent that it disguises words beyond recognition by causing diphthongisation.

Epenthetic *i*, *u*, invariably come in, in words of more than two syllables.

(a) But unlike Bengali even Western Assamese dialect avoids epenthesis in disyllabic words. A form like Bg. *āij*, to-day, for *āji*, or Bg. *rāit* for *rāti*, night, is never heard in any part of Assam. But epenthesis comes in whenever disyllabic words are lengthened by affixes; e.g. *rāti*, night, but *rāitā* (*rātiyā*), name of a person born at night. *kāti*, name of a month; but *kāitā* (*kātiyā*), a person born in that month.

hāl, a plough, but *hāulā*, a plough-ox, (*hālowā*).

ghāt, a ferry, but *ghāute*, a ferry-man, (*ghāṭuwai*).

289. It need be pointed out that contact vowels by epenthesis are real diphthongs. Triphthongs are also heard in such positions; e.g.

māuirā, an orphan, (**māuriyā*: St. Coll. *māurā*).

khāuirā, a great eater, (*khāwariyā*).

keuilā, a solitary devotee, (*kewaliyā*).

FINAL ANUSVARA.

290. O.I.A. final *-m* became the *anusvāra* in M.I.A.: and original *anusvāra* remained. Thus O.I.A. *-m* > M.I.A. *-m* became a frank nasalisation of the preceding vowel in the late M.I.A. (Apbhraṇśa) period and this final nasalisation survives in a few pronominal formations in Assamese and in some dialectical pronominal derivatives; e.g. I.O.A. *teṣām* > M.I.A. *teṣm̐*,

* *teṣām* > Ap. *tehā* = As. *teō*, he (honorific); *eṣām* > *esām*, * *eṣām* > Ap. *chā* = As. *eō*, this person (honorific). So also in the dialectical formations *kahē*, *kahāi*, where; *jahē*, *jahāi*, whichever way, etc. -ē (< *ai*), -i represents O.I.A. -*smi*n > M.I.A. -*ssim*, -*śsim* > Ap. *him*, *hi*.

NASALISATION AND REDUCED NASALS.

291. In Assamese, in the groups, *nasals* + *stop* or *sibilant*, the nasal is lost and the preceding vowel is nasalised and lengthened in compensation, or is nasalised and undergoes umlaut change according to the nature of the case. The change of a preceding (*a*) to (*e*) under the influence of a following nasal has been already noticed. cf. §. 258.

The groups, *nasal* + *sonant stops* (glottal and labial) shew assimilation of the stop element to the preceding nasal and this is largely common to both Bengali and Assamese, though the *nasal* + *sonant labial stop* has another (~*b*) treatment in Bengali not noticed in Assamese. But in the groups *nasal* + *d* or *dh* (dental), the assimilation of the stop or aspirate to the previous nasal is peculiar to Assamese. The preceding vowel is lengthened but the consonant group is often left unsimplified in spelling. The nasal is fully pronounced but the stop or aspirate following has a reduced articulation. Sometimes the stop or aspirate is fully assimilated into the preceding nasal, though this is noticed more in pronunciation than in spelling.

Examples :

- bāndh*, bond, (*bandha*-).
- gondh*, smell, (*gandha*-).
- kāndon*, crying, (*krandana*-).
- endhār*, darkness, (*andhakāra*-).
- āndh*, ān, yoking rope, (*ābandha*-).
- kāndh*, kân, shoulder, (*skandha*-).
- chānd*, *chān*, secret opportunity, (*chanda*-).
- phānd*, *phān*, trap, (*prabandha*-).
- sān*, complete mix-up, (*sandhā*-).
- cānekī*, pattern, (*chanda* ; appearance, shape).

The formation (*sān*) is the only example shewing complete assimilation of the aspirate to the nasal. In the majority of instances the complete assimilation of the stop or aspirate takes place only when it closes a syllable. Before a following vowel, the reduced stop or aspirate is restored; e.g. *kān*, shoulder, but *kāndhat*, on the shoulder, *chān*, secret opportunity, but *chānde*, looks out for an opportunity.

The reduced sound of *ḍ* or *ḍh* is parallel to the sound of the reduced nasal.

292. The lines of nasalisation are indicated below: unvoiced stops and aspirates preceded by class nasals; the vowel is nasalised (after being lengthened) and the stop or the aspirate remains; e.g.

āk, (*aṅka*); *ācal*, (*añcala*); *āt*, (*antra*); *ātar* (*antara*);
kākāl, (*kaṅkāla*); *kēthā*, (*kanthā*); *kākai*, (*kaṅkatikā*);
kēcū, (**kiñcuka*); *gōph*, (*gump̄ha*);
pōch, to wipe, (*pra* + *√uñch*);
śākh, *śāk*, (*śaṅkha*); *śūthā*, (*√sun̄th*);
bāṭā, reward, (*vaṇṭaka*).
sāphurā, (*samputa*).

(a) Sibilants with preceding *anusvāra*; the *anusvāra* nasalises the preceding vowel and the sibilant is changed to *-h-*.

e.g. *āh*, fibre, (*añśu*).

kāhī, a bell-metal plate, (*kāñśya* + *ika*).

urāh, bug, (*uddaṇśa* > *udḍaṇśa*).

dāh, gnat, (*daṇśa*).

bāh, bamboo, (*vaṇśa*).

(b) Class nasals with voiced consonants, and *anusvāra* with *h*, *y*, *v*, are treated in the following sub-sections.

(c) *-ṅg-*; and *-ṅgh-*, (O.I.A. and M.I.A.) are reduced intervocally to *-ṅ-*, or the original spelling in *-ṅg-* is retained even though pronounced as *-ṅ-*. Intervocally, *-ṅgh-* > *-ṅg-* unless reduced to *-ṅ-*. Finally, written as (*-ñ-*, *-ṁ-*).

e.g. *sts. abhāṇ*, obstinate, (*a* + *bhaṅga*).

āṇuli, *āṅguli* (*āṅguli-*).

E.As. *gāṇ*, *gāṇg*, river, (*gaṇḡ*).
jāṇg, thigh, (*jaṇghā*).
sunḡe, *sunē*, smells, (*śunghati*).
seṇḡun, phlegm, (*śiṇghāṇa*).
bhāṇ, hemp, (*bhaṇḡ*).
raṇā, red, (*raṇga* + As. -ā-).
lāṇ, *lāṇi*, (*lavaṇga*).

sāṇgore, *sāṇore*, yokes together, (*saṁghaṭayati*).
śunḡ, *śuṇ*, *śuṇ*, awn of corn (*śuṇga*).
śiṇḡari, a water-plant, (*śiṇḡāṭa* +).

(d) -ñj-, -ñjh- > -~j-. e.g.

ājali, (*añjali*).
ājani, (*añjana* + *ika*).
bājā, barren, (*vañjjhā*, *vandhyā*).
sāj, evening, (*sandhyā*).
pājar, side, (*pañjara*).
pūji, heap, (*puñja*).

(e) -ṇḍ- > ~ṛ > ~r-.

kāriā, milk-pail, (*kaṇḍa*).
kār, arrow, (*kāṇḍa*).
gāri, headless trunk, (*gaṇḍi*).
cārāl, (*caṇḍāla*).
dār, oar, (*daṇḍa*).
pīrā, a quarter of flesh, (*piṇḍa*).
bārālā, bachelor, (*vaṇṭa* + *la*- > *vaṇḍa* + *la*-).
bhārāl, hoarding place, (*bhāṇḍāgāra*).
mār, rice-gruel, (*maṇḍa*).

(f) In *khan*, *khani*, a piece, there is the assimilation of -ṇḍ- > -ṇṇ-; cf. E. As. *ratha-khaṇḍa*.

(g) M.I.A. -ṇḍh- > -~ṛh e.g.

kūṛh, deep water, (*kuṇḍa* > **kuṇḍha*).
It remains in *kāṇḍārī*,
kāṇḍhārī, helmsman, (*kaṇṇa* + *dhāra* + -).

(h) -ṇḍ- of O.I.A. remains (cf. Bg. ~ḍ) e.g.
indur, *endur*, (*indura*).
sindur, *sendur* (*sindura*).
kāndon, (*krandana*).

ophande (*ut+spandate*).

cāndā, awning, (*candrātapa*).

chānd, secret opportunity, (*chanda*).

The nasal is found to be reduced in *mādār*, a tree (*mandāra*). This may be regarded as a *sts.* form, so also *sts. nadan-badan*, luxuriant (in growth) = *nandana+vandana*.

(i) *-ndh-* either remains or is assimilated to *-n-*; e.g.

endhār, darkness, (*andhakāra*).

kāndh, *kān*, (*skandha*).

āndh, *ān*, (*ābandha*).

kāndh, *kān* (*kabandha*).

sondā, (*saugandha-*).

bān-bāṭi, cup with a pedestal, (*bandha-*).

(j) O.I.A. *-mb-*; *-mr-* (>M.I.A. *-mb*).

"There has been an assimilation of the stop-element and the nasal has generally survived." The *~b* treatment is absent in Assamese; e.g.

ām (*amba*, *āmra*).

sts. kādām (*kadamba*).

jāmīr (*jambīra*).

tāmōl (*tāmbūla*).

śāmuk, (*śambuka*).

sts. samāl, (*sambala*).

sts. samandh (*sambandha*).

(k) *-mbh->-m-*, without nasalisation of the preceding vowel; e.g.

kuhum (*kusumbha*).

kumār (*kumbhakāra*).

gamārī, (*gambhārī-*).

jāmu, molar teeth, (*jambha-*).

thām (*stambha*).

khām, co-agulation, sticking together, (*skambha*).

(l) M.I.A. *-ṇh-* and *-mh-* from various sources >*-ṇ-*, *-n-*, and *-m-* respectively, e.g.

kāṇu, (*kaṇha-*, *kṛṣṇa-*).

cin, sign (*ciṇha*, *cihna*).

um, (*uṣma*).

komorā (*kumhaṇḍa*, *kuṣmāṇḍa*).

bāmuṇ (*bamhaṇa*, *brāhmaṇa*).

(m) When two nasals of M.I.A. are reduced to one, there is no nasalisation of the previous vowel; e.g.

ān (*aṇṇa*, *anya*).

bān (*vanyā*) ; *kām* (*kamma*, *karma*).

cām (*carma*).

(n) Of *anusvāra* with *h*, *y*, there seems to be no case in Assamese.

SPONTANEOUS NASALISATION.

293. In M.I.A. there is the phenomenon of spontaneous nasalisation of the first of a pair of double consonants (Pischel : § 74). This tendency has largely infected N.I.A. phonology. Words that have no nasal elements in O.I.A. develop nasalisation in N.I.A. languages. The whole phenomenon of spontaneous nasalisation has been examined by Pandit Vidhu Śekhara Śāstrī in an article entitled "*Anunāsika O Sam-yuktavarṇa* (*Pravāsī B. S. 1333 : Jyāiṣṭha* issue, p. 356) and by Sir G. A. Grierson (*Spontaneous Nasalisation* : J.R.A.S. 1922).

Different explanations of this phenomenon have been suggested. Dr. Bloch (§70) and Dr. Turner (J.R.A.S. 1921, p. 344) regard this nasalisation as due to the length of the vowel which according to Dr. Bloch spontaneously develops a nasal resonance. Differing from this view Sir G. A. Grierson says that "such spontaneous nasalisation could occur only if it was introduced in the present stage of development of the M.I.A. vernaculars in which the vowel would become long. But this is not the case, for the nasal was introduced not later than the Prakrit stage and has nothing to do with the length of the vowel."

"In Prakrit, while the original conjunct is usually represented merely by the doubled form of one of its members, in certain words, instead of this doubled letter we find a conjunct consisting of a class nasal or *anusvāra* with a single consonant ; e.g.

vaṅka- for **vakka-* (*vakra-*).

phaṁsa- for **phassa-*, (*sparsa-*) &c.

These forms with class nasals were especially common in *deśya* forms of speech and the above examples are similarly borrowed from such dialects. Such words as *kaṅkar*, *maṅg*, *uṅc*, *bhint*, *saṅc*, etc., are *deśya* survivals and are the parents of *kākar*, *māg* etc. and not modern corruptions of the latter forms (Grierson: *Modern Indo-Aryan Vernaculars: Indian Antiquary*; Supplement, Dec. 1932; pp. 99, 100).

(a) Sanskrit itself absorbed a good many nasalised formations from M.I.A. e.g.

karaṅka, a cocoanut-shell; also *karaka*.

kaṇṭaka (*kartaka*).

paṇṭha (*pakṣa*).

gaṇjana (*garjana*).

lāṇchana (*lakṣaṇa*).

(b) Even in M.I.A. the principle of spontaneous nasalisation operated within a restricted area but in N.I.A. every group of double consonants could be nasalised. Consider the following examples from E. As.:

nindā (*nidrā*).

āṇṭāilekā (*aṭṭa-*), *āṇṭhu* (*aṣṭhivat*).

saṇcā, (*satya*).

saṁba, all, (*sarva*).

(c) Even O.I.A. single consonants were nasalised in E. As. e.g.

peṇcā (**peccaka*, *pecaka*).

jamaṇja (**yamaṇja*, *yamaṇja*).

pimparā, ant, (*pipīlikā*).

jhānte, at once, (*jhaṭiti*).

294. Examples from modern Assamese:

āḥat (**aṁsattha*, **assattha*, *aśvattha*).

ōṭh (**oṇṭha*, *oṭṭha*, *ayṣṭha*).

kāce, cuts, (**kaṇcai*, **kaccai*, **kṛtyate*, √*kṛt*).

kāc, glass, (**kaṇca*, *kacca*, *kāca*).

kūj (**kuṇja*, **kujja*, *kubja*).

kūhi, bud, (**koṃsiā*, *kośikā*).

kēkorā (*kaṇkaḍa*, **kakkaḍa*, *karkaṭā*).

kēhā, astringent, (**kaṃsāa*, *kaṣāya*).

kōṭh, fort, (**koṇṭha*, *koṭṭha*, **koṣṭha*, a blend of *koṭṭa* + *koṣṭha*).

kōṭā, crooked, (**koṇṭa*-, **koṭṭa*, **kuṭṭa*, *kuṭa*-).

gāt, hole, (**ganta*, **gatta*, *garta*).

ghāhe, rubs, (**ghaṃsai*, **ghassai*, *gharṣati*).

ghāh, grass, (**ghaṃsa*, **ghassa*, *ghāsa*).

ghōrā (**ghoṇṭaka*, **ghoṭṭaka*, *ghoṭaka*).

cicā, flattened, (**ciñca*, *cicca*).

cāce, smooths with an adze, (**cañch*-, √*tvakṣ*).

chā, shadow, (**chāyā*, *chāyā*).

jōt, yoking rope, (**yonta*, **yotta*, *yoktra*).

sts. *ṭhōṭ*, beak, (*troṭi*-, > **troṭṭi*-, > **ṭhōṇṭi*-, *ṭhōṭ*-).

nāṇgath, naked, (**naṇga*-, **nagga*, *nagna* + -).

dāt, demon (**dāinta*, > **dāitta*, *daitya*).

pih, to power, (**piṃsai*, **pissai*, **piṣyati*).

phāki riddle, (**phaṇkikā*, *phakkikā*).

phāku, (**phaṇku*-, **phaggu*-, *phalgu*, Contam. with some word for powder, T.).

phēcā (**peñcaka*, **peccaka*, **pecaka*).

banti, lamp, (**vantiā*, *vattiā*, *vartikā*).

bēt, cane, (**venta*, *vetta*, *vetra*).

bhēṭi, foundation, (**bheṇṭi*-, **bheṭṭi*-, **bhiṭṭā* T.) cf. E.A. *bheṇṭi*.

mahaṇḡā, costly, (**mahangha*, *mahaggha*, *mahārga*).

baraṇḡani, subscription, (**varaṇḡa*-, **varagga*, *varga*).

295. Though there is the development of the nasal in non-nasal compounds in M.I.A. and notably in N.I.A., there are instances of the dropping of the nasal even in M.I.A. and this has continued down to N.I.A. cf. M.I.A. *visā*, *tīsā*, *sīha* <

O.I.A. *viṃsati*, *triṃsati*, *siṃha*.

cf. also As. sts. *bihā*, a bundle of twenty (M.I.A. *visā*);

śikali, chain, (*śṛṇkhala*-).

bhitar, interior, (*abhyantara*).

bhiḡe, gets wet, (*abhi* + √*añj*).

NASALISATION THROUGH INTERVOCAL *-m-* AND *-n-*.

296. Single intervocal *-m-* of O.I.A. > *-~w-* in late M.I.A. This *-~w-* often occurs as a mere nasalisation of a contiguous vowel, or where *-~w-* is absorbed into the previous vowel, there is only a mere nasalisation of the preceding vowel; e.g.

dhōwā, smoke, (**dhū~wa-*, *dhūma-*).

dōwāy, bends down, (**da~waa*, *damayati*).

cōwār, (*cāmara*).

kōīvar, (*kumāra*).

āhīyā, (*āmiṣa+* -).

ācō, wash the face after eating, (*ā + √cam*).

āīsī, *āīhī*, (*amā+vāsī-*).

sō, right, (**sa~wa*, *sama*).

dō, bent, (*dama*).

bhūī, field, (*bhūmi*).

chēi, a pod (*śamī-*), etc.

297. Examples of the nasalisation of the vowel through contact with an original or derivative *-n-* are not many in N.I.A. cf. As. *māthō*, just; also *māthon* (*mātra+na*).

Bihārī: *kahan*, *khan*, *khā*; a conjunctive particle (§ 819).

There is one more instance of nasalisation of secondary intervocal *-n-* in the particle for the past conditional *hāḥ* (*Kām rūpī*) for **hane*, **hani*; (*Kāchār*) *ane*; E. As. *hante*, *sante* (§§ 470, 789).

The nasalisation of the vowel in *-ē-*, (the instrumental case affix) persisted till early N.I.A. period. The nasalisation was inherited from late M.I.A. time; O.I.A. *-ena* > *-eṇa*, *-eṇam* > *-eṇ* > *-ē*.

CHAPTER IX.

SOURCES OF VOWELS IN ASSAMESE.

298. Modern Assamese -a-, -ā- comes from

- (a) O.I.A. short -ă (§ 192) e.g. *karaṇi*, a flower basket,
(*karandikā*).

tar, bank, (*taṭa*).

tāwāl, bamboo withe, (*tamāla*).

- (b) O.I.A. long -ā-; through absence of stress (§§ 147a, 273) e.g.

niyār, fog, (*nihāra*).

tarā, star, (*tārā*).

rajā, king, (*rājā*).

kaṇā, blind, (*kāṇa*+).

- (c) M.I.A. sound-groups -ai-, -aii-, the resulting -a- is pronounced both as -ā- (as in E. *law*) and -ō- (written a') (§§ 254, 255); e.g.

cā't, cōt (*cāitta*, *caitra*).

rā'd, rōd (*raiidda*, *raydra*).

- (d) O.I.A. -i-; *barahi* (*vaḍisa*).

ucangā (*uccinga*-) (§227b).

- (e) O.I.A. -u-; *ural* (**udukhala*).

okaṇī (*utkuṇa*-) (§ 228b).

- (f) O.I.A. -ṛ-; *bār*, banyan tree (*vaṭa*, *vṛta*). (§278).

- (g) O.I.A. -e-; *kuivali* (*kuhelikā*).

nāhar (*nāgeśvara*). (§229).

- (h) M.I.A. -ē-; *akal* (*ēkkala*); (§ 210).

- (i) O.I.A. -o-; *kār*, bud, (*koraka*).

sajinā (*sobhāñjana*-).

ukāh (*utkrośa*). (§§ 150, 216).

- (j) Also M.I.A. -ō- < O.I.A. -u-; e.g.

mathā (*mōtthā*, *mustā*).

mahī, crucible, (**mōssiā*, *mūṣikā*).

garak, tread, trample, M.I.A. (*gōḍḍ*) (§ 216).

- (k) O.I.A. conjunct consonants by *svarabhakti* (§ 284a)
 e.g. *jatan*, effort, (*yatna*).
baraṇ, colour, (*varṇa*).

299. The sources of *-ā-* :

- (a) O.I.A. *-ā-* ; *bāḥ*, (*vāta*).
lāh (*lāsa*). (§ 200).
 (b) O.I.A. *-a-* through initial stress ;
āru, and (*apara*).
sts. āhukāl, uneasiness, (*asukha+āla*), (§ 143).
 (c) O.I.A. *-a-* before conjunct consonants, (§ 193).
kāṇ (*karna*).
āg (*agra*).
 (d) O.I.A. *-a-* through medial stress. (§ 223,b).
sts. śathāmitra (*saṭhamitra*).
sts. bundāmār (*vr̥nda-māra*).
 (e) M.I.A. *-aā-* ; *āa* ; *āā* ; (§ 237, c).
gachā, lamp-stand, (*gaccha+āka > gaccha+ā*).
guvā, (*guvāka*).
śalā (*śalākā*).

300. The sources of *-i-*, *-ī-*.

Assamese *-i-* comes from

- (a) O.I.A. *-i-* ; *nihāl* (*nigaḍa*).
bihān (*vibhāna*). (§ 203)
 (b) O.I.A. *-ṛ-* ; *śiyāl* (*śṛgāla*).
hiyā (*hr̥daya*). (§ 279).
 (c) O.I.A. *-a-* ; *śikar* (*śarkarā*).
saḥinā (*śobhāñjana*).
ājīnāi, sty. (*añjana-*).
birīṇā (*virāṇa*). (§§ 149, 274).
 (d) Also M.I.A. *bi-* (= *dvā*) in compounds (not separately treated).
biāllīs (*dvā + catvārīṇśat*).
chi- (= *ṣaṭ*) ; *chiāllīs* ; (*ṣaṭ + catvārīṇśat*).

- (e) O.I.A. -ya- after consonants by *samprasāraṇa* (-ya- > -ia > -i). (Not separately treated).
 sts. *bicani* (*vyajana*+-).
 sts. *patihā*, expectation, (*pratyāsā* > **patiāsā* > *patihā*).
 sts. *patiyan* (*pratyaya*-).
- (f) Also by epenthesis; *dhain* (*dhanya*).
puṇ (*puṇya*). (§ 287, a).
- (g) O.I.A. -e- : sts. *mithā*, vegetable condiment (*methikā*).
bhairā (*vaheṭaka*). (§§ 210, 229).
- (h) O.I.A. conjunct consonants by *svarabhakti*;
 (284, b).
garihaṇā (*garhaṇā*).
bāriṣā (*varṣā*) &c.

301. Assamese -u-; -ū-; sources :

- (a) O.I.A. -u-; *ukhār*, dry, hard, (*uṣara*).
kuṭum, relation, (*kuṭumba*). (§ 206).
- (b) O.I.A. -r-; *buṛhā*, (*vṛddha*-).
uju, (*rju*-). (§ 280).
- (c) O.I.A. -a-; after labial consonants in initial syllables
puwā (*prabhātā*).
punī, moss, (*parṇikā*). (§ 196).
- (d) O.I.A. -a-; after interior labial consonants (§ 223,c).
bāmun (*brāhmaṇa*).
 (L.W.) *cāmuṣ*, spoon, (*camasa*).
- (e) O.I.A. -a- and -o- by vowel harmony; (§ 264). e.g.
ākhuṭi, whim, (*akhaṭṭi*).
pukhuri, tank, (*puṣkara*-).
sutī, streamlet, (*srota*-).
- (f) O.I.A. -a- : *śeṅgun* (*śiṅghāṇa*).
dhūmuhā (*dhūmrābha*). (§§ 226, 274).
- (g) O.I.A. -va- after consonants by *samprasāraṇa* :
 (not separately treated).
 (-va- > -uā- > -u-) :

sukīyā (*svakīya*).
turante (*tvaranta-*).

(h) Conjunct consonants by *svarabhakti*, anaptyxis (§284,c).

padum (*padma*).
laguṇ (*lagna*).

(i) O.I.A. *-i-* of prefixes *dvi-*, *ni-*, (§ 205). e.g.
dunā (*dvi+guṇa*).
numāy (*ni+√vī*).

302. Assamese *-e-*: sources:

(a) O.I.A. *-i-* before double consonants; (§ 212).
bel (*bilva*).
bhēṭi (**bhittā*).

(b) O.I.A. *-e-*: *reh* (*rekhā*).
ṭerā (*ṭeraka*). (§ 208).

(c) O.I.A. *-qi-* > M.I.A. *-e-*; (§ 211).
bej (*vajidya*).
tel (*taila*).

(d) O.I.A. sound groups: *-ava-*; *-aya-*;
śētelī, bed-room, (*śayana+talikā* > **śayantalikā*).
lenī (*lavanikā* > **layanikā*).
newālī, a kind of flower (*navamallikā*).
ḍhelā, pale, (*dhavala*). (§ 213).

(e) Sound groups *-iṃya-*, *-iṃā-* after consonants in the initial syllables; (§ 239, b).

behā (*vyavasāya* > **viavasāya*).

sts. bepār (*vyāpāra* > **viāpāra*).

Cf. *etā*, this much: (*iṃyat-* > **iatta-* > **ēttia*).

(f) O.I.A. *-a-*; *-ā-*: by vowel mutation (through influence of *-i-*, *-u* in the following syllables): e.g.

sts. nāgerī (*nāgarī*).

nelu, wind-pipe (*nala* +).

ṭhenu, calyx of a flower or fruit; (Cf. *sthāna-*).
 (§ 269).

- (g) By contraction of $a + i$: (§ 238, a).
cāle (*calāi*, *calati*).
- (h) By influence of following nasals: ($-a > -e-$); (§ 258).
lēj (*lañja*).
- (i) From O.I.A. conjuncts by *svarabhakti*; (§ 284, d).
melec (*mleccha*).
ceneh (*sneha*).

303. Assamese $-o-$: sources:

- (a) O.I.A. $-u-$ before double consonants: (§ 217).
okh, high, (*ukṣa*).
kodāl (*kuddāla*).
- (b) O.I.A. $-o-$: *ḍol* (*dora*). (§ 214).
polā (*pota+la+ā-*).
- (c) O.I.A. $-ay-$ > M.I.A. $-o-$: (§ 218).
ōṭh (*ayṣṭha*).
- (d) By contraction, $-a + -u-$: (§ 238, b).
śol (*śakula*).
poṇ (*praguna*).
- (e) O.I.A. $-a-$: *gondh* (*gandha*), (§ 197).
oṭhārā (*aṣṭādaśa*).
sōcare, infects, (*sañcarati*).
cotāl (*catvāla*).
odā, watery (*andraka*).
- (f) Pres. part. in $-ant-$ > $-ōt-$ before vowels other than $-i$ (§§ 272a, 272b); e.g.
karōtā, doer, (**karant-*).
karōte, while doing.
- (g) Sound-groups $-ua-$; $-uā-$; $-uwa-$; in the initial syllables; (§ 219).
onāy (*upa+karnayati*).
sowād (*svāda*, > **suvāda*, > **suivāda*, &c.).
- (h) Sound-groups $-aiva-$ $-a\sim wa-$, (= $-ava-$, $-apa-$, $-ama-$) and

-aii-> -o-; *loṇ* (*lavāṇa*).

sō (*sama*).

ohār (*apasāra*). (§ 219).

(i) Sound group *aya-* (§ 219).

e.g. *sts. jokār*, sound of greeting (*jaya+kāra*).

(j) A following *glide*+*-ā-* raises the previous *-a-* to *-o-*; (§ 256).

koiwāri (*kapāṭa + -*).

tārowāl (*taravāri*).

(k) By *svarabhakti*; (§ 284, e).

sapon, dream, (*svapna*).

śolok, a sloka (*śloka*).

DIPHTHONGS.

304. The Assamese system of writing like that of Bengali follows the Skt. system and recognises only two diphthongs:—*ai* and *au*. But the number of diphthongal sounds in Assamese as in Bengali is very large. As will be seen from the list of diphthongs below, they are derived from elision of O.I.A. or M.I.A. consonants and as such they may be looked upon as being vowels in contact without diphthongal articulation. In St. coll. of Eastern Assam, these vowel combinations are mostly pronounced as two distinct syllables (§ 236, c). In rapid conversation, however, a diphthongal sound is often heard. It is in Western Assamese dialects only that the diphthongal character has been fully established. In these dialects triphthongs are also heard (§ 289).

305. The list of diphthongs is given below:

(ie): *sie*, sews; *jie*, lives.

(ia): *tia*, occurring every third day, like fever; *bia*, marriage.

(io): *tio*, yet; still; *kio*, why.

(iu): *jiu*, life. *liu-liu*, (onom). rapid straggling motions of crawling insects.

(ei): *chei*, pod of beans.

- (ea) ; ea ; sea, just this ; just that.
 (eo) : keo, somebody.
 bareoti kal, often times.
 (eu) : neul, a mongoose.
 beula, the heroine of a popular legend.
 (eö) seö, service.
 deö, spirit, ghost.
 (ai) : bhai, brother.
 mai, mother.
 atäi, father; a person of fatherly position.
 (aě) : khaě, eats.
 jaě, goes.
 (ao) : bhao, acting.
 bhaona, drama.
 (au) : lau, gourd.
 bau, arm.
 (əě) ; həe, is ; bhəe fear.
 (əö) ; həök, ləök, be, take.
 (oi) : (written as ai) ; noi, river ; doi, curd.
 (oe) : doe, milks.
 dhoe, washes.
 (oa) : joa, going.
 loa, taking.
 (ou) : (written as au) ; bou, elder brother's wife.
 mou, honey.
 (ui) : dui, two.
 jui, fire.
 (ua) : duar, door.
 juari, gambling.

The Bengali diphthongs æě (dæě), ue, (dhue), uo (kuyo) are absent in literary Assamese, but in Western Assam colloquial ue obtains ;

due, milks.
 dhue, washes.

CHAPTER X.

THE O.I.A. CONSONANTS.

306. The general history of the O.I.A. consonants together with the special question of dialectical difference has been very exhaustively dealt with by various authorities, the most recent being Dr. Bloch (§ 14, ff) and Dr. Chatterji (§ 132, ff). The following short and simplified account of the downward history of the O.I.A. consonants is based upon these authorities as well as upon the articles of Dr. Turner (*Encyclopaedia Britannica*, the 14th edition: *Articles on Sanskrit and Pali languages; Introduction to the Nepali Dictionary; J.R.A.S. Gujrati Phonology*).

307. The most noticeable feature through the history of the consonantal changes has been the progressive enfeeblement in the articulation of the stops. This has shewn itself in three ways; (i) the loss of final stops; (ii) the assimilation of the first to the second in a group of stops; both these phenomena having their origin in the implosive pronunciation of stops in those positions; (iii) the sonorification of the intervocalic breathed stops and eventual disappearance of all intervocalic stops. In the case of the aspirates, only the *h*-sound remained.

308. The course of this evolution was continuous; for the sake of convenience of reference it has been divided into four stages:

(1) Early M.I.A. comprising the language up to the inscriptions of Aśoka.

(2) Second M.I.A. coming down to a few centuries before Hemachandra.

(3) Early modern Indian including (so far as Bengali and Assamese are concerned) the *Caryāpadas*.

(4) Modern Assamese.

309. In the first stage the loss of all final consonants and the assimilation of consonantal groups has been carried through with certain exceptions noted below. The cerebrals, which in O.I.A. are practically confined to cases where a dental has become a cerebral owing to the influence of a neighbouring (*ṣ*), or in the case of (*n*) also of a neighbouring (*r*), have greatly increased in number. This increase is perhaps due to the influence of the Dravidian speakers whose languages clearly differentiated the series. It can be noticed (i) in the increasing number of assimilations; e.g. *truṭṭyati* > *tuṭṭai* > *tuṭe*, diminishes; (ii) in apparently spontaneous change of dental to cerebral; e.g. *patati* > *paḍai* > *pare* > *pare*, falls; (iii) in a large number of new words e.g. *ṭupi*, cap (D. *ṭoppia*).

310. The most noticeable points in the matter of dialectical differentiation are in the treatments of (*kṣ*) and (*r*, *r*+*dental*).

(a) (*kṣ*) appears as (*cch*) in South-West and as (*kḥh*) in North and East. Assamese has *kḥh*.

(b) In the group (*r* or *r*) +*dental*, the *dental* becomes a *cerebral* in the East and remains in the West. But the mutual borrowing has been so great and extensive that it is almost impossible to assign the modern languages definitely to one development or the other. The predominant Assamese treatment seems to be cerebral.

311. In the second stage, the sonorization and the loss of intervocalic stops is carried through. Before complete disappearance they seem to have become a *y*-sound which either remained or disappeared without trace. Intervocalic -*m*- has become a mere nasalisation of contiguous vowels through an intermediate stage of -*~w*-; *ṇ*, *n* > *n*, an alveolar sound.

312. In the third, double consonants, the result of earlier assimilation, are shortened and the preceding short vowels are lengthened. The same process is observable in the group,

nasal+consonant, where the nasality is pronounced coincidentally with the vowels which are lengthened. This re-establishes the O.I.A. system of intervocalic stops.

313. The noticeable point of dialectical difference of this period is: *-v-* < *-vv-* (< *-vy-*) remains *w*-sound in the West but becomes (*-b-*) in the East. Assamese has a *b*-sound. (Cf. §§ 476, 477).

314. In the fourth stage, the loss of final M.I.A. vowels and of certain short vowels between consonants has re-established the O.I.A. system of final stops and of unassimilated consonant groups.

The sounds of Assamese consonants have already been described (§§ 91-111).

GENERAL LINES OF CHANGE TO ASSAMESE.

315. The outlines of change shewn below are practically the same as given in O.D.B.L. p. 433, but modified here and there to explain typical Assamese formations.

SINGLE CONSONANTS.

316. Single *initial* consonants have generally remained unchanged. There have been however, some cases of aspiration and de-aspiration of stops, of change of a sibilant to a palatal *c(h)*, and of *bh-* to *h-*; O.I.A. *y-* and *v-* have changed to *j-* and *b-*, and *r-* is found as *l-*, (*l* > *n*) and also as *r-*.

SINGLE INTERVOCAL CONSONANTS.

317. The stops *-k-*, *-g-*; *-t-*, *-d-*; *-p-*, *-b-*; *-y-*, *-v-* have been dropped; *-ṭ-*, *-ḍ-* have been reduced to *-r-*; and in a number of Māgadhi inheritances *-rt-* has resulted in *-ṭ-* as well; intervocal *-c-* and *-j-* remain as *-c-*, *-j-* (in original Māg. words) or are dropped (in non-Māgadhi forms) (§§ 410, ff).

318. The aspirates *-kh-*, *-gh-*; *-th-*, *-dh-*, *-ph-*, *-bh-* have been reduced to *-h-*; *-ṭh-*, *-ḍh-* occur as *-ṛh-*.

319. *-m-* has become a mere nasalisation of contiguous vowels through an intermediate stage of $\sim w$; *-ṇ-*, *-n-* probably both occurred as the cerebral *-ṇ-* to be changed to the alveolar *-n-* in Mod. Assamese.

320. An intervocal sibilant has transformed itself to *-h-*.

321. There is little interchange between *-r-*, and *-l-*; *-h-* remained in E. As. generally to be lost in modern Assamese (whether original O.I.A. or M.I.A. *-h-* derived from O.I.A. aspirates).

CONSONANTAL GROUPS.

322. These, initial or medial, have been reduced to a single consonant in Assamese after having undergone assimilation in the early M.I.A. stage. The following were the main lines of treatment.

323. Stop+stop became a single stop; stop+aspirate became a single aspirate. When the first of these sounds differed in its point of articulation from the second, the first assimilated itself to the second in M.I.A. (*kt.* > *tt*; *gdh* > *ddh*; *tk* > *kk*, etc.). This kind of consonant nexus occurred medially only.

324. Stop+nasal: *-kn-*, *-tn-* became *-k-*, *-t-*; *-gn-* > *-g-*, *-ṇ (g)-*; *-jñ-* became *-n-*; *-dn-* had already become *-nn-* in O.I.A. and this gave *-n-* in Assamese; *-tm-* in *ātman-* gave *-p-* (*āpon*); of *-dm-* > *-d-*, there seems to be no case.

325. Stop or aspirate+*y*: gutturals, palatals, cerebrals and labials+*y*; the *-y-* was assimilated to the preceding consonant, which was doubled medially in M.I.A. (but the genuine Māgadhī change seems to have been *kiy-*, *ḍiy-* etc.). Assamese preserves a single stop or aspirate.

326. Dentals+*y*: the group became *-cc(h)-*, *-jj(h)-* medially, and *c-*, *ch-*, *j-*, *jh-* initially. Assamese preserves a

single *-c-*, *-j-*. (This palatalisation of dental + *y*, seems not to have been characteristic of Old Māgadhī, which changed *-ty-*, *-dy-*, etc. to *-tiy-*, *-yy-* etc. The palatalised forms, evidently from other dialects in M.I.A. seem to have overwhelmed Māgadhī). The suspected remnants of typical Māgadhī changes have been noticed under "Palatals" (§ 410 ff).

327. Stop or aspirate + *r*. The *-r-* was assimilated to the preceding sound which was doubled in a medial position in M.I.A. Assamese has one stop or aspirate. The group *-dr-* probably became *-*dl-* in the O.I.A. source dialect of Māgadhī, whence we have *-ll-*, *-l-* in a few words in N.I.A.

328. Stop or aspirate + *l*: assimilation of *-l-*.

329. Stop or aspirate + *v*; assimilation of *-v-*. (In the groups *-tv-*, *-dv-*, *-dhv-*, the resultant form in some cases is *-p-*, *-b-*, *-bh-* in Mod. Assamese as in other M.I.A.; this labialisation is non-Māgadhī).

330. Stop + sibilant: *kṣ* gives *-kh-* (through the Māg.), *-ch-* (through extra-Māg. M.I.A. forms).

331. *ts*, *ps* became *cch* in M.I.A., whence *ch* in Assamese.

332. Nasal + stop or aspirate: for treatment (see §§ 291 *et seq.*).

333. Nasal + nasal: the O.I.A. groups were *-ṇṇ-*, *-nn-* and *-mm-*. They occur as *-n-* and *-m-* in Assamese.

334. Nasal (*anusvāra*) + *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*, *ś*, (*ṣ*), *s*, *h*, (see §§ 291 ff.).

335. *-yy-* gave *-j-* in Assamese.

336. *r* + stop or aspirate.

-r- before a guttural, palatal or labial: the latter was

doubled and the *r* was assimilated. In As. these assimilated groups result in a single guttural, palatal or labial stop or aspirate.

337. *r*+dental stop or aspirate of O.I.A. shew a two-fold treatment: the *r* cerebralised and doubled the dental, and was so assimilated; or it simply doubled the dental without cerebralising it. The former is the proper Māgadhī treatment; the latter non-Māgadhī. Assamese has -ṭ(h)-; -ṛ(h)- in Māgadhī inheritances and -t(h)-, -ḍ(h)-, in apparently non-Māgadhī forms.

338. *r*+nasal: -ṛṇ-, -ṛn- were assimilated to -ṇṇ- in M.I.A. which gave -ṇ- in Assamese, and *rm* > *mm* > -*m*-; -ṛṇ- occurs also as -*l*- through a stage of (*ṛṇ* > -*ln*- > -*ll*-).

339. -*ry*-; the early M.I.A. (non-Māg.) assimilation was to -*yy*- which gave second M.I.A. -*jj*- whence Assamese -*j*-. There are suspected cases of -*ry*- > -*yy*- > -*y*- in Assamese (Cf. *āi*, mother, grand-mother, ? < *āryikā*, **ayyā*, *āyā*, *āi*). The genuine Māg. change was to -*liy*- which is not preserved in Assamese but -*ry* also occurs as -*l*- in Assamese (through a stage -*ly*- > -*ll*-).

340. -*rl*- > M.I.A. -*ll*- > As. -*l*-.

341. -*rv*- is found as -*bb*- > -*b*-.

342. *r*+sibilant: assimilation with the sibilant which is doubled (-śś-, -ss- = śś in Māg.) and is then reduced to -*h*- in Assamese.

343. -*rh*- > -*lh*- in Māgadhī, whence -*l*- in Assamese.

344. -*l*+stop: assimilation of -*l*- leading to a single stop in Assamese.

345. -*lm*- > M.I.A. -*mm*- > -*m*- in Assamese.

346. *-ly-* > *-ll-* > *-l-* in Assamese. There seems to be no case of *-ly-* > *-yy-* > *-j-* in Assamese.

347. *-ll-* > M.I.A. *-ll-* > As. *-l-*.

348. *-lv-* > M.I.A. *-ll-* > As. *-l-*.

349. *-vy-* > M.I.A. *-vv-*, *-bb-* > Assamese *-b-*. This is a non-Māg. change: the original Māgadhī alteration of *-vy-* was to *-viy-* which is lost and *-vy-* > *-vv-*, *-bb-* forms has become established; *-vy-* becoming *-b-* is noticed only in the future affix *-b-*, *-ib-* (§§. 476, 477).

350. Groups with sibilant+stop or aspirate; *śc*, *šk*, *ṣṭ(h)*, *ṣph*, *sk(h)*, *st(h)*, became initially an aspirate, medially a stop+its aspirate in M.I.A. Assamese has a single aspirate.

351. Sibilant+nasal:

ṣṇ > M.I.A. *ṇh* > As. *n*.

sn > M.I.A. *ṇh* > As. *n*.

śm, *ṣm*, *sm* > M.I.A. *ss* (*śś* Māgadhī), *mh*; > Assamese *h*, *m*.

352. Sibilant+*y*: normally assimilated to double sibilant in M.I.A., whence early Assamese single sibilant. In modern Assamese the single sibilant has been modified to *-h-*.

353. Sibilant+*r*, *l*, *v*: assimilation of *r*, *l*, *v*, resulting in double sibilant > early Assamese single sibilant written *-s-* > modern Assamese *-h-*.

354. *h*+nasal (*hn*, *hn*, *hm*): this group underwent metathesis in M.I.A. (*ṇh*, *nḥ*, *mḥ*) and in Assamese they have resulted in a single nasal; *-hy-* probably became *-hiy-* in old Māgadhī. In other M.I.A. it became *-jjh-* > Assamese *-j-*.

355. *Visarga*+consonant simply doubled the latter and Assamese has a single consonant representing the O.I.A. group.

In groups of more than two consonants, the semi-vowels, liquids or sibilants were assimilated and then they behaved in M.I.A. like O.I.A. groups of two consonants.

PHONOLOGICAL CHANGES OF A GENERAL CHARACTER.

(1). De-aspiration.

356. After the sibilant letters which are pronounced as a guttural spirant (*x*) in Assamese, de-aspiration takes place of the original O.I.A. aspiration as well as of the resultant M.I.A. aspirations of O.I.A. intervocal sound-groups -*ṣt-*, -*st-*; -*ṣk-* etc., in the interior of words; e.g. *śiṭā*, dregs, (*śiṣṭa-*) but *piṭhā*, cake, (*piṣṭaka-*); *śitān*, head of a bed, (*śiras+sthāna*), but *pathān*, foot of a bed, (*pada+sthāna-*); *sukān*, dry, (*śuṣka+n*), but *pukhurī*, a pond, (*puṣkara-*).

357. Compare also the following:—

śikali, chain, (*śṛṅkhala-*).

śudā, unmixed, (*śuddha-*).

śike, learns, (*śikṣate*).

śāḱ, conch-shell, (*śaṅkha-*).

sāṅgore, yokes together, (*saṅghaṭayati*).

sondā, sweet-smelling, (*saṃgandha-*).

sāndi, inaccessible place, (*sandhi-*).

śeṅgun, mucus of the nose, (*śiṅghāṇa-*).

śōṭar, to shrivel, (*√śunṭha+ -*).

sts. śipā, root, (*√śiphā-*).

sts. sād, merchant, (*sādhuka > *sāudha > sād*).

sts. sep, phlegm, (M.I.A. *sepha*).

358. So also of two aspirates in the same word, one is de-aspirated;

e.g. *kāndh*, shoulder, (**khandha, skandha-*).

bhok, hunger, (*bubhukṣā*).

tadhā, amazed, (**thaddha, stabdha-*).

bhika-hu, beggar, (*bhikṣā+ -*).

ghāgar, small bells, (*ghargharā*).

- mahāṅgā*, costly, (*mahārgha*-).
hetā, a ladle, (*hastaka*-).
bhātā, falling tide, (*bhraṣṭa*-).
dhūtūrā, a poisonous medicinal plant, (*dhūstūra*-).
nikāhi, the projection of a roof beyond the wall,
 (*niṣkāsa*-).
sts. ākhudī, drug, (*ayśadhi*-).

359. These instances of de-aspiration in Assamese seem to be in a line with M.I.A. illustrations of de-aspiration; e.g. *saṅkala* < *śṛṅkhala*; *ḍhaṅka*=Pāli *dhāṅka* < Skt. *dhvāṅkṣa* etc. (Pischel; §§. 213, 214).

360. It would appear that after *c*- also (which is a pure sibilant in Assamese) de-aspiration takes place e.g.

- caku*, eye, (*cakṣu*-).
cokā, sharp, (*cokṣa*-).
cāke, tastes, (M.I.A. *cakkhai*).
cōk, square, quadrangle, (*catuṣka*-), etc.

361. In other places the aspirations generally remain; e.g.

- okh*, high, (*ukṣa*).
makhā, an assemblage, (*mrakṣa*-).
miṭhā, sweet, (*miṣṭa*-).
puthi, a book, (*pustikā*).
gōph, moustache, (*gumphā*-) etc.

362. Assamese *iṭā*, brick; *uṭ*, camel, are from M.I.A. *iṭṭa*- (*iṣṭaka*); *uṭṭa* (*uṣṭra*).

363. Intervocal *-ndh-* > *-nd-*. This is an intermediate stage before the complete assimilation of *-ndh* to *-n* in a final position (*-ndh* > *-nd* > *-nn* > *-n*) e.g. *āndh*, *ān*, a yoking string, < *ābandha*; *kāndh*, *kān*, shoulder, < *skandha* (Cf. §§ 291 ff).

Examples of intervocal *-ndh-* > *-nd-*, are

rondā, sinus, (*randhra*-).

bandūli, a kind of flower, (*bandhūli*-).

kāṇḍārī, a helmsman, (*karnadhāra*-). Cf. also §. 370.

(2). Aspiration.

364. The aspiration of unvoiced initial stops represents a certain phase in M.I.A. phonology ; e.g. M.I.A. *khappara*, O.I.A. *karpāra* ; M.I.A. *phaṇasa*, O.I.A. *panasa* ; M.I.A. *khujja*, O.I.A. *kubja* ; M.I.A. *khīlāa*, O.I.A. *kīlaka* etc. This tendency is greater still in N.I.A. languages.

365. No satisfactory explanation covering all cases of aspiration has yet been suggested. While a M.I.A. form like *khappara*, has been explained on the assumption that it must have come from an O.I.A. form like **skarpara*, (Pischel §§ 205 *et seq*)—O.I.A. illustrating existence of forms with an initial *s*-, followed by un-voiced stops in alternation with forms without an *s*- (Wackernagel, part i § 230), N.I.A. forms like *bhusi*, (Skt. *būsa*) ; *bheṣ* (Skt. *veṣa*) with aspirations of sonant stops, remain unexplained. Sir R. G. Bhandarkar's suggestion that a vowel or a mute is aspirated through the influence of an adjoining aspirate or an aspirated mute (W. *Lectures*, p. 189), is inoperative in cases like *khujja* (Skt. *kubja*) ; *khīlāa* (Skt. *kīlaka*), which he considers to be cases of aspiration without any apparent reason (*ibid*, p. 190). Dr. Chatterji suggests that aspiration may be due to contamination with other forms *plus* a vague sense of onomatopoeia rather than to the presence of any particular sound especially in initial aspiration. (O.D.B.L. p. 438).

366. So far, however, as Assamese and the Eastern dialects of Bengali are concerned, the influence of the Bodo languages in aspirating initial stops is unmistakable. "In the languages of the Bodo group, the great stress that is laid on a consonant when it is at the commencement of a syllable often gives unvoiced stops an aspirated sound and when reduced to writing, these unvoiced stops are often represented as aspirated consonants" (L.S.I. Vol. iii, Part ii, pp. 4,

69). Cf. the following loan-words in Boḍo from the Aryan languages.

Boḍo :	Aryan :
<i>thālu</i> , palate.	<i>tālu</i> .
<i>phorman</i> , proof.	* <i>parmān</i> , <i>pramāṇa</i> .
<i>phuāl</i> , coral.	As. <i>powāl</i> (<i>pravāla</i>).
<i>khamai</i> , to earn.	As. <i>kamā</i> , earn.
<i>khāmri</i> , dysentery.	As. <i>kāmor-ani</i> , stomach-ache.
<i>khangkhrai</i> , a crab.	Bg. <i>kākarā</i> , (<i>kaikaḍa</i> -).
<i>thuthlā</i> , stammerer.	Bg. <i>totalā</i> .
<i>thothi</i> , beak.	As. <i>ṭhōṭ</i> (<i>troṭi</i> -), etc.

367. The de-aspiration of initial sonant aspirates (*gh*, *bh*) is shewn by the following loan-words :—

Boḍo :	Aryan :
<i>gorai</i> , horse.	As. <i>ghorā</i> .
<i>bāto</i> , a parrot.	As. <i>bhātay</i> .
<i>bādao</i> , the name of a month.	As. <i>bhādā</i> .
<i>balā</i> , a spear.	As. <i>ballam</i> , (<i>bhalla</i>), etc.

The Sylhet dialect of Bengali preserves these characteristics almost uniformly. The initial stops *k*, *p* > *x*, *f*, and initial sonant aspirates *gh*, *bh*, > *g*, *b*. (L.S.I., V. I, p. 224).

368. While Assamese does not shew aspirations of initial stops on the same uniform scale as the Sylhet dialect, the isolated instances of initial aspiration that are preserved must be attributed to the Boḍo influence ; .

e.g. *phēcā*, owl, (*pecaka*) ; *phichā*, tail of a fish, (*piccha*-) ; *phēc-kuri*, mucus of the eye, (*piñca*-) ; *ḍhōrā*, (*kāuri*), cf. Bg. *dār-kāk*, a raven, (*daṇḍa-kāka*-).
sts. khalap, layer, cycle ; (*kalpa*-).
khorong, hollow of a tree, (*kroḍa*). Cf. Bg. *kholongā*, a niche: G. *kholo*, H. *kor*.
kharalīyā, dry, rough as rice, (Cf. Skt. √ *kadḍ*, to be rough).

theṅg, a leg, (*taṅga*).

sts. thōt, beak, (*troṭi*).

Other examples will be found in the tables of consonantal changes.

369. In the following words, the aspirations are inheritances from M.I.A. formations ;

khīlā, peg, (M.I.A. *khīla*-, O.I.A. *kīlaka*).

khāpari, pot-sherd, (M.I.A. *khappara*, *karpāra*).

khāru, bracelet, (M.I.A. *khaḍḍua*).

khūtā, post, (M.I.A. *khunṭa*) etc.

370. In the matter of the de-aspiration of Assamese intervocal sonant group *-ndh-* (> *-nd-*), the influence of the Boḍo can very well be assumed e.g. Boḍo *gandaka*, sulphur; Aryan *gandhaka*.

(For Assamese examples of De-aspiration, see §§ 356 ff).

(3) *Medial Aspiration and Dialectical Influence.*

371. There are instances of medial aspiration also in Assamese and these shew the influence of the Kāmṛūpī dialect of Western Assam. As in the matter of accent, so also in the matter of aspiration, the Kāmṛūpī dialect shews a complete reversal of the phonetic process of the standard colloquial. Kāmṛūpī preserves the M.I.A. aspirations after the guttural spirant (*x*), the sibilant (*c*), and in the neighbourhood of another aspirate in the same word as against de-aspiration under the same conditions in the standard colloquial (§§ 356 ff: De-aspiration). The following comparative table will make this clear ;

St. coll.	Kamp.
<i>ṣitā</i> , dregs.	<i>ṣiṭhā</i> .
<i>ṣitān</i> , head of the bed.	<i>ṣiṭhān</i> .
<i>ṣike</i> , learns.	<i>ṣikhe</i> .
<i>bhok</i> , hunger.	<i>bhukh</i> .
<i>hetā</i> , ladle.	<i>hāthā</i> .
<i>caku</i> , eye,	<i>cakhu</i> .

St. coll.	Kamp.
<i>cāke</i> , tastes.	<i>cākhe</i> .
<i>bhāṭi</i> , down-stream.	<i>bhāṭhi</i> .
<i>khāk</i> , canine hunger.	<i>khākh</i> .
<i>thēṭā</i> , crippled in hand.	<i>thēṭhā</i>
<i>thāṭ</i> , pose.	<i>thāṭh</i> etc.

372. Kāmṛūpī also aspirates an original O.I.A. stop after the guttural spirant (*x*) and in the neighbourhood of another aspirate in the same word. These medially aspirated words have often passed into the standard colloquial. Compare the following examples:—

Kāmṛūpī.	St. Coll.
<i>sāthre</i> , swims.	<i>sātoṛe</i> .
<i>sts. śolokh</i> , a sloka.	<i>śolokh</i> .
<i>sts. śālkhā</i> , a bolt.	<i>śālākhā</i> (<i>śālākā</i>).
<i>sāphrū</i> , a casket.	<i>sāphurā</i> (<i>sampūṭa</i>).
<i>bharath</i> , <i>bhārath</i> .	<i>bharath</i> , <i>bhārath</i> (<i>bharata</i> : <i>bhārata</i>).
<i>bhāph</i> , steam.	<i>bhāp</i> (<i>vāṣpa</i>).
<i>hāldhi</i> , turmeric.	<i>hāladhi</i> (<i>*hāridrika</i>) etc.

So also the double form *hām-kuri*, *hām-khuri*, falling with face downwards, illustrates dialectical influence.

373. The de-aspiration of one of two aspirates in the same word is common enough but the aspiration of an interior stop under the influence of an initial or a neighbouring aspirate is rather unusual. Yet the aspirations in *bharadha* (**bharatha* < *bharata*), *akhakhase* (*akarkaśa*) in the Aśokan inscriptions (quoted from O.D.B.L., p. 439) fall in a line with aspiration in the Kāmṛūpī dialect.

374. Some of the medially aspirated forms of the Kāmṛūpī dialects have entered the standard colloquial, e.g. *sts. śolokh*, *śālākhā*, *sāphurā* etc. (noticed above). The aspiration in forms like the following in the standard colloquial is due to the influence of the Kāmṛūpī dialect;

sāṭhan, ability, (*saṁsthāna*-).

śūṭhi, something dried like the cow-dung, (*śuṇṭha*-).
suthil, tender, (*su*+*śithila*, Dr. Bloch).
cōthā, the fourth day, (*caturtha*-).

375. The source of the aspirating tendency of the Kāmṛūpī dialect cannot be clearly traced. The same tendency is found also in Boḍo: e.g.

Aryan *cōtāl*, (*catvāla*) is Boḍo *sathāl*; Aryan, *ṭhōṭ* (*troṭi*) is Bq̄ *thothi*.

But considering that in M.I.A. also there are instances of medial aspiration under similar conditions, it cannot be definitely laid down whether this tendency is inherited or borrowed from some non-Aryan source.

(4) *Aspiration through Metathesis or Absorption of -h-*.

376. This type of aspiration is illustrated by a few O.I.A. formations also. Thus late Skt. *ghara* < **garha*, < *gṛha*; so also *bheḍra* < **mheḍra* < *meḍhra*.

Assamese examples of aspiration through metathesis are:

ḍhōrā, (cf. Bg. *ḍhōṛā*), a kind of non-poisonous snake noted for its hissing sound.

(*ḍuṇḍubha* > **ḍhuṇḍua*, **ḍhuṇḍaa*-).

bhābari, sweepings, (Cf. *babhru*, a cleaner, sweeper).

Examples of aspiration through absorption of a following -h- are:

paghā, a rope for tying cattle, (*pragraha*-).

gādhā, ass, (*gardabha* > *gaddaha*).

bāgh- (*jari*), reins, (*avagraha*).

(5) *Voicing and Unvoicing.*

377. Voicing represents a stage in the growth of O.I.A. before the complete elision of the intervocal stops in M.I.A. e.g. *calati* > *caladi* > *calaḡi* > *cala'i* > *calai* > *cale*. In some dialects of M.I.A. the changes in the single intervocal stops were arrested at this stage before they were totally elided.

Voicing was very common in Ap. (H.C. IV, 396) and it also took place in Ś. and Mg. in regard to (*t*), (*th*), (Pischel § 203) and in M.I.A. generally in regard to the cerebrals (Pischel, §. 198).

378. The voicing of unvoiced consonants and the reverse process occur in sporadic cases in Assamese as well as in other N.I.A. languages, mostly in *sts.* words.

e.g. *-k- > -g-* :

sts. bagali, crane, (*vaka-*).

sts. śagun, vulture, (*śakuna-*).

sts. magari, fish, (*makara-*).

egārā, eleven, (*egārāha*, *ekādaśa*).

-kh- > -gh- > -g- : e.g.

nigani, a rat, (*nikhanika > *nighania- > nigania*, *nigani*).

bōhāg, name of a month, (*vaiśākha > *vaisāgha > bōhāg*).

-kh- > -gh-; *reghā*, a big mark, (*rekhā*).

-t- > -d-; *paduli*, gateway, (M.I.A. *padolī*, *pratolī*).

bāduli, a bat, (*vātuli-*).

-p- > -b-: *bōkā*, mud, (*-paṇka > M.I.A. -vaṇka*).

Unvoicing.

Examples :

-gh- > -kh-; *gobar- khūṭi*, cow-dung cake, (*ghuṇṭikā*).

-j- > -c-; *pācan*, a cowherd's stick, (*prājana*).

hāci, sneezing, (*hañji-*).

bicani, a fan, (*vyajanikā*).

ācināi, *ājinaī*, sty in the eye, (*añjanikā*).

-ṇḍ- > -ṇṭ- :

dāṇṭi-guṭi, a golf-like play of children, (*daṇḍa-*).

E. As. *chewanṭiyā*, orphan, (*chemaṇḍa-*).

(6). Metathesis.

379. The metathesis of *-h-* causing aspiration and de-aspiration has been noticed above. There are other instances of metathesis in Assamese as in cognate languages :

e.g. *naharu*, (met. of cons. and vowel) garlic, (*laśuna >*

**raśuna > *nasaru*, *naharu*).

- E. As. *bāhrā*, twelve, (*dvādaśa* > *bāraha*).
sariyah, mustard, (*sarṣapa* > *sarisava* > **sarivasa*).

(7). *Haplogy.*

380. Haplogy is the dropping of one of two similar sounds or syllables in the same word. Loss of consonants by haplogy is noticed in some cases in Assamese: e.g.

naranī, a nail-paring instrument, (*nakha*+*haranikā*).

maharī, mosquito-curtain, (*maśa*+*harikā*).

muhudi, sweetening the mouth with some spice after taking food, (*mukha*+*śuddhi* > **mukahuddhi*).

āusī, night of the new moon, (*amā*+*vāsikā* > **a~vā*+*vāsīā*).

lohorā, an iron-vessel, (*lauha*+*bhāṇḍa* > **loha*+*haṇḍa*).

sāh, courage, (*sāhasa*, **sāhaha*).

(8). *Echo-Words.*

381. Echo-words and onomatopoeic formations on a lavish scale are as much a characteristic of Assamese as of other N.I.A. languages. "A word is repeated partially (partially in the sense that a new syllable, the nature of which is generally fixed, is substituted for the initial one of the word in question and the new word so formed, unmeaning by itself, echoes the sense and sound of the original word) and in this way the idea of *et cetera* and things similar to, or assimilated with that, is expressed (O.D.B.L. p. 176). This is characteristic of the Kolarian, the Dravidian and of N.I.A. languages.

Assamese takes *c-* in the formation of these echo-words and retains the vowel of the original word; cf.

bhāt-cāt, rice and similar things;

kitāp-citāp, books and the like; etc.

But when the original word begins with *c-*, the echo-word takes on a *t-* e.g. *culi-tulī*, hair and the like; *cāki-tāki*, lamp and the like; etc.

(9). *Compound-Words.*

382. The varied types of compounds in a N.I.A. language have been examined by Dr. S. K. Chatterji (*Polyglottism in*

Indo-Aryan : Proceedings and Transactions of the Seventh All-India Oriental Conference; Baroda, 1935). There are *translation compounds* in which one word is of native origin and the other foreign designed to convey the meaning of the native word to speakers of a different language in the same locality; e.g. *hāt-bāzār*, market and fair : Indian *hāt*, Pers. *bāzār* ; *mel-darbār*, assembly to settle an affair ; Indian *mel*, Pers. *darbār*, etc.

383. Apart from translation compounds of the above type with a very clear foreign element, there are others where we have the native elements in both parts. This kind of compound can perhaps be traced back to the habit of grouping two synonyms for the sake of amplification or generalisation of the meaning conveyed by one of them e.g. *ghāt-bāt*, the road and the landing place, i.e., every nook and corner; *ālī-padulī*, the road and the gateway, i.e. every avenue, *māt-bol*, speech and sound, etc.

When the words have different endings, the last part of one is often extended or transferred as the last part of the other, giving both the words the jingle of a rhyme; e.g. *chin-bhin*, scattered and dispersed, (*chinna*+*bhinna*) ; but *chigā-bhagā*, torn and broken (*chinna*+*bhagna*), where the last syllable of *bhagā* has been extended as the last syllable of the expected **chinā* ; so also in the case of *chingā-bhaṅgā*, torn and tattered, (*chinna*+*bhaṅga*-).

(10). *Blending*.

384. Oftentimes both the synonymous compounds are fused into one single word where the first part of one word is fitted into the last part of another, the intermediate portions being dropped. Both the compounds are blended into a single solid word; e.g. *cheg*, loop-hole; convenient opportunity, (*chidra*+*bhagna* > **chigna*, **chigga*, **chegga*, *cheg*).

The following are other examples of blending :

gap, boast, vanity, (*garva*+*darpa*-).

ñip, moisture (*ñivā*+*vāspa*-).

nomal, young, (*nava*+*komala*), (Bloch).

meṭhani, a woman's girdle, (*mekhalā+veṣṭanikā*).

kōṭh, a fort, (*koṭṭa+koṣṭha*).

koṅgā, having a crippled hand, (*koṇi+paṅgu*).

Cf. As. *peṅgā*, lame.

E. Bg. *tiyās*, thirst, is obviously a blend between *tṛṣṇā+pipāsā*. Assamese *chāi* is most probably a blend between *kṣāra+bhasma* (Cf. Bengali compound, *chāi-bhasma*), but Dr. Chatterji suggests the derivation from *kṣāra*- (O.D.B.L. p. 542). This would, however, leave the nasalisation in As. *chāi* unexplained.

385. *Bhinihī*, (earlier *bhinisī*), elder sister's husband, seems to be built up on the analogy of *māhī*, *pehī*, (earlier *māsī*, *pesī*, Pkt. *māussiā*, *piussiā*), mother's sister, father's sister, whence by back formation and semantic variation *mahā*, *pehā*, mother's sister's husband; father's sister's husband; *bhinihī* would thus be *bh(a)inī+ssiā*. The *-ī* (in *-hī*, instead of *-ā* as in *mahā* etc.) may be explained as due to vowel-assimilation. (The suggestion is Dr. Bloch's).

(11). Consonants in Contact.

386. Within the limit of a word there is hardly anything like contact of consonants in the St. coll. In it vowels are slowly and distinctly enunciated. There is nothing like hurried pronunciation and consonants are hardly thrown together in the St. coll. It is rife, however, in western Assam. For example, where a Bengali speaker says *kōrbe*, he will do, a speaker of As. St. coll. will say, *kāribā*, and a speaker of Western As. will say *kōrbō*.

Consonantal contact with resulting changes takes place, however, in the case of compound words and connected sentences where the final consonant of the previous word comes in contact with the initial consonant of the following one.

386a. The numeral *ek*, (*eka*), one, shews significant changes in contact. Before a word beginning with a consonant, *ek > e-* (§ 168); e.g. *e-bār*, one time; *e-jan*, one; *e-buku*, breast-deep. etc. It remains before a word beginning with

a vowel; e.g. *ekājali*, one palm-ful; *ekāṭhu*, knee-deep; *ekāṅgul*, finger-long. Both *ek-*, and *e-* are used before *ārā*, a unit of four; e.g. *ekārā*, *e-ārā*. This use of *e-*, *ek-*, is peculiar to Assamese.

(12). *Assimilation.*

387. Other changes of consonants due to contact fall in a line with Bengali. "In the case of aspirate (stop)+aspirate or stop, voiced or unvoiced, there is de-aspiration of the first aspirate. In deliberate and careful pronunciation, however, the aspirate may be retained (so far as it can be retained in a final position in a syllable) where we have a sound of a different class; (O.D.B.L. p. 449) e.g.

rath-khan (> *ratkhan*); the chariot.

dudh-nai, (> *dudnai*); the name of a river.

ādh-tolā, (> *ādtolā*); half a *tola*.

bāgh-bol (> *bāgbol*); "tiger-walk", a kind of indoor game.

budh-bār, (> *budbār*), Wednesday etc.

There is regressive assimilation when stops and aspirates of the *same class* occur side by side, by the first sound acquiring or losing voice according as the second one in the group possesses or does not possess it: and the first sound, if it is an aspirate, loses its aspiration: (*Ibid*, p. 450).

dāk-ghar (> *dāgghar*), post office.

sādhiniyā (< **sāddiniyā*, < *sātdiniyā*), a weekly periodical. etc.

In other respects also the changes are in the same direction as in Bengali. They are not shewn here as they have been elaborately dealt with in O.D.B.L. pp. 448-452.

(13). *Assimilation due to change in point of articulation.*

388. Owing to loss of distinction between O.I.A. dentals and cerebrals in Assamese (§ 429), and owing also to the O.I.A. palatals having acquired dental values (§ 408), assimilation of dental to cerebral and of palatal aspirate to palatal is often noticed; e.g.

cāce, scrapes, (**cañchai* M.I.A. *cacchai*).

sts. taṭastha, passive, (O.I.A. *taṭastha*).

ṭaṭaṅgā } shrivelled (O.I.A. *takta*, √*tañc*
ṭoṭorā, } > **tatta*, > **ṭatta* > **ṭaṭṭa*).

(14). *Dissimilation.*

389. The principal types of dissimilation are, the deaspiration of two aspirates in the same word, and also deaspiration of O.I.A. aspirates, or of resultant M.I.A. aspirations, after the O.I.A. sibilant letters and also after -c- (§§ 356 ff).

CHAPTER XI.

THE SOURCES OF ASSAMESE CONSONANTS.

THE GUTTURALS.

390. The O.I.A. gutturals do not appear to have changed their mode or place of articulation in modern Assamese and they appear as *k*, *kh*, *g*, *gh* whether they have subsisted initially or again arisen through simplification of consonant groups.

Non-initial *-k-* is voiced in a few *sts.* words e.g.

bagali, a crane, (*vaka-*) ; *magar*, a kind of big fish, (*makara-*) ; *śagun*, vulture, (*śakuna-*), etc.

Initial and intervocal *-k-* is clearly pronounced in Assamese and there does not appear to be any alteration in its articulation.

The Sources of K.

391. Initially, As *k-* is derived from O.I.A. *k-*; e.g. *kar*, corns in hands and feet, (*kadara*) ; Bg. *kaṛā* is connected with late Skt. $\sqrt{kadḍ}$, to be hard.

karaṅgan, thigh-bone, (*karaṅka+na*).

sts. kawāri, miserly, stingy, (Vedic. *kavāri*).

kāmi, a rib-like piece of split bamboo, (*kambi-*).

kūhiyār, sugar-cane, (Cf. Skt. *koṣakāra*, a sugar-cane).

kerāṇi, a clerk, (*karaṇa+ika*).

keṇā, bored by an insect, as a fruit (*kiṇa*).

kūwā, putrid from stagnation, (Cf. Vedic, *keṇaya*, impure).

kilākuṭi, elbow, (*kila*, elbow).

kāci, sickle, (cf. *kṛtyate* $\sqrt{kṛt}$). (T. derives it from **kartyā* ; Turkish *gaṇci* might have given *kēci* not *kāci*).

kochā, a bundle, (*kūrca*).

O.I.A. *kr-* ;

kine, buys, (*krīṇāti*).

kānde, weeps, (*krandati*).

O.I.A. *kv-*;

sts. kāth, kāh, koivāth, decoction, (kvatha).

O.I.A. *sk-*; > M.I.A. *kh-*;

kāndh, shoulder, (skandha).

O.I.A. *g-*; (by unvoicing);

kalagraha, an insurmountable difficulty, (gala-graha).

392. Intervocally and finally (through dropping of vowels at the end of a word), *-k-* is derived from:

M.I.A. *-k-* after *-ŋ-*; representing O.I.A. *-ŋk-*; *-kr-*;
-ŋkr-; *-rk-*.

e.g. *ākuhi*, a crook, (*aṅkuśikā*).

kākal, a waist, (*kaṅkāla*).

kākaḷi, comb, (*kaṅkatī*).

kēkorā, crab, (*karkata*).

bēkā, crooked, (*vaṅka, vakra*).

bōkā *-(cāul)*, a kind of rice that grows in muddy soil
(M.I.A. *vaṅka*).

sāko, bridge, (*saṅkrama*).

O.I.A. *-ŋkh-* (by de-aspiration);

śāk, bracelet made of shells, (*śaṅkha*).

śikali, chain, (*śṛṅkhala+ika*).

From M.I.A. *-kk-*, from the following O.I.A. groups:—

-k- doubled in old *ts.* in M.I.A.; e.g.

ek, one, (*ēka, eka*).

(Lw.) *ekaiś*, twenty-one, (*ekaviṁśati*).

-kk-; *cikā*, rat, (*cikkā*).

bhoke, barks, (M.I.A. *bhukkai*).

kukuhā, bits of burnt grass carried about by the wind,
(*kukkubha*).

buk, chest, (*vṛkkā*, heart).

-kn-; *nikā*, cleansed, (*nikka* < **nikna*; √*niñj.* P.).

mukali, open, (*mukka* < **mukna*; √*muc*, P.).

-ky-; *śikā*, *śikiyā*, swing made of rope, (*śikyā*).

māṇik, pearl, (*māṇikya*).

-kr-; *nāk*, nose, (*nakra*).

cukā, sorrel, (*cukra*).

cāk, wheel, (*cakra*).

-kv-; *pakā*, ripe, (*pakva*).

- kṣ-; *bhok*, hunger, (*bubhukṣā*).
caku, eye, (*cakṣu*-).
kuki, a conical fish-basket, (*kukṣi*-).
cokā, sharp, (*cokṣa*-).
sekā, "a good lesson," (*śikṣā*).
- tk-: *chak*, square of a game-board, (*ṣaṭka*).
 -tk-: *okaṇṇ*, louse, (*utkuṇṇa*).
makanā, a tuskless elephant, (*matkuṇṇa*-).
ukah, a species of eagle, (*utkrośa*).
ukal, to pass over, (*ut + √ kal*).
- rk; *ākaṇ*, a medicinal plant, (*arka-parṇa*).
pākarī, the *aśvattha* tree, (*parkaṭī*-).
śikār, a cake of baked potter's clay, (*śarkarā*).
makarā, spider, (*markaṭa*).
- lk-; *ukā*, burnt straw carried about by the wind (*ulkā*-).
- ḥk- = Skt. -ṣk-, -sk-;
nikāhi, portion of the roof projecting beyond the wall, (*niṣkāsa*-).
śukān, dry, (*śuṣka*-).
cayukā, an oven, (*catuṣka*-).
makāl, a kind of bamboo, (*maskara* > * *maskra*-).
- M.I.A. -gg- (by unvoicing).
phāku, red powder sprinkled in the *Holi* festival, (**phaggu*, Skt. *phalgu*. Contaminated with a word for power; O. *phāku*, T.)
- In *ṣet- kaparā* for *kṣetra-parpaṭa*-, the *k* for *p* in *kaparā* seems due to contam. with the sound of *kapāh* from *karpāsa*.
- Of *deśi* origin are *hāk*, prohibition, (D. *hakkā*); *ḍāk*, shout (**ḍakka*-). T.

393. -k- is also found as an affix in numerous nouns and verbs; (§§. 561, 739).

- e.g. *jonāk*, moon-light.
diṭhak, vision.
ḍeukā, wings.
titiki, bitter;
cināki, acquaintance.
gaca-k, to trample.

thamak, to stop.
semek, to be moist.
solak, to be untied, etc.

394. This *-ka-*, *-k-* is derived from M.I.A. *-kka-*.

This has been connected by Hoernle with the O.I.A.

✓ *kr* :

e.g. Skt. *camat-* ✓ *kr* > M.I.A. *camakka-*;

Skt. *cyut-* ✓ *kr* > M.I.A. *cukka* (Hoernle §. 204).

Dr. Bloch connects it with an O.I.A. *-kya* < *akīya*,
 as in *pārakka* < *pārakya* < *pārakīya*. A Dravi-
 dian affinity has been also suggested (Bloch, p.
 105).

395. Final *-k-* appears also as a verbal affix (3rd person)
 in E. Assamese, e.g. *gailek*, he went ;

karilek, he did.

diyak, let him give.

This *-k* seems to have come from more than one source.
 After formations in *l-* past, it seems to have the value of
-tavant; in other instances it may be related to O.I.A.
 pleonastic *-ka* > M.I.A. *-kka* (§. 830).

396. In *ts.* words *-k-* occurs double in interior groups
 with *y*, *r*, *l*, *v*, *m*, and also in *khy* ; e.g.

bāikka, speech, (*vākya*).

bakkra, crooked, (*vakra*).

pakka, ripe, (*pakva*).

rukkinī, for *rukminī*.

āikkhān, (*ākhyāna*).

In *-kṣ-*, pronounced *kkh-* initially and *-ikkha* medially
 and finally, we have a similar doubling of *k*.
 e.g. *kkhan*, moment, (*kṣaṇa*).

KH.

397. *kh* is fully articulated in all positions in Assamese.
 Its sources have been shewn in the following table.

In *ts.* and *sts.* words, Skt. *ṣ* is often pronounced as *kh*. This value of *ṣ* has been borrowed from Northern India through the Brajabuli dialect.

A few *ts.* words with *ṣ* are spelt with *kh* in Assamese.

e.g. *sts. ukhar*, hard, severe, (*uṣara*).

pākhanda, villain, (*pāṣanda*).

Conversely, a few *tbh.* words are spelt with *ṣ* where *kh* is etymologically due; e.g.

kāṣ (pronounced *kākh*), side, (*kakṣa*).

sts. paṣ (pronounced *pakh*), fortnight, (*pakṣa*).

398. In one instance *ṣ* appears initially for *kh*; but it has now lost the *kh*- sound and is pronounced like any other sibilant in Assamese as (*x*);

e.g. *ṣet-kaparā*, a kind of medicinal herb, (*kṣetra-parpaṭa*).

399. The change of *kṣ* to *kkh* > M.I.A. *kh* seems to have been the Māgadhī change. The *ch*- development of *kṣ* was a characteristic of the North Western I.A. dialect of the early M.I.A. period. Assamese has also a few *ch*- words which were apparently later additions to the eastern speech.

The Sources of KH.

400. Initially, *kh*-, comes from M.I.A. *kh*-, derived from O.I.A. *kh*-; *khālai*, bald, (*khalati*).

kher, straw, (*kheṭa*).

khāgari, reed, (**khaggara* = Skt. *khaḍga*+*ra*-).

khātā, short, dwarfish, (*khaṭṭa*-, cf. *khaṭṭana*).

kholā, the shell of a betel-nut, cocoanut, etc, (*khola*).

khāi, ditch, (*khāti*).

khic, cow-dung dirt, (Skt. *khiccā*; D. *khicca*).

kṣ-, *khud*, particles of rice, (*kṣudra*).

kheo, a throw, cast, (*kṣepa*).

khār, alkali, (*kṣāra*).

khōpā, hair made into a braid, (Vedic. *kṣumpra*, a mushroom).

khōj, foot-step, (*kṣodya*).

O.I.A. *k-*; by aspiration : (§. 368).

khorong, a cave, (*kroḍa-*; a cavity).

khilā, a peg, (*kīlaka*).

khelā, sport, (*khelā*; *krīḍā*).

khāpari, tile, (*karpāra-*).

sts. *khālāp*, layer, (*kalpa*).

The following words have been classed as of *deśi* origin;

khāru, a bracelet, (*deśi*, *khaṇḍua*; cf. Skt. *kanduka*).

khōṭi, peck, (cf. Skt. $\sqrt{kuṭṭ-}$ M.I.A. *khuṭṭ*).

khūtā, post, (*khunṭa*).

khōcare, loosens and turns up as earth, (\sqrt{khac} , to come forth, project).

401. Medially and finally, *-kh-* comes from :

O.I.A. *-khy-*; *likhā*, a small louse, (*likhyā-*).

bakhān, a narration, (*vyākhyāna*).

-k-; by aspiration;

sts. *lākhuti*, stick, (*lakuṭa*).

sts. *rok*, *rokh*, ready-money, (*roka*); cf. Skt. Lex. *roka-kṛaya-bhid*, buying with cash (T).

sts. *śālākhā*, a bolt, (*śālākā*).

-kṣ- > M.I.A. *-kkh-*;

dakh, attainment of puberty, (*dakṣa*).

pakhā, wing, (*pakṣa-*).

maikhā, collection, horde, (*mrakṣa-*).

okh, high (*ukṣa*).

-kṣṇ-; *tīkhā*, steel, (*tīkṣṇa-*).

-ṇkh-; *pekham*, dance of a peacock, (*preṇkhā*).

-ṣ- (pronounced as *-kh-*);

ukhar, hard, severe, (*uṣara*).

sts. *pākhaṇḍa*, vicious, (*pāṣaṇḍa*).

-ṣk-; > M.I.A. *-kkh-*;

pukhurī, tank, (*puṣkara* + —).

-gh-; by unvoicing;

(*gobār*)*khūti*, cow-dung cake, (*ghuṇṭikā*).

By medial aspiration from M.I.A. *-kk-* (§. 372).

< O.I.A. *-lk-*, *-tk-* etc.

bakhalā, a flake, a lump, (*valkala*).

makhanā, (also *makanā*), elephant of the tuskless variety, (*matkuṇa*).

In *ts.* words, *-kṣ-* is often spelt as *-khy-*:
kakhyā, rivalry, (*kakṣā*).

G.

402. The various sources of Assamese (*g*) are given below. In a few *sts.* words the change of O.I.A. (*kh*) to As. (*g*) is noticeable; e.g. *nigani*, a rat, (*nikhanika*).

bōhāg, name of a month (*vaiśākha*).

Most likely, the change is in the following direction:
kh > *gh* > *g*.

The Sources of G.

403. Initially, *g-*, comes from O.I.A. *g-*; e.g.

gāch, tree, (*gaccha*).

gūrā, small particles, (*guṇḍa-*).

gārā, hole, (**gaṇḍa*, *gaḍḍa-*, *garta-*).

gobar, cow-dung, (*gorvara-*).

gōph, moustache, (*gumpha*).

ts. gahanā, ornament, (*gahanā*).

gr-; *gāō*, village, (*grāma*).

gōṭhe, strings together, (*guṇṭhai*, *grathnāti*).

sts. gāhak, customer, (*grāhaka*).

gah, *gā*, boast, zeal, (*graha*).

404. Medial and final *-g-*; from

O.I.A. *-gn-* > M.I.A. *-gg-*;

nagā, a naked hill tribe, (*nagna-*).

lagā, attached, (*lagna-*).

bhagā, broken, (*bhagna-*).

bhāgar, fatigue, (*bhagna* + *ṭa*).

-gy- > M.I.A. *-gg-*:

suwāg, prosperity, (*saubhāgya*).

-gr- > M.I.A. *-gg-*:

āg, front, (*agra*).

-ṅg-; *sts. nēgur*, tail, (*lāṅgula*).

-ḍg-; *khāgari*, reed, (*khaḍga-*).

-dg- > M.I.A. -gg-;

ugār, belching, (*udgāra*).

ugul, anxiety, (*udgūrṇa*).

mug, a kind of pulse, (*mudga*).

māgur, a kind of fish, (*madgura*). ,

-rg- > M.I.A. -gg-:

gāgal, a kind of fish, (*gargara*).

māge, asks for, (*mārgayati*).

bāgar, side, (*varga + ṭa*).

-rgh- > M.I.A. -ggh-; (by de-aspiration):

ghāgar, a girdle of small bells, (*ghargharā*).

-lg- > M.I.A. -gg-:

phāgun, the month of Phālgun, (*phālguna*).

By voicing from O.I.A. -k-;

sts. bagali, a crane, (*vaka*); *sts. śagun*, a vulture, (*śakuna*).

By de-aspiration from O.I.A. -gh-;

sts. śālāg, praise, (*ślāghā*).

405. The following are some of the common words of *deśī* origin:

gar, fortress, (D. *gaḍha*-).

gāji, sprouting wheat, (D. *gajja*, wheat).

gārī, carriage, (D. *gaḍḍī*-).

gādi, wadded pad on the back of an elephant, (**garda*,
garta, a chariot seat, T.)

pāg, turban, (D. **paggā* T.)

pāgul, H. *pāgur*, chewing the cud;

(* *paggur* < *pra-* √ *gur*, with analogical doubling
of initial *g-*, cf. Skt. *gurate*, eats off).

(*g*) occurs in the pronunciation of the Skt. group.

-ghr-, in *ts.* words e.g. *biāgghrā*, tiger, (*vyāghra*); *śigghre*,
soon, (*śighra*-).

In compound words, *g* appears for *k* in a final position before a following voiced sound in the initial position of the second element of the compound e.g. *ḍāg-ghar*, post office, for *ḍāk-ghar*.

ts. jñ is pronounced *gy-*, *gia-* in the initial syllables and
as -*igga* in the medial and final positions; e.g. *jñān*

is *gyān* whence colloquially *giān*; so also *aiggān*, *agiān*, for *ajñān*.

The Sources of *GH*.

406. Initial *gh-* comes from :

O.I.A. *gh-*; (*rāh*) -*gharā*, honey-comb, (*ghaṭa-*).

ghāi, a bird-net, (*ghāti*).

ghāṭ, a landing place, (*ghaṭṭa-*).

ghuli, a puddle of water, (*ghūrṇikā*).

ghumaṭi, sleep, (? **ghurma* + — √*ghur*, to snore).

g-; by transfer of aspiration;

E. As. *ghenāy*, accepts, (*gr̥hṇāti* > **giṇhai* > *ghinṇai* > *ghenāi*).

ghēhu, wheat, (*godhūma*). cf. H. *gahū*.

ghop, a dark secluded place, seems to be a blend between (*guhā* + *gopya*).

407. Medially and finally, *-gh-* comes from :

O.I.A. *-g-*, by assimilation of the following aspiration :

āghon, a month, (*agra-hāyana*).

paghā, the tying rope of cattle, (*pragraha-*).

bighā, a measure of land : $\frac{1}{8}$ of an acre, (*vigraha*).

bāgh, a bridle, (*avagraha*).

O.I.A. *-ghr-*; *bāgh*, a tiger, (*vyāghra*).

-dgh- > M.I.A. *-ggh-*;

ughāle, uproots, (*udghāṭayati*).

-rgh- > M.I.A. *-ggh-* :

dighi, tank, (*dīrghikā*).

dīghal, long, (*dīrgha+la*).

By voicing from *-kh-*;

sts. reghā, a mark, line, (*rekhā*).

By dropping of the nasal from

ṅgh- : *sts. laghon*, fasting, (*laṅghana*).

Before a following voiced consonant in compounds, *tbh. gh* tends to be de-aspirated; e.g. *bāg-bhāluk* for *bāgh-bhāluk*, tigers and bears :

bāg-bar for *bāgh-bar*, the name of a place.

In *ḍik-chay*, long covering, a long distance (? *ḍirgha-cchada*-), *gh* > *g* > *k*, in contact with a following unvoiced sound.

THE PALATALS

408. The O.I.A. palatals have become dentals in Assamese : *c*, *ch* being pronounced as (*s*), and *j* as (*z*). The sound *jh* and the corresponding letter for it are absent in Assamese. Wherever phonetically due, *jh* is represented by *j*.

409. The palatals have acquired different sound values in different N.I.A. speeches. In North and East Bengal they are pronounced as dental affricates and pure sibilants respectively, whereas in West Bengal they have become palatal affricates. Marathi again has developed a set of dento-palatals. The historical evolution of these varied sounds has been exhaustively discussed by great linguists (Grierson : J.R.A.S. 1913, pp. 391 ff; Chatterji §§ 132, 255-258).

410. According to the Prakrit grammarians, intervocal palatals were fully articulated in Māgadhi, whereas they were elided in other M.I.A. dialects. This would lead on to the expectation that Assamese as a Magadhan dialect should preserve instances in which intervocal -*c*-, -*j*- are retained. But examples of such retention are sporadic. Even where O.I.A. -*c*-; -*j*- have been retained they have come through an early Assamese -*ñc*-, -*ñj*- stage ;

e.g. *kāc*, glass : E. As. *kāñca* (O.I.A. *kāca*).

jājā, twin, E. As. *yamañja* (O.I.A. *yamaja*).

peṇcā, owl : E. As. *peñcā* (O.I.A. *pecaka*).

411. In other places, a word with O.I.A. -*c*-, -*j*-, is likely to be taken as a *sts.* or *ts.* rather than as a Māgadhi *tbh.* e.g.

ocar, near, proximity, (*upacara*). H. or, side.

uju, easy, (*rju*-).

saj, honest, straight-forward, (*sahaja*-).

sucak, observant, circumspect, (*sucakṣu*-).

412. The commonest word for "blood" in Assamese is *tej* (*tejas*). It is difficult to say whether it should be ranked as a *sts.* or Māg. *tḥ*; cf. also As. *kac*, to bind tightly, (O.I.A. \sqrt{kac}). Against these, there are instances where the O.I.A. palatals are elided, e.g. *ghāmaci*, prickly heat; (*gharma-carcikā*); *lāi*, mustard, (*rājikā*).

413. In the Māgadhi or Prācya speech of the first M.I.A. stage as illustrated in the inscriptions of Aśoka, *ty*, *dy*, *dhy*, are equated to *tiy*, *yy*, *dhiy*. The changes of *ty*, *dhy*, to *tiy*, *dhiy*, even where suspected, are likely to be taken as instances of *sts.* formations e.g. *teje*, abandons; (*tyajati*).

dhiyāḥ, meditates, contemplates, (*dhyāyati*).

414. Assamese, however, seems to retain sporadic illustrations of certain Māg. equations like (i) *ry*, *rj* > *yy* > As. *y*.

Examples :

(?) *āi*, mother; a venerable lady. (**āryikā*).

(?) *bāi*, elder sister: a polite term to address a lady (*varyā* > **varyikā*).

(?) *bāyaṁ*, separate, distinct, (?*varja-*).

(ii) *ñj*, *ny* > *ññ* > As. *ñ*, e.g.

keñā-(*āṅguli*) little finger, (*kanya*, small).

hañ, *hañerā*, a familiar term of address to a woman, (*hañje*).

415. In Māgadhi "the *y* represents a front palate fricative different from the semi-vowel sound in English "yes". The equivalent of -*y*- was used in the North-West to express a foreign sound written *z* in Greek," (Woolner: p. 60).

In Assamese, intervocal -*y*- from any source has only the value of a semi-vowel. Only in an initial position it has a (*z=yz*) sound. Assamese has *tīyā*, occurring every third day as fever, (*trītya-*) as against H.P. *tīj*; *pūj*, pus, (*pūya*); *kalijā*, heart, (*kāleya*), are imported forms with -*j*- for -*y*- > *yy*.

416. Examples of these changes are not, however, very common. They are confined only to homely words. In others, the western M.I.A. changes of *ty*, *dh*y, etc. to double palatals were introduced into Māgadhi and later Māgadhi fell in a line with other M.I.A. dialects in this matter.

417. Of the two-fold development of *kṣ* into M.I.A. *kḥh*, and *cḥh*, the former may have characterised the dialects of the East and the Midland, and the latter those of the North-West and the South-West (Bloch § 104; Chatterji § 259). But through an early inter influence amongst the M.I.A. dialects there has been a mingling of *kḥ* and *cḥ* forms in all N.I.A. speeches. The Magadhan dialects characterised by *kḥh*-development of *kṣ* must have obtained (c) (*ch*) words as loans through *Saurasenī* and the Northern speech.

The Sources of C.

418. Initially, *c-*, comes from O.I.A. *c-*;

cāndā, an awning, (*candrātapa*).

cāpār, a stroke with the open palm, (*carpaṭa*).

sts. cepetā, flat, (*cipīṭa* > **cippiṭṭa*).

celā, centiped, (*cillakā*, a cricket).

cāul, rice, (*cāmya*+*la*).

caurāṅgi, prostration, (*caturāṅga*-).

cariyā, a washing pot, (*caru*-).

col, *calu*, a palmful of water, (*cullaka*).

cuṭi, dwarfish, cf. Skt. √*cutṭ*, to become small (probably of *deśī* origin.).

O.I.A. *s-*:

(Lw), *camu*, straight, (*sanmukha*).

(Lw), *cambhāle*, takes care of, (*sambhārayati*).

O.I.A. *tv-* > **ty-* > M.I.A. *cc-*;

cāce, scrapes, (*cacchai*, *tvakṣati*).

sts. coc, bark, rind, (*coca*, *tvaca*).

caṭā, a splinter of bamboo or wood, (*tvastu*).

The following are of *deśī* origin:—

cikā, small, (*deśī*, *cikkā*).

cicā, emaciated, (D. *cicca*).

cirikā, drizzle, (D. *cirikkā*).

cārā, high, (D. *caḍai*, ascends).
cupi, a small oil vessel, (D. *cuppa*, oily).
cah, cultivation, (D. *cāsa*).
cāpā, conceal, (D. *campai*).

419. Medial and final -c- comes from

O.I.A. -c-, -cc- > M.I.A. -cc-, -ñc-;

kēcērā, naughty, (*kaccara* > **kañcara*-).

ucalā, projecting, (*ucca*+*la*+).

uciṅgarā, a cricket, (*uccingāṭa*-).

O.I.A. -kṣ- > M.I.A. -cch- > ñch, -ñc.

cāce, scrapes (*tvakṣati*).

O.I.A. -ñc-; *ācal*, hem of a garment, (*añcala*).

sāc, impression, mark, (*sañca*).

kūciyā, eel-fish, (*kuñcikā*-).

kōce, shrinks, (*kuñcati*).

kāci inspissated milk (*kāñcikā*).

-rc- > M.I.A. -cc-;

ghāmaci, prickly heat, (*gharma*+*carikā*).

-rś- (Lw) *ārcci*, a mirror, (*ādarśa*+). The purely Assamese formation is *ārhi* < **ārahi*.

-ty- > M.I.A. -cc-;

sācā, true (*sacca*, **sañca*; *satya*).

kāce, cuts up, (**kṛtyate*).

gharacīyā, domestic, (**garha* < *grha*) + *tya*).

ācābhuvā, *ācahuwā*, strange, (*atyadbhūta*).

nāc, dance, (*nṛtya*).

By unvoicing, from O.I.A. -j-, -ñj-;

pācan, a cowherd's stick, (*prājana*).

hāci, sneezing, (*hāñji*-).

bicani, a fan, (**vyajanikā*-).

420. In borrowed words, Skt. -ś-, -s- are spelt as -c- in Assamese; e.g.

kalaci, a jar-shaped pinnacle of a temple (*kalaśa* + -).

ticī, linseed, (*ataśī*).

bināc, miscarriage by a female animal, (*vi-nāśa*).

CH.

421. There is practically no difference in sound between *c*, *ch*. But in recent times there has been a tendency to differentiate the sounds between them. As there is no *ś* sound in Assamese, *ch* is generally used in transliterating foreign words with an *ś* sound; e.g.

chilañ for *Shillong* :

chekspiār for *Shakespeare*.

Some people use *śv* to represent *ś*- sound.

422. Present Assamese orthography thus uses *c* for the *s*-sound of foreign (English) names, and *ch* for the *sh*- sound.

The Sources of CH.

423. Initially, *ch*- comes from

O.I.A. *ch*- :

sts. chan, deserted, (*channa*).

chāli, bark of a tree, (*challi*-, *chardis*).

chāj, roof, covering, (*chadi*).

chopā, grove, shrub, (**choppa*, *chupa*, *kṣupa*).

chō, an actor's mask, (**chauma*, *chaduma*, *chadma*).

kṣ- > M.I.A. *ch*- :

chīnā, small, thin, (*kṣīṇa*-).

churī, knife, (*kṣurikā*).

cheō, measure in a dance, (*kṣepa*).

chiṭā, stain, splash, (D. *chiṭṭa* ; ? *kṣipta*).

chīp, an angling rod, (*kṣipra*).

chāi, ashes, (blend between *kṣāra*+*bhasma*-).

s-, *ś*-, *ṣ*- > probably *ch*- in late M.I.A.

chāv, young one, (*śāvaka*).

chēi, a pod, (*śimbī*). cf. Bg. *chā*, stuffing in pastry.

chutā, pretext, (*sūtra*).

chāy, six, (*ṣaṭ*).

424. Medially and finally, it represents O.I.A. *-cch-*, M.I.A. *-cch-*; e.g.

- kāchā*, tortoise, (*kacchapa*).
- sts. *kāchuṭi*, the hem of a lower garment, (*kacchaṭikā*).
- gachā*, a lamp-stand, (*gaccha*-).
- picḥ*, rear, (*picchā*).
- bichanā*, bed, (*vicchādana*).
- kṣ*-; *bāche*, selects, (*vrkṣate*).
- bichoh*, sorrow, (*vikṣobha*).
- ñch*-; *pōche*, wipes, (*proñchati*).
- lōc* < *loch*, border of cloth that sweeps the ground
when worn, (M.I.A. *lucchai*, *luñchai* rubs; Skt.
luñcati, pulls T.).
- ts*- > M.I.A. -*cch*-;
bachar, year, (*vatsara*).
- bāchā*, young one, (*vatsa*).
- sts. *uchargā*, dedication, (*utsarga*-).
- sts. *bībhach*, ugly, (*bībhatsa*).
- tsy*- > M.I.A. -*cch*-;
māch, fish, (*matsya*).
- thy*-; *michā*, false, (*mithyā*-).
- lechāri*, a long metre, (*rathyā*+).
- rc*-; *kochā*, bundle, (*kūrca*-).
- śc*-; *bichā*, scorpion, (*vrścika*-).
- sts. *pachim*, west, (*paścima*).
- śr*-; *moch*, beard, (*mhacchu*, *śmaśru*).

The Sources of J.

425. The *jh* sound and the corresponding letter for it are absent in Assamese and whenever it is phonologically due in spelling, it is written as -*j*-. Only in some rare instances the symbol for -*jh*- is used and it is regarded as archaic and pedantic.

426. Initially *j*- comes from

O.I.A. *j*-; e.g.

- jari*, rope, (*jaṭi*-).
- jaruṇ*, a mole on the skin, (*jaṭula*).
- jār*, cold, (*jāḍya*).
- jalāh*, a large sheet of water, (*jalāśaya*).

j̄p, moisture, (*j̄vā+vāṣpa*).

jokār, sound of greeting, (*jaya+kāra* > **java+kāra*).

jowār, flood-tide, (**javakāra*; *java*, speed T.).

O.I.A. *jh* < -*kṣ*;

jāo, over-burnt brick, (*jhāmaka, kṣāma*).

jare, oozes out, (*jharai, kṣaratī*).

jikā, a kitchen fruit, (cf. *jhīṅgā*-).

jār, a big forest (*jhāṭa*).

M.I.A. *jh*-;

jōkā, tease, stir, (M.I.A. √*jhāṅkh*).

jure, clears forest by cutting down trees, (M.I.A. *jhoḍai*-).

jāre, winnows, (cf. M.I.A. *jhāḍāvaṇa*).

jari, continued showers, (D. *jhaḍi*, O.I.A. *jhaṭikā*, monsoon showers).

jāpā, basket with a lid, (M.I.A. √*jhāmp*, to shut up).

japaṭiyā, entwine, (D. *jhampia*, entangled).

joloṅgā, wallet, (M.I.A. *jholliā*).

jōpā, a shrub, (D. *jhumpa*).

jāmāre, subsides, as a swelling, (*jhāma*-; *kṣāma*-).

O.I.A. *jy*-;

jethā, father's elder brother, (*jyestha+tāta*).

jonāk, moon-light, (*jyōtsnā*-).

jv-;

jar, fever, (*jvara*).

jale, shines, (*jvalati*).

dy-;

juvārī, a gambler, (*dyūta+kāra*-).

jui, fire, (*dyuti*).

y-;

jājā, twins, (*yamaja*). E. As. *yamañja*.

jokhe, weighs, (*yokṣyati*, will recollect T.).

jābar, refuse, sweepings, (*yāvya+ṭa* T.).

jor, a pair, a couple, (*joḍa*: O.I.A. √*yauṭ* (ḍ)).

jame, freezes, co-agulates, (*yamyate*, is fixed: M.I.A.

jamei, collects, T).

427. Medially and finally -j- comes from

O.I.A. -jj-; *kajalā*, blackish, (*kajjala*-).

lāj, shame, (*lajjā*).

majā, the core or inner part, (*majjā*-).

sāj, dress, (*sajjā*).

-jjv-; *ujalā*, prominent, (*ujjala*-).

-jy-; *banij*, trade, (*vāñijya*).

-ñj-; *pūji*, hoard, capital, (*puñja*-).

pāji, a ball of cotton, (*pañji*-).

lēj, tail, (*lañja*).

pājar, flank, (*pañjara*).

-dy-; *khoj*, foot-step, (*kṣodya*-).

akhāj, not fit for eating, (*akhādyā*).

bej, physician, (*vaidya*).

mej, tumour, (*medya*).

muje, shuts up as eyes, (*mudiyate*).

-dhy-; *ojā*, teacher, (*upādhyāya*).

māj, middle, (*madhya*).

sāj, evening, (*sandhyā*).

bājā, barren, (*vandhya*-).

beji, needle, (*vedhya*-).

meji, a stack of straws for ceremonial burning, (*medhya*-).

-bj-; *kūjā*, hump-backed, (*kubja*-).

-y-; > *yy*; *teoj*, year before last, (*ṛtaya* > **ṛtaya*).

kalijā, heart, (*kāleya*, **kāleyya*).

pūj, pus, (*pūya* > **pūyya*).

bhatijā, nephew, (*bhrātrīya* > **bhrātrīyya*).

-yy-; *sejā*, bed of a river, (*śayyā*-).

-rj-; *khajuli*, itches, (*kharju*-).

gājani, thundering, (*garjan*-).

khejur, date tree, (*kharjura*).

-ry-; *kāj*, work, (*kārya*).

ājo-, (*kakāi*), the great grand father, (*ārya*+*pada*).

-hy-; *bojā*, load, (*vahya*-).

guj-bhūi, private parts, (*guhya-bhūmi*-).

The word *gāj*, sprout, < D. *gajja*, wheat.

428. O.I.A. *-ya-* of passive forms > *-ia*, *-iya-*, *-i-* in early Assamese, and remains *-i-* in certain idiomatic expressions in modern Assamese (§§. 751 ff). In the Western AP. O.I.A. *-ya-* (passive) > *-iya*, *-ijja* > *-ĭja*. The adjectival *-ĭya-* affix similarly becomes *-ĭa*, *-ĭja*. Assamese possesses no relics of the *-ijja*-passive. Of the *-ĭya*, *-aya* affix > *ijja*, *-ajja*, Assamese has *teoj* (shewn above) for *ṭṛtaya* > *tiajja*; *kalijā*, heart, (*kāleya*); *bhatijā*, (*bhrātrīya-*).

In *ts* words, Skt. *y-* is pronounced as *j-*, in initial positions, e.g. *jadi* for Skt. *yadi*. Intervocally *y* is subscribed and has the *ȳ*-pronunciation. With conjuncts *y* is pronounced as *j* intervocally in *tss*. e.g. *kārjya* for *kārya*; *saṁjukta* for *saṁyukta*.

THE CEREBRALS.

429. The cerebrals and dentals though differentiated in spelling have both acquired values as alveolars. The loss of distinction and the establishment of alveolar pronunciation have been attributed to Tibeto-Burman influence (Grierson: *Indian Antiquary*: Supplement; 1933, October; p. 156). In the languages of the Tibeto-Burman group dental consonants are pronounced as semi-cerebrals as in English (L.S.I., Vol. III, Part II, p. 4). Under the levelling influence of the surrounding Tibeto-Burman dialects, both the cerebrals and the dentals have lost their proper enunciations.

430. Historically Assamese belongs to the cerebralising group of N.I.A. languages, i.e., under the influence of a neighbouring *r* or *ṛ*, dentals are cerebralised.

431. As an eastern speech, Assamese inherited both cerebralised forms and the cerebralising instinct from the eastern M.I.A.; but the alveolar pronunciation of both the series seems to have given to Assamese a fresh momentum towards spontaneous cerebralisation. Loan-words from foreign and non-Aryan sources and also unfamiliar *sts.* words are spelt with cerebrals, e.g. *ṭagar*, a kind of flower (*tagara*), *ṭagambari*, destitute, (*tvagambara-*). When the spelling is

meant to be adjusted to the sound, the dentals are supposed not to represent the sound properly, and to give the sound the value of something other than the dental (which is, however, present to the eye and not to the ear), it is represented by the cerebrals. But purists with an eye on the etymology often write *tagar*, *tagambari*.

432. Loan-words from foreign non-Aryan sources are, however, spelt with the cerebrals e.g. English: *station* = *iṣṭechan*: *court* = *kort*,

Boḍo: *dibru* = *ḍibru*.

dihñ = *ḍihñ* or *dihñ*.

The Sources of -ṭ- (Cerebral)

433. Initially, ṭ- represents

O.I.A. ṭ-;

ṭale, is moved, (*talati*).

ṭekelā, an errand-boy, (cf. *ṭikyate*, is gone).

ṭāṇḡ, wedge, (*ṭaṇḡa* +).

ṭerā, squint-eyed, (*ṭeraka*).

ṭokonā, poor, niggardly, (? *ṭakka*).

t- (dental) > ṭ- by spontaneous cerebralisation:

e.g. *ṭāru*, a wooden ladle, (*tardu*).

ṭākurī, a spindle, (*tarku*).

sts. *ṭagar*, a flower, (*tagara*).

ṭeṇḡā, sour, acrid, (*tigma* > M.I.A. *tigga*-, **ṭinga*-, *ṭeṇḡa*).

ṭon, quiver, (*tūna*).

ṭakacā, to put off with promises, (? *tarka*).

ṭaṇḡ, *ṭaṇḡi*, a loft, (*tamaṇḡa*).

ṭahal, move about aimlessly, (* < *ṭahalla*, extension of Skt. *trakhati*, T.).

ṭalak, ponder deeply, (*tala* + *k* > -*kk*).

E.As. *tāman*, mischievous fellow, (* *tāmra* + *na*).

ṭepā, saturated with moisture, (cf. *tipyate*, to be moistened).

ṭaṇḡuibā, poverty-stricken, (? *taṇḡana*).

ṭāi, boast, exaggeration, (*tāya* +).

tāb, foot-step, ($\sqrt{\text{tarb}}$, to move).

toṭorā, *tātaṅgā*, shrivelled up (**takta* : $\sqrt{\text{tañc}}$, to shrink).

teṅguciā, to limp, ($\sqrt{\text{taṅg}}$, to tremble, to stumble + **tya*).

tani, bamboo frame for a scoop-net, (*tanikā*, a string).

sts. *taṭastha*, (*taṭastha*), passive, "sitting on the fence (*taṭastha*).

takalā, bald-headed due to skin disease, (*takman*-).

O.I.A. *tr*- : *tuṭe*, diminishes, (*truṭyati*).

tv- : sts. *ṭagambari*, reduced to extreme poverty (*tvagambara*-).

ṭimak, quick of understanding, flash of passion, (M.I.A. *timma* = ? **tvīṣma*, $\sqrt{\text{tvīṣ}}$, to glitter).

O.I.A. *st*-; sts. *ṭom*, *tom*, a wicker basket, (*stoma*).

sts. *ṭabhak*, *ṭabhaṇ*, stupefied, (*stambha*).

Of *deśi* origin are *ṭupi* (*ṭoppia*).

ṭakar, sharp sound : *ṭokāri*, a musical instrument played upon by striking (D. *ṭokkar*).

ṭāṭi, fence, (D. *ṭaṭṭi*).

434. Medially and finally -*ṭ*- comes from

O.I.A. -*ṭṭ*- > M.I.A. -*ṭṭ*-;

kuṭe, cuts up, (*kuṭṭayati*).

ghāṭ, a landing place, (*ghaṭṭa*).

pāṭ, silk, (*paṭṭa*).

āṭāh, loud scream, (*aṭṭa* + *hāsa*.)

āṭāl, loft in a house, (*aṭṭāla*).

keṭār, eye-dirt, (*kiṭṭa* + —).

bhēṭi, site of a house, (*bhiṭṭa* T.).

-*ṭy*-; e.g. *khāṭe*, supplicates, (*khaṭyate* ; $\sqrt{\text{khaṭ}}$).

tuṭe, diminishes, (*truṭyati*).

luṭe, plunders, (*luṭyati*).

-*ṭv*-; *khāṭ*, bed-stead, (*khaṭvā*).

-*tr*- (dental) : *baraṭi*, a strap, (*varatrā*-).

chāṭe, covers, (**chatrayati*).

-*tt*- (dental) : *māṭi*, earth, (*mṛttikā*).

bhēṭā, dam, enclosure, (*bhiṭṭa*, wall).

- nt- (dental) : *ṭēṭu*, throat, (cf. *tantukī*, a tubular vessel of the body) .
- rt-; *bāṭi*, a cup, (*vartikā*) .
bāṭalu, a round and circular thing (*varta+la+uka*) .
- rtm- ; *bāṭ*, road, (late Skt. *vāṭa* < *vartma-*) .
- ṣṭ- ; *śiṭā*, dregs, refuse, (*śiṣṭa-*) .
piṭe, strikes, (* *piṣṭati*) .
bhāṭi, falling, receding ; cf. *bhāṭā*, ebb-tide, (*bhraṣṭa*) .
iṭā, brick, (*iṣṭaka-*) .
miṭ, amicable settlement, (*miṭāvai*, O.I.A. *mṛṣṭa*, T.) .
- ṣṭr- ; *uṭ*, camel, (*uṣṭra*) .
- st- (dental) : *pāṭaṭ*, turned up, (*paryasta*) .
- nt-; > M.I.A. -ṇṭ-; *bāṭ*, teat, (*vṛnta*) .
- ṇṭ- ; *bāṭā*, prize, (*vaṇṭa* + -) .
kāṇṭ, thorn, (*kaṇṭaka* + *ika*) .
- Of *deśi* origin is *liṭikāi*, an obsequious follower, (D. *liṭṭia*, flattery) .

The Sources of ṬH.

435. Initially, *ṭh-* comes from

O.I.A. *sth-* (dental) :

sts. ṭhag, a rogue, (*sthaga* = M.I.A. *ṭhaga*) .

sts. ṭhagi, a betel-nut tray, (*sthagī*) .

ṭhāwar, to ascertain, (*sthāvara*) cf. H. *ṭhāhar* .

ṭhānuwā, well-shaped, comely, (*sthāna*, posture of a body, T.) .

ṭholā, hollow, indentation, (cf. *stha-puṭa*) .

ṭhereṅgā, *ṭharaṅgā*, stiff, rigid (* *sthara*, cf. Skt. *sthalati*, is firm) .

ṭhalarā, large, flabby, (? *sthāla-*) .

ṭhāri, a stalk, a leaf stem, (M.I.A. *ṭhaḍḍha*) .

ṭhāni, branch, (cf. *sthānu*, a bare stem) .

ṭhāi, spot, also *ṭhāwa*, place, (**sthāman*) .

st- (dental) : *ṭhakar*, to strike against, (? $\sqrt{\text{stak}}$) .

tr- (dental) : *ṭhōṭ*, beak, bill, (*troṭi*) .

By initial aspiration :

ṭheṅg, leg, (*ṭaṅka*) .

By dropping of the initial vowel :

ṭhilā, a stopple, (*aṣṭhīlā*) .

ṭh-; *ṭhākura*, an idol, from Skt. *ṭhalakura*.

Of *deśi* origin is *ṭhāṭ*, pomp, show, (D. *thaṭṭa*).

436. (Contents dropped).

437. Medially and finally *-ṭh-* comes from

O.I.A. *-ṇṭh-*; *śūṭhi*, anything dried like cow-dung,
(cf. $\sqrt{\text{śunṭh}}$).

-nth- (dental): *gāṭhi*, knot, (*granthi-*).

-rth-: *ca'ṭhā*, fourth day, (*caturtha*).

-ṣṭh-: *nāṭh*, loss, (*naṣṭa*).

ruṭhā, angry, harsh, (*ruṣṭa*).

jāṭhi, a lance, a spear, (*yaṣṭi-*).

miṭhā, sweet, (*miṣṭa-*).

dīṭhak, vision, (*drṣṭa*).

By blending:

meṭhani, a woman's girdle, (*mekhalā + veṣṭanikā*).

lāṭhuwā, vicious, (*laṭa + naṣṭa*).

kaṭhuwā, severe, (*kaṭu + kaṣṭa*).

-ṣṭh-; e.g. *āṭhi*, the stone of a fruit, (**aṇṭhi* < **aṭṭhi* < *aṣṭhi*).

puṭhi, a kind of fish, (*proṣṭhi-*).

āṭhu, knee, (*aṣṭhivat*).

ba'ṭhā, oar, (*vahiṣṭha-*, driving or carrying best).

āṅguṭhi, ring, (*aṅguṣṭha-*).

kāṭhi, verandah of a house, (*kāṣṭhā*, **kāṣṭhikā*).

kōṭh, a fort, (a blend of *koṭṭa + koṣṭha*).

kolaṭhi, the soft belly-part of a fish, (Pāli, *kolaṭṭhi* *kola + aṣṭhi*).

āmāṭhi, *āmāṭhu*, the kernel inside the stone of a mango fruit, (*āmra + aṣṭhi*).

-sth-; e.g. *paṭhāy*, sends, (*pra + sthāpayati*).

$\sqrt{\text{uṭh}}$, rise, (*ut + \sqrt{\text{sthā}}*).

sāṭhan, ability, resources, (*saṁsthāna*).

THE DENTALS.

438. The dentals are pronounced exactly in the same way as the cerebrals, viz., as alveolars. The dentals have a

uniform history except that there are changes in the direction of cerebralisation (which was also native to Māgadhi) and palatalisation in connection with *-y-* (which was non-Māgadhi) and just in a few cases of labialisation in connection with a labial or denti-labial (which was also non-Māgadhi). The non-cerebralised forms in the presence of a preceding *r* in O.I.A. are apparent loan-words from the Western dialects. (cf. O.D.B.L. § 273).

The Sources of *T*.

439. Initially *t-* comes from

O.I.A. *t-*;

tapinā, hip, buttock, (*talpana-*).

tābāl, withe of a young bamboo, (*tamāla*).

tār, bracelet worn on the arm, (cf. *taṭaṇka*, a large ear-ring).

tītā, wet, (**tinta* √*tim*, to wet).

tr-; *terā*, thirteen, (*trayodaśa*).

tini, three, (*trīni-*).

tv-; *turante*, speedily, (**tvaranta-*).

tāi, thou, (*tvayā-*).

st-; *sts. tom*, wicker basket for storing grains, (*stoma*).

tadhā, amazed, (*stabdha*).

440. Medial and final *-t-* represents

O.I.A. *-ṇkt-*; *pāti*, order, line, (*paṇkti-*).

-tt-; *pit. bile* (*pitta*).

-t-; > M.I.A. *-tt-*; *jīt*, victory, (*jīta*, > **jitta*).

-tth-; *āhat*, a kind of tree, (*aśvattha*).

tutiyā, blue vitriol, (*tuttha-*).

-tm-; *ātā*, grand-father, a revered person, (*ātma-*).

-ty-; *sts. da't*, demon, (*daitya* > **dāitta*).

-tr-; e.g. *sūtā*, thread, (*sūtra*).

citā, a leopard, (*citra-*).

māut, an elephant driver, (*mahā-mātra*).

chāti, an umbrella, (*chatra-*).

dhuti, waist-cloth, (**dhautra-*).

-tv-; *cotāl*, court-yard, (*catvāla*).

- itār*, common, (*itvara*).
- kt-*; *bhāt*, rice, (*bhakta*).
- lātā*, rag, (*laktaka*).
- rātul*, red, (*rakta*).
- kt-*; *jōt*, cord, rope, esp. of the yoke of a plough (*yoktra*).
- nt-*; -*nt-* > M.I.A. -*nt-*; e.g.
- śāt*, tranquil, (*śānta*).
- seōtā*, parting of hair, (*sīmanta*).
- sātar*, swimming, (*santara*).
- āt*, entrails, (*antra*).
- jāt*, mill, (*yantra*).
- tāt*, loom, (*tantra*).
- neōtā*, invitation, (*nimantra*).
- māte*, calls, (*mantrayate*).
- karōtā*, doer, (M.I.A. *karanta*).
- śunōtā*, hearer, (M.I.A. *sunanta*).
- pl. suff -*hāt* (*santa*, > *hanta*);
- Past conditional post-position, *hēten* (**sante* + *na*, > *hante* + *na*).
- lāhatī*, a foppish woman, (**lāsavantikā*).
- phulatī*, a woman skilled in embroidery, (**phulla*-*vantikā*).
- O.I.A. -*pt-*; e.g. *sāt*, seven, (*sapta*).
- nāti*, grand-son, (*naptrka*).
- rt-*; e.g. *kāti*, the name of a month, (*kārtika*).
- bātari*, news, (*vārtā*: M.I.A. *vattaḍiā*).
- (Lw.) *bhātarā*, an uncastrated bull (cf. H. *bhatāra*, husband, (a Western form corresponding to Eastern *bhaṭṭāraka*).
- st-*; -*sth-*; e.g. *hāt*, hand, (*hasta*).
- dhūtūrā*, a poisonous plant, (*dhūstūra*).
- śitān*, the part of the bed where the head is placed, (*śiras* + *sthāna*).
- By de-aspiration of -*th-*;
- sts. jūti*, a flower, (*yūthikā*).
- putal*, breadth, (*prth-* cf. *prthula*).

The Sources of TH.

441. Initially, *th-* comes from

O.I.A. *st-* ; *sth-* > M.I.A. *th-* ;

thōpā, bunch, (*stupa* > *stuppa* > *thoppa*) .

thokā, cluster, as of fruits, (*stavaka* : M.I.A. *thavakka*) .

thāy, is within depth, (* *stāghati*) .

therā, old, (*sthavira* > Pāli *thera*) .

thālī, a big vessel, (*sthālikā*) .

thāliyā, a sack, (*stara* cf. Mrcch : *jāṇathalake* = *yānāstara*) .

thāke, remains, (√*thakk* : O.I.A.? *√*sthā*+*ka*) .

The following words can be traced only to *deśī* sources :

thār, handful of reaped corn, (D. *thaḍa*, multitude) .

thirikani, rain-drops, (D. *thāra*, cloud) .

thol-gol, round, (D. *thora*) .

The following are of unknown origin :

thāp, clutching ;

thūtari, chin ;

thukuc, to chop ;

thōtā, stammering ;

thetelā, crushing ;

442. In the interior of words, *-th-* represents :

O.I.A. *-tr-* ; *māthō*, *māthon*, just, (*mātra* + *na*) .

-nth- ; *kēthā*, blanket, (*kanthā*-) .

mathāri, embankment, (*manthara*- > **manthra*-) .

gāthā, stringing, (√*granth*) .

-rth- ; *bethā*, (*buṛhā*-*bethā*), old and infirm, (*vyartha*-) .

-st- ; *-str* ; *puṭhi*, book, (*pustikā*) .

pathār, field, (*prastāra*) .

pāthār, stone, (*prastara*) .

māthā, a plant, (*mustā*-) .

E.As. *bhāthi*, bellows, (*bhastri*-) .

āthe-bethe, in great hurry, (*asta-vyasta*) .

- sth-* ; *pathān*, the part of the bed where the feet are placed, (*pada* + *sthāna*) .
pathāli, breadth, (*prastha* +) .
āthāntar, a bad turn, (*avasthāntara*) .

The Sources of D.

443. Initial *d-*; comes from

- O.I.A. *ḍ-* ; *dām*, heap, (*dambha*,? $\sqrt{\text{dambh}}$, to collect).
dārāk, tether, (*ḍrāḥa* + *kka*) .
dai, curdled milk, (*dadhi-*) .
ḍai, bamboo split for weaving into a mat, (cf. $\sqrt{\text{do}}$, to cut, reap).
dār, teeth, (*dañstrā*) .
dāṇṇ, mirror, (*darpaṇa*) .
don, a basket containing a certain measure, (*drona*) .
dr- ; *dagar*, a small drum, (*drakata*, also *dragada*) .
dām, price, (*drāmya*, Gk. *drakhme*) .
dv- ; *sts. dand*, quarrel, (*dvanda*) .
ḍui, two, (*dve* > Pāli. *duve*) .
ḍiyā, island in the middle of a river, (*dvīpa-*) .

444. Medially and finally, it comes from

- O.I.A. -*ḍḍ-* ; *koḍāl*, a spade, (*kuddāla*) .
odāl, a tree, (*uddāla*) .
-dr- ; *uḍ*, otter, (*udra*) .
khud, particles of rice, (*kṣudra*) .
sts. śet-bhedāli, a plant, (*śveta-bhadrāli-*) .
sts. ra'd, sun-shine, (*raydra*) .
mude, seals, (*mudrayati*) .
ādā, ginger, (*ādraka-*) .
bhādā, a month, (*bhādra-pada*) .
-dh- ; -*ḍḍh-* ; by de-aspiration
sts. śāūid, a merchant, (*sādhu-*) .
sts. āhudi, drug, (*ayśadhi*) .
bandūli, a flower, (*bandhūli-*) .
sondā, sweet-smelling, (*say-gandha-*) .
śudā, unmixed, (*śuddha-*) .

- muhudī*, sweetening the mouth after eating, (*mukha* + *śuddhi*-).
- nd*-; *mādār*, a tree, (*mandāra*).
- nādān*- *bādān*, luxuriant, (*nandana* + *vandana*).
- rd*-; *pād*, breaking wind, (*parda*).
- mādal*, a drum, (*mardala*).
- rdh*-; *ādah*, middle-age, (*ardha* + *śa*).
- By voicing from -*t*;
- sts. *padulī*, gate-way, (*pratolī*, M.I.A. *padolī*).
- sts. *bādulī*, bat, (*vātulī*-).
- Intrusive after intervocal -*n*-;
- bāndar*, monkey, (*vānara*).
- khāne*, *khānde*, digs, (*khanyate*, **khannai*).
- dhund*, mental perplexity, (*dhūna*).
- mākhundī*, a female elephant, (*matkūṇa*-).

The Sources of DH.

445. Initially *dh*- comes from
- O.I.A. *dh*-; *dhōwā*, smoke, (*dhūma*-).
- dhumuhā*, storm, (*dhūmrābha*-).
- sts. *dhutī*, cleansing, washing, (*dhayta*-).
- dhun*, decoration, especially in dress, (**dhūṣṇa*,
√*dhūṣ*, to decorate).
- sts. *dhupāl*, scorching heat, (*dhūpa*+).
- dhupāle*, washes, cleanses as teeth, (?*dhayta*+
plāva).
- dhemāli*, sport, romping, (*dhāva* + *karma*-).
- dhūnā*, incense, (*dhūpana*-).
- dhen* (-*diyā*), giving birth to a calf; applied
to animals. cf. *dhenā*, milch-cow.
- dhanā*, *dhenā*, blasted as a fruit, (Cf. *dhānā*, fried
grain).
- dhr*-; *dhuwā*, refrain, (*dhrūvaka*).
- dhv*-; e.g. *dhāhe*, falls off, (*dhvasati*; √*dhvas*).
- sts. *dhaj*, mark, symbol, (*dvaja*).

446. In the interior of words, it comes from
- O.I.A. -*gdh*-; *dudh*, milk, (*dugdha*).

-*dhm*-; *udhān*, earthen support for cooking vessel,
(*udhmāna*).

-*bdh*-; *tadhā*, amazed, (*stabdha*).

-*rdh*-; *ādh*, half, (*ardha*).

mūdh, ridge of a house, (*mūrdha*).

By assimilation of aspiration

gādhā, ass, (M.I.A. *gaddahā*, O.I.A. *gardabha*).

pondhārā, fifteen, (*paññaraha* > **pandaraha* >

pandharā : O.I.A. *pañca-daśa*).

THE LABIALS.

447. No change is noticed in the articulation of labials. The bi-labial spirant pronunciation which characterises certain dialectical areas in Eastern-Bengal is not observable in Assamese.

448. Assamese is also free from the labialisation of the O.I.A. groups of dental stops or aspirates +*m*, or *v* which is found in M.I.A. and which characterises Western languages like Gujarātī and Sindhī (Bloch §. 129; Chatterji §. 277). Excepting O.I.A. *ātman*- which has given Assamese *āpon*, *ātā*, there does not appear to be anything like a tendency towards labialisation. Even the Bengali affix -*panā*, indicating abstract quality, is absent in Assamese.

Words shewing labialisation of dental stops + *m*, *v*, are apparently loan-words in Assamese.

The Sources of P.

449. Initially, *p*- comes from

O.I.A. *p*-; *parali*, a covering, roof, (*paṭala*-).

pulī, the seedling, (*pulaka*. cf. *ṛṇa-pulaka*).

pārā, section of a village, (*pāṭaka*-).

pūi, a vegetable creeper, (*pūtikā*).

pāb, the part between the two joints as of the finger,
bamboo, etc., (*parvan*).

pāti. (*hāh*), domestic goose that cannot fly; pedestrian, (*patti*-).

pr-; *pācan*, a goad to drive cattle, (*prājana*).

palam, delay, (*pralamba*).

pāhare, forgets, (*pra-smarati*).

paghā, a rope to tie up cattle, (*pragraha*-).

pohā, palmy, (*prasṛta*-).

pohār, light, (*prabhā+ṭa*).

sts. patihā, expectation, (*pratyāśā*).

(*āl*-), *paicān*, close attendance: Cf. H. *pahicān*,
(*pratyabhigñāna*).

pl-; *punḡā*, a float in a fishing rope, (? *plavaṅga*).

450. In the interior of words, -*p*- is from:

O.I.A. -*tp*-; *opāje*, is born, (*utpadyate*).

opāce, overflows, (? *utpatyate*).

-*tm*-; *āpā*, son (vulgar); (*ātma*-).

āpon, own, (*atmanaḥ*-).

-*p*-; > M.I.A. -*pp*-; *pipārā*, ant (*pipilikā*). cf. E. As.
pimparā.

-*pp*-; *pipālī*, medicinal herb, (*pippalī*-).

-*pr*-; *bāpā*, father, (*vapra*-).

dip-lip, shining, beautiful, (*dipra+*lipra*).

chīp, angling rod, (*kṣipra*).

-*mp*-; *sts. kṛpanī*, shivering, (*kampana*-).

-*mpr*-; *khōpā*, hair done into a knot, (Vedic. *kṣumpra*).

-*rp*-; *kapāh*, cotton, (*karpāsa*).

cāpar, blow with the palm, (*carpatā*).

sāp, snake, (*sarpa*).

-*lp*-; *śīpinī*, a woman knowing needle work, (*śīlpinī*-).

-*ṣp*-; *bhāp*, steam (*bāṣpa* > **bappha*, **bhappa*, >
**bhampa* > *bhāp*).

By final de-aspiration.

sts. śipā, root, (*śīphā*).

sts. sep. phlegm, (M.I.A. *sepha*).

The sources of PH.

451. Initially *ph*- comes from

O.I.A. *ph*-; e.g.

phalā, a slate, (*phalaka*-).

pheruivā, a fox, (*pherava*-).

phāki, artifice, (*phakkikā*).

phāṅg, pretext, pretence (?**phaṅga*, **phagga*, *phalg-* cf. *phalgu*).

sts. phār, shield, (*phara*).

phantā, sandal, (? **phanitra*, √*phan*, to move about).
cf. also, *phānaṭi*.

phēhu, the first milk of a milch animal, cf. H. *phenus*
(√*phan* : *phāṇayati*, to skim off the surface of a
fluid, cf. *phēṇa*).

phopolā, hollow, (onom. *phapha+*).

phike, swells, (*sphīta* > *phīa+kka*. Cf. *jike*, wins.
< *jita+ka*).

O.I.A. *p-*; *pr-* (by aspiration).

phēcā, owl, (**peñcaa*, **peccaa*, *pecaka*).

phichā, tail of a fish, (*piccha-*).

pharing, grass-hopper, (M.I.A. *phaṇḍinga*, *paṭaṅga*).

phalikār, clear, (*pariṣkāra*, contam. with Persian.
pharsā).

phāṇi, comb, (*phanā-*).

phor, slightly stitching together (*prota*, stitched).

phāhiyā, cut up into thin splits; (M.I.A. *phamsa* :
sparśa).

sp-; *sph-* > M.I.A. *ph-*;

phānde, trembles, (*spandate*).

phorā, boil, (*sphoṭaka-*).

phure, walks, (*sphurati*).

phāḥ, noose, (**spāśa* T.).

phāik, much, abundance, (*sphāti-*).

phiringaṭi, spark, (*sphulinga+vr̥tta-*, T.).

By unvoicing, *phingā*, a bird, (late Skt. *phingaka* <
bhr̥nga-).

452. In the interior of words, *-ph-* comes from

O.I.A. *-mph-*; e.g. *gōph*, moustache, (*gumpha*).

lāph, jumping, (*lampha*).

-tsp-; *-tsph-* > M.I.A. *-pph-*; e.g.

ophānd, to swell, (*ut+√spand*).

ophār, to bound off, (*ut+√sphar*).

-*sph-*; *āphāle*, dashes, (*ā-sphālayati*).
 By medial aspiration,
sāphurā, a casket, (*sampūṭa-*).

The sources of *B*.

453. Initially, *b-* comes from

O.I.A. *b-*; *sts. bagali*, a crane, (*baka-*).
barahi, fishing hook, (*baḍīṣa-*).
bāndhā, friend, (*bāndhava*).
br-; *bāmun*, a Brahmin, (*brāhmaṇa*).
bole, says, (M.I.A. *bollāi*, extension of O.I.A. $\sqrt{brū}$).
v-; *bāmi*, a fish, (*varmi-*)
bihā, a bundle of twenty, (M.I.A. *vīsā*; *vimśati*).
buk, chest, (*vṛkkā-*).
banti, a light, lamp, (*vartikā*).
bārī, a widow, (*vaṇḍā* > **vaṇḍikā*).
baraṭi, a leathern strap, (*varatrā*).
bai, drain, (*vahi*).
bāhī, stale, insipid, (cf. M.I.A. *vāsia*; O.I.A. *vāsita*).
vy-; *bāgh*, tiger, (*vyāghra*).
beḍ, measure, (*vyāma*).
behā, business, (*vyavasāya*).
dv-; *bārā*, twelve, (*dvādaśa*).
bāis, twenty-two, (*dvāvimśati*).
 By voicing, *bōkā*, mud, (*paṇka* > M.I.A. *-vaṇka*).
 By de-aspiration from *-bh-*:
bagināi, sister's husband, (**bhaginikā+pati*).

454. In the interior of words, *-b-* represents:

O.I.A. *-ḍv-* > M.I.A. *-bb-*:
 (Lw) *chābbis*, twenty-six, (*ṣaḍvimśati*).
-rb-; *dubalā*, weak, (*durbala-*).
bābari, a grain, (*barbaṭi-*).
-rv-; *pāb*, the part between two joints, (*parva-*).
khābaṭā, dwarfish, (*kharva-*).
cobā, chewing, (*carva-*).
ḍāb, the handle of a knife, (*darva*).
dubāri, bent-grass, (*dūrvā+*).

-*rbh-*; *gāb*, pregnancy, (*garbha*).

dābcā, grass, (*darbha*+*-*).

By de-aspiration from *-bh-*;

hābiyāh, *hābilāṣ*, longing, (*abhilāṣa*); *-h-* being prothetic, for elision of *-l-*, see (§ 485).

For *-b* in verbal nouns like *khāba*, eating; *karibā*, doing etc. see under "Semi-Vowels" (§§ 476, 477).

The sources of *BH*.

455. Initial *bh-* comes from

O.I.A. *bh-*; *sts. bhāṅg*, defeat, (*bhaṅga*).

bhāgār, fatigue, (*bhagna*+*ṭa*).

bhurukā, a small earthen vessel, (cf. $\sqrt{bhunḍ}$, to support).

bharak, threat, vain boast. Cf. Bg. *bharan*, a trumpet, (**bhaḍakka*, *bhaṭa*, a soldier).

bhēṭā, dam, enclosure, (*bhitta*, a wall).

bhebuwā, struck with fear; amazed, (*bhetavya-*).

bhel, a raft, (*bhelaka*).

bhāj, a bend (*bhañja*).

bhacahu, simple, idiotic (M.I.A. *bhassa-*; *bhasma-*)
-*c-* shewing it is a loan-word. Cf. N. *bhasāri*.

b- } (by aspiration, spontaneous and transferred):
v-

bhusi, chaff, (*busa-*).

bhoke, barks, (M.I.A. *bhukkai*, cf. *bukkati*).

bhāp, steam, (*bāṣpa*).

sts. bheś, disguise, dress, (*veśa*).

bhaīrā, a medicinal plant, (*vahetaka*).

bhābari, sweepings, (*babhra-* cf. *babhru*, a sweeper).

bhy-; (by dropping initial vowel).

bhitār, interior, (*abhyantara*).

bhij, be drenched, ($\sqrt{abhyañj}$).

bhr-; *bhomorā*, black-bee, (*bhramara*).

bhāi, brother, (*bhrātṛ-*).

bhāj, to fry, (\sqrt{bhrasj}).

m- (with *-h-* following, by transposition).

bhellā, abundant, (**mhillā* < **mihallā* < **misalla*
< *miśra*+*la*).

456. Medially and finally, *-bh-* is from

O.I.A. *rdhva-* : \sqrt{ubh} , to erect, (*ubbhaa*, *ūrdhva-*).

-rbh- ; *gābhini*, pregnant, (*garbhini-*).

gābharu, youthful as a girl, (*garbha+rīpa*).

-hv- ; $>$ *-vha-*, *-bha-*, intervocally *-bbh-* (Pischel § 332).

jībā, tongue, (*jīhvā-*).

bībhol, confused, (*bihvala-*).

E. As. *bībhā*, marriage, is an example of aspiration through transposition of *-h-*, from a form like **bībāha* = *vivāha* (O.D.B.L. § 238).

O.I.A. *vivāha*, yields As. *biyā*.

Amongst common words of *deśi* origin, are the following :—

bheṭi, bribe, reward (D. *bhitta*, reward).

bhale, is warped, distorted by heat, (Cf. D. *bhalanta*).

bhul, mistake, (M.I.A. *bhulla*).

bhōtā, *bhōdā*, *bholā*, simple, straight-forward ; seem all to be connected with the radical of M.I.A. *bhola*, straight-forward.

THE NASALS : Mod. As. (η , n , m).

457. All the five class-nasals of Sanskrit are retained in Assamese orthography but in point of articulation they have reduced themselves to three only. O.I.A. and M.I.A. *anusvāra* has disappeared in Assamese or has resulted in a mere nasalisation (§§ 292ff). In *tss* and *stss*, Sanskrit *anusvāra* figures, but it has a η pronunciation now. This is seen clearly when a Sanskrit word with interior *anusvāra* undergoes anaptyxis e.g. Skt. *māṇsa* $>$ M.I.A. *maṇsa* $>$ As. *sts*. *maṇāh* ; *vaṁśa* $>$ *vaṁśa* $>$ As. *sts*. $>$ *baṇāh* ; *aṇśi* $>$ *aṇsī* $>$ As. *aṇāhī*.

It would thus appear that the *anusvāra* has developed the η pronunciation in Assamese.

458. (η , \tilde{n}) : these two nasals occurred only before their corresponding class consonants in O.I.A. In M.I.A. \tilde{n} occurs initially, and $\tilde{n}\tilde{n}$ intervocally as a result of the simplification of consonant groups with nasals ; e.g. Pāli. *ṇāna*. (*jṇāna*) ; *aṇṇa* (*anya*) ; but η does not occur initially, neither are $-\tilde{n}$, $-\eta$ and $-\eta\eta$ found intervocally.

459. In modern Assamese η is met with in intervocal and final positions only: it is derived from M.I.A. $-\eta g$ and is written intervocally as $-\eta g-$, $-\eta-$, and finally as $-\eta g$, $-\eta$, $-\dot{n}$.

460. In certain dialectical areas in Kāmṛūp, η is pronounced as a bi-labial semi-vowel $\sim w$; e.g. *teṇā*, acid, is pronounced as *te $\sim w$ ā*; and conversely in other dialectical areas in Kāmṛūp $\sim w-$ is pronounced as $-\eta-$ e.g. *āṇā*, immature, St. coll. *ewā* (*āma-*); *taṇāl*, bamboo withe, St. coll. *tāwāl* (*tamāla-*); *āṇhī*, night of the first moon; St. coll. *āūsī*, *āūhī*, (*amā+vāsī-*); *jaṇli*, yoke, St. coll. *juwāli* (*yuga+la-*).

461. It does not appear that η is used for the $\sim w$ -sound in the standard colloquial, nor is η for $\sim w$ -met with in early Assamese. In E. As. *udayā* unrestrained, free, is written for *uddama*. In Bengali Ś.K.K. (pp. 81, 142) *udāō* occurs for *uddāma*. In modern Assamese, however, *udañ* occurs for *uddama*. This must be regarded as a dialectical borrowing from Kāmṛūp where we have η for $-m-$ ($> \sim w-$).

462. O.I.A. single intervocal $-m-$ ($>$ M.I.A. $\sim w-$) is reduced to nasalisation with or without a glide element in Assamese, e.g.

$\sqrt{acō}$, to wash after eating, (*ā+√cam*).

āhīyā, having the smell of flesh, (*āmiṣa-*).

āūsī, the night of new moon, (*amā+vāsī-*).

calō, I move, (*calāmi*, *calami*, **cala $\sim w$* , **calaū*).

gāō, village, (*grāma*).

jāō, overburnt brick, (*jhāma*, *kṣāma-*).

gosāi, a vaiṣṇava guru, (*gosvāmin*).

bhūyā, a landlord, (*bhūmi-*).

seōtā, parting of hair (*sīmanta-*). (see also § 296; Treatment of intervocal $-m-$).

463. The reverse process of nasalising spontaneously a $-w-$ sound either original (i.e. $<$ $-v-$ in Skt.) or derived (e.g. from $-p-$ of O.I.A. or from elision of O.I.A. $-h-$) is also found in *tbhs*; e.g.

ār, screen, (*apaṭi*).

chā, shadow, (*chāyā*, **chāw*; Kampi *chāw*).

kāi, the dry stalk of jute plant devoid of bark (**kāyika*,
kāya, the trunk of a tree).

kūwā, a well, (*kūpa*).

teūr, falling sickness. Hindī. *tewar*.

464. There are also instances of modern Assamese -*m*-, from M.I.A. sound groups like -*mb*-, -*mm*-, -*mh*-, being pronounced as ~*w*- (also ~*y*, ~*i* after a palatal front vowel). e.g.

chēi, pod as of a bean, (*śimbikā*).

āwar, *āwari*, falling sickness, (*apasmāra*-).

jowā, cast seeds in a nursery, den. √from *janma*.

śār, a kind of deer, (*śambara*).

The *ñ* sound in Assamese.

465. *ñ* denoted the sound of the nasalised palatal glide ~*y* in early and middle Assamese. It was also often used for ~*w*- e.g.

gohāñi (*gosvāmin*).

bhuñā, (*bhūmi*-).

mañi, I,

tāñi, she.

kuñari, princess, (*kumārī*-).

jāñō, I go (*yāmi*).

gāñō, (*grāma*-).

From the use of *ñ* to denote both the nasalised ~*y*- and ~*w*- glides, it would seem that it was a mere spelling device to denote the nasalised glide sounds.

466. The use of *ñ* has dropped out of modern Assamese, but it is retained in a few *tbh.* words e.g. *keñā*- in *keñā-āṅguli*, the little finger; *keñā-ban*, a kind of herb; *keñā-kaphāl*, a kind of fruit. In all this *keñā* is derived from O.I.A. *kanya*-, the smallest: (cf. also *kanyasā*, the little finger, *kanyā*, the name of a tuberous plant). *kanya*- > M.I.A. (Mg.) **kañña*-. It occurs also in As. words like *hañ*, *hañerā* (§ 606) used by

women to address equals. It is also found in *ts. yācñā* (pronounced *jācñā*).

467. Cerebral (*ŋ*) sound is absent in Assamese but the letter for *ŋ* is fully used in Assamese orthography. In *tḥ* words, (*ŋ*) has been put in with an eye to the spelling obtaining in the *ts.* prototypes; cf. *kāŋ*, ear (*karṇa-*) *soŋ*, gold, (*sayvarṇa-*); *loŋ*, salt, (*lavaṇa*); (*ŋ*) occurs in *rāŋī*, queen, (*rājñī*) because of the presence of a preceding *r*. This is due to mistaken analogy with Skt formations.

Dental (*n*) has become an alveolar sound in Assamese.

The Sources of *N*.

468. Initially *n-* comes from

O.I.A. *n-*: *nāhi*, the hooked point of a cutting instrument (*nāsikā*).

nihāli, blanket, (*nīśāra-*).

nihāni, boiled rice-water, (*nīsravana-*).

nichalā, harmless, innocent, (*nīs+chala*).

nibokā, taciturn, (*nīrvākya*. Cf. *nivāku*, speechless).

nariyā, illness, connected with *na* + $\sqrt{\text{pārayati}}$, is unable.

O.I.A. *ny-*: *neōcā*, contempt, (*nī + añc*).

l-: *sts. nom*, hair, (*loman*).

nēj, tail, (*lañja*).

sts. nēgur, tail, (*lāngula*).

lūra, *nūrā*, a mass, a ball, (? *luṇḍa*- Cf. *luṇḍikā*).

sn-: *nowā*, bathing, (*snāpa-*).

469. In the interior of words, *-n-* comes from

O.I.A. *-jñ-*: *minati*, supplication (blend between Arabic *minnat* + *viññapti-*).

O.I.A. *-ŋ-* (cerebral), e.g.

lānī, charming, (*lavaṇa*).

mākhanā, elephant, (*matkuṇa*).

khantek, a moment, (*kṣaṇa*).

- ṇḍ*- : *khān*, piece, (*khāṇḍa*) .
 -*ndh*- ; *ān*, the string of a yoke, (*ābandha*) .
 kāndh, *kān*, shoulder, (*skandha*-) .
 -*ny*- : *ān*, another, (*anya*) .
 banāy, wanders about aimlessly, (**vanyāyate*) .
 bān, flood, (*vanyā*) .
 sts. *jāin*, root-cause, (*janya*) .
 -*nn*- : *chan*, deserted, (*channa*)
 bhin, separated, (*bhinna*) .
 -*rṇ*- : *pān*, betel-leaf, (*parṇa*) .
 cun, lime, (*cūrṇa*) .
 chātiyan, a tree, (*chatrī-parṇa*-) .
 -*r*- : > -*l* > -*n*- ; *mehun*, a fatty tumour, (*masūrā*) .
 -*l*- ; *panaru*, onion, (*palāṇḍū* > **panaṇḍu*-) .
 -*ṣṇ*- : -*sn*- :
 jonāk, moon-light, (*jyotsnā*-) .
 dhun, luxury in dress, decoration, (**dhūṣṇa*,
 √*dhūṣ*) .
 -*hn*- : *cin*, sign, (*cihna*) .

470. Dialectical pl. suffix -*hān* (§. 636) is from -*santa*, > -*sanda* > -*handa* > *-*hanna* > -*hān*. It is a variant of St. coll. -*hāt*. Cf. also dialectal (Kāchār) *ane* for E.As. *hante*-, post-position to express the past conditional (§. 790) .

The Kāmṛūpī dialect drops the -*n*- so derived, and nasals the previous vowel ; e.g. *hāḥ* < **hani* < **hane*, < *hande*, *hante* (§ 789). So also -*mān* in E. As. *je-mān*, *te-mān* < -*manta*.

The Sources of *M*.

471. Initially *m*- comes from

- O.I.A. *m*- : *māciyā*, chair, (*mañcikā*-) .
 maṭh, slow, blunt, (*maṭṭha*-, T.) .
 miṭe, settles as a quarrel, (*mṛṣṭa* > *miṭāvai*, T.) .
 sts. *maṭhiyā*, a large earthen jar, (*maṭhikā*-) .
 mālihā, pretext, dissimulation, (*māla*-, deceit) .

moche, plasters as the floor of a house, (*mūrḥayati*, to cause to thicken, T.).

mehun, a fatty tumour, (*masūrā*, eruption of pustules).

mākai, maize, (*markaka*-).

mr-: *makhā*, multitude, (*mrakṣa*-).

śm-: > M.I.A. *-mh-*: *moch*, moustache, (*śmaśru*).

472. In the interior of words, *-m-* represents

-mb-; *jāmūr*, a tree, (*jambīra*).

nīm, a tree, (*nimba*).

ālam, support, (*ālamba*).

sts. samal, wherewithal, (*sambala*).

śimalu, cotton tree, (*śimbala*-).

-mbh-; *kum*, temple, (*kumbha*).

kuhum, the yellow of an egg, (*kusumbha*).

thām, pillar, (*stambha*).

-mr-; *ām*, mango, (*āmba*, *āmra*).

tām, copper, (*tāmba*, *tāmra*).

-rm-: *ghām*, sweat, (*gharma*).

kām, work, (*karma*-).

hāmi, yawning, (*harman*-).

-ṣm-; *-hm-* > M.I.A. *-mh-*:

um, warmth, (*uṣma*-).

bāmun, a Brahmin, (*brāhmaṇa*).

473. In future personal affix *-m*, *-im*, for *-b*, *-ib*, (e.g. *jām*, I shall go; *karim*, I shall do, etc.) there is a change of intervocal *-b-* to *-m-* through an open nasal (*~w*) stage. The forms in E. As. are *-bō*, *-ibō*.

There are similar changes in dialectical Bengali and in early Oriyā; Cf. *karimu*, *karim*; O. *dekhimi* = *dekhibi*, I shall see (Cf. O.D.B.L., pp. 531, 532).

The Semi-Vowels (Y and V).

474. Single initial *y-*, *v-*, have both in *tbh*, and *ts.* words acquired the values of *z-* and *b-* in pronunciation. In the case of *y-*, the *z-* sound is often shewn by the letter for *j* (§. 425);

but even when it is not shewn, initial *y-* is always pronounced as *z-* e.g.

yōt (Pron. *zot*), tying rope, (*yoktra*).

yadi (Pron. *zadi*), if; *yam* (Pron. *zām*), the god of death, (*Yama*).

Dr. Turner reads As. *ūi*, white-ant; *deśi*, *ūā*, Pāli *ūkā* together and connects them all with Skt. *yūkā*, a louse, without the initial consonant (N.D. p. 220 under "*jumro*"). In that case, *ūi* would be the only case in As. which shews the elision of initial *y-*. In this connection non-Aryan Austr. *yui*, fly; Khās. *u wieh*, worm; may be considered. The *deśi* form may not have anything to do with Skt. *yūkā* and may belong to some non-Aryan source.

The letter for *b* is used to indicate the sounds of O.I.A. *v-*, *b-* initially and they are both pronounced as *b-*. Assamese has devised a letter *ṣ* to indicate the *w-* glide and also to indicate the sound of O.I.A. intervocal *-v-* in *ts* words. (§. 105).

Except in O.I.A. sound-group *-aya-* which in genuine *tbh* words becomes *-e-* (Cf. *terā*, thirteen; *trayodaśa*), single intervocal *-y-* does not admit of any separate treatment in Assamese. The letter for *-y-* is pronounced as a glide sound. For varied treatment of *-y-* both original and resultant in contact with other vowels (Cf. §§. 239, b, c; 248).

M.I.A. single intervocal *-v-* representing O.I.A. *-v-* and *-p-*, is softened to *-w-*, and it is then treated as a vowel in contact. It is either absorbed into the previous vowel or remains a mere glide sound. (Cf. §§. 237, 237c, 246, 247, 247a).

475. O.I.A. *-yy-* > M.I.A. **-yy-*, *-jj-* > *-j-* in Assamese; e.g. *pūj*, pus, (**pūyya*, *pūya*), *bhatijā*, brother's son, nephew, (**bhrātrīyya*, *bhrātrīya*). About doubtful cases of M.I.A. (Mg.) *-yy-* > As. *-y-*; (Cf. §. 414).

476. M.I.A. *-vv-* (< O.I.A. *-rv-*; *-vy-*) has a two-fold treatment in Assamese according as *-vv-* represents

O.I.A. -*rv-* or -*vy-*. The O.I.A. sound group -*rv-* > M.I.A. * -*bb-* > -*b* in Assamese; e.g. *ḍāb*, handle of a knife, (*darva*); *pāb*, joint, (*parvan*); *dubari*, bent-grass, (*dūrvā-*); *cobā*, chewing, (*carva-*); *sāb*, all, (*sarva*); *pūb*, east, (*pūrva*).

But M.I.A. -*vv-* representing O.I.A. -*vy-* or doubling of -*v-* becomes -*v-* > -*w-*, and is written and pronounced as a glide; e.g. *siye*, sews, (*sivvai*, *sīvyati*): *śowe*, sleeps, (*suvvai*); *dhowe*, washes, (*dhuvvai*); *ḍeḍ*, stride, (Cf. *divvai*).

The two-fold development of O.I.A. -*rv-*; -*vy-* into -*b-*, and -*v-* seems to have counterparts in early and late M.I.A. (Ap.). Śāstrī lays down that in Pāli -*rv-* > -*bb-* (*Pāli prakāśa*, p. 10) and he quotes *sabba* (*sarva*), *nibbāna* (*nirvāṇa*). In late M.I.A. (Ap.) both -*vv-* and -*bb-* are noticeable for O.I.A. -*rv-*; (Cf. *savva*, *sabba*; *Pkt.-Hindī Dictionary*). As against these, Dr. Bloch has noted -*v-* development of -*rv-* in Marathi (F.L.M. § 155). This difference in treatment may be supposed to point to some dialectical variations in M.I.A. times. As. and Bg. have however *b-* treatment of M.I.A. -*vv-* (< -*rv-*).

477. Conversely, -*vy-* (in O.I.A. -*tavya*) > M.I.A. -*vv-* > As. and Bg. O. Bih. -*b-*, through an earlier * -*bb-*; whereas Western languages have -*v-*. The change of -*vv-* (-*tavya*) to -*b-* in Eastern dialects is not accounted for.

In *tss.* after consonants -*y* undergoes epenthesis (§. 287a) and -*v* has a *w-* sound. e.g. *svāda* > **swāda* > *sts. sowād.* taste. The *w-* articulation of -*v-* is heard in sounds like *biswāx* (*viśvāsa*).

ASSAMESE (ḍ, ḍh, ṛ, ṛh).

478. The alveolar pronunciation of the cerebral stops has already been referred to. Initially *ḍ*, *ḍh* are pronounced as *ḍ*, *ḍh*. But intervocally “*ḍ*, *ḍh* have a liquid pronunciation—that of the so-called cerebral *ṛ* in all Indian languages,—Aryan or Dravidian.” Assamese, however, has lost the sound of cerebral *ṛ* and no difference is observed in the sounds of *ṛ*

and dental *r*. In spelling also the letter corresponding to the sound of *r* (dental) is used both for *r* and *ṛ*.

The sound of *-ḍh-* > *-ṛh* remains in Assamese.

The Source of *ḍ*.

479. Initially *ḍ-* represents

O.I.A. *ḍ-*; e.g.

ḍalā, a flat bamboo tray, (*ḍalaka-*).

ḍimā, egg, (*ḍimba-*).

ḍeukā, wing, (Cf. M.I.A. $\sqrt{\text{ḍev}}$; O.I.A. $\sqrt{\text{ḍi}}$, to fly).

ḍekerī, a young woman, (*ḍikkarī*, also *dikkarī*).

ḍol, a rope, (*ḍora*).

O.I.A. *ḍ-*; e.g.

ḍāh, a gnat, (*daṅśa*).

sts. ḍār, punishment, (*daṇḍa*).

ḍeurī, threshold, (*dehalī*).

ḍubari, *dubari*, bent-grass, (*dūrvā-*).

ḍaṭh, an elephant goad;

also *ḍāṭhā*, stalk, (*daṅṣṭrā*).

ḍar, fear, (*dara*).

ḍāb, the handle of a knife, (*darva*).

ḍāl, H. *ḍār*, a branch, (*daṇḍa*; *deśī*, *ḍāla*).

ḍālim, a pomegranate, (*dāḍimba*).

ḍirāi, in an exaggerated manner. Cf. E. As. *ḍerhi*, exaggeration; (*drḍha*; $\sqrt{\text{drh}}$, to increase).

ḍāke, bites, (*daṅkṣyati*).

dr-; *ḍoṅgā*, a puddle, a canoe made of plantain sheath

(M.I.A. *doṅgī*, a small betel-box connected with

Skt. *drona*, M.I.A. *doṇā*, a canoe, T.).

ḍāwar, cloud, (*drāva* + *-ta*; Cf. O.I.A. *drona*, a cloud).

480. Medially and finally, M.I.A. *-ḍ-* > N.I.A. *-ṛ-*, As. *-r*, comes from

O.I.A. *-ṭ-*; e.g.

kūr, perfume; Cf. *tel-kūr*, (*kūṭa*).

kurmā, relative, (*kuṭumba-*).

kāpor, cloth, (*karpata*).

cingarā, a water-fruit, (*cingaṭa*).

tar, bank, (*tata*).

phorā, a boil, (*sphoṭa*).

narā, stubble, (*naṭa*).

ār, screen, (*apaṭi*, a curtain).

O.I.A. -ḍ- > -ṛ- > -r-;

gur, molasses, (*guḍa*).

jurulā, worn-out, ($\sqrt{\text{juḍ}}$, to reduce to powder).

nārī, pulse, (*nāḍikā*).

barahi, fish-hook, (*baḍiśa*).

durā, a tortoise, (*duḍi*).

-ḍḍ-; e.g. *ure*, flies up, (*uḍḍayate*).

lāru, ball of sweetmeat, (*laḍḍuka*).

-ḍy-; e.g. *jār*, cold, (*jāḍya*).

pere, presses, as oil out of seeds, (*pīḍyate*).

-ḍr-; or a kind of flower, (*oḍra*).

bār, great, (*vaḍra*).

bherā, a ram, (*bheḍra*).

-ṇṭ-: *bāralā*, a bachelor, (*vaṇṭala* - < -vṛnta +).

-ṇḍ-: e.g. *kār*, arrow, (*kāṇḍa*).

hāri, a pot, (*bhāṇḍa*).

erā, castor-oil plant, (*eraṇḍa*).

gūrā, powder, (*guṇḍa*).

mūrā, log, trunk, (*muṇḍa*, lopped, shaved, T.).

-ṇḍr-: *pūrā*, sugar-cane of the red variety, (*punḍra*).

t- (dental) > -ṭ- in M.I.A. > -ḍ- > -r-;

murā, a wicker-work stool, (*mūta*, a woven basket, T.).

pare, falls, (*patati*).

phor, a stich at long spaces, (*prota*).

āmarā, a kind of sour fruit, (*āmrātaka*).

phāring, a grass hopper, (*patanga* > *phaṇṅga*).

-ḍ-: *paruwā*, a creeping insect, (*pada* > **paḍa*).

ural, mortar, (*udūkhala*).

-ḍḍ- (dental): e.g. *urāh*, a bug, (*uddaṇśa*).

-ḍr-: e.g. *khurā*, uncle, (*kṣudra* + *tāta*).

-ṇḍ-; e.g. *ārāl*, *ērāl*, a tether, (*anda* + *la*).

sārāh, tongs, (*sandaṇśa*).

- āriyā*, a torch, (Cf. *andikā*, a fire-place).
khāru, bracelet, (D. *khaṇḍua* ; also *khaḍḍua* Cf. Skt. *kanduka*).
-rt : *gārū*, a hole, precipice, (M.I.A. *gaḍḍa*, *garta*).
-rd : *kari*, a cowrie, (*kaparda*).
ṭaru, a ladle, (*tardu* > M.I.A. **taḍḍū*).
nirāy, weeds off, (*nirdāpayati*, √ *do*, to cut).
māre, kneads, as flour, (*mardati* > *maḍḍai*).
 (?) *-ṣṭ* : > M.I.A. *-tṭh* > *-ḍḍ* ;
berā, fence, enclosure, (*veṣṭa* > M.I.A. *veḍḍa*).
-ṣṭh : *hār*, bone, (Skt. *haḍḍa*). Dr. Bloch suggests connection with *asthi*-, p. 425).

The Sources of *DH*.

481. Initially *ḍh*- comes from

- O.I.A. *ḍh*- ; e.g. *ḍhuki* (in *ḍhuki-powā*, be accessible) (√ *ḍhayuk*, M.I.A. *ḍhukkai*).
 M.I.A. *ḍh*- ; *ḍhāle*, pours, moulds, (M.I.A. *ḍhālai*, throws down).
ḍhale, leans, (M.I.A. *ḍhalai*, drops, falls).
 O.I.A. *ḍ*- ; *ḍhimā*, a globular mass (? √ *ḍimbh*, to accumulate).
ḍhimā, slow, languid, (? *ḍimbha*, a block-head).
ḍhōrā, a kind of non-poisonous snake, (*ḍuṇḍubha*).
dh- ; (dental),
ḍhāri, a bamboo mat ; *ḍhāl*, a shield, (perhaps connected with √ *dhā*, to hold. cf. *dhāka*, a receptacle, *dhānī*, a seat).
ḍhay, wave, (? *dhava* + *ku* ; √ *dhū*, to shake, tremble).
 Bg. and O. *ḍheu* < *dhava*- > **dhaya*- > **ḍhe*- + *u* (-*uka*)
 Cf. *dhunī*, a river.
ḍhelā, pale, (*dhavala* > **dhayala* > **ḍhayala*).
ḍhokā, a prop, support, (*dhāka* > M.I.A. **ḍhakka*).
ḍhukā, to be exhausted, to die (√ *dhukṣ*, to be weary).
ḍhōhe, pulls by force, (*dhṛṣyate*).
ḍhāke, covers, (D. √ *dhank*).

dhāt, *dhār* (-*kāpālīyā*), unfortunate, (*dhṛṣṭa*).

dhule, swings, oscillates, (an extension of ? $\sqrt{dhū}$, to shake).

-*dhv-*; sts. *dhāk*, rumour, ($\sqrt{dhvāṅks}$, to sound).

dhēker, Bg. *dhēkur*, sound of belching;

dhērekāni, thunder; all these seem to be semantically connected with *deśi*, *dhinṅka*.

482. Medially and finally -*ḍh-* > -*ṛh-* > often -*r-*, is derived from

O.I.A. -*ṭh-*; *paṛhe*, reads, (*paṭhati*).

-*ḍh-*; *daṛhāi*, firmly, (*ḍṛḍha-*).

-*ṇḍ-*; (By aspiration); *kūṛh*, deep water, (*kuṇḍa*).

-*ṣṭ-*; -*ṣṭh-*; early M.I.A. -*ṭṭh-* > late M.I.A. -*ḍḍh-*;

e.g. *kāṛhā*, snatching away, (*kṛṣṭa*).

beṛhā, *berā*, fence, (*veṣṭa-*).

-*ddh-* (dental): *buṛhā*, old, (*vṛddha*).

-*rdh-* (dental): *bāṛhani*, broom-stick, (*vardhanikā*).

bārhai, carpenter, (*vardhaki*).

ārhai, two and a half, (less than three by half)
(*ardha + trtīya*).

In the following -*ḍh-* > -*ṛh-* > -*r-*:

O.I.A. -*ṭh-*; *pīri*, a section in genealogy, (*pūṭhikā*).

pīrā, a stool, (*pūṭha +*).

-*ḍhr-*; *mer*, a ram, (*meḍhra*).

-*st-*; *seruivā*, (E.As. *seṛhuwā*), too much attached to wife (*sedḍha* < *ślista*, P.).

leruivā (E.As. *leṛhuwā*), having big lips, (*leṣṭuka* > *leḍḍukka*, P.).

-*dh-*; (dental): *āri*, pledge, deposit, (*ādhi-*, Pischel)

THE LIQUIDS (*r*, *l*).

483. The liquids are alveolar sounds in Assamese. There is no difference between *r* and *ṛ* in Assamese, both being pronounced as alveolars.

It has been found that there were at least three dialects which as early as the Rg.-Veda differed in their treatment of I.E. *r* and *l*. One distinguished *r* and *l*, the second confused them as *r* and the third confused them as *l*. (Wackernagel,

§. 129 : Turner : *Gujarātī Phonology*, J.R.A.S., 1921, p. 517). The Prācya or Eastern O.I.A., the source of Māgadhi and the modern Magadhan speeches, was an (l) dialect. Sanskrit shews its composite character as a literary language in its (r) and (l) words occurring side by side (O.D.B.L. §. 291).

Assamese as a Magadhan dialect ought to shew only one sound representing the Māgadhi single liquid (l). But Assamese has both r and l in *tbhs*. There is, however, a greater predominance of the change of r to l than of l to r as shewn in the following tables of change.

484. Intervocal r is dropped in a few *tbh* and *ts*. words. This is, however, a characteristic of modern Assamese.

kaj, than, for *kari*, a conjunctive participle used in comparison.

ghajinī, wife, the mistress of a house. E.As. *gharinī*,
* *garhinikā*.

sts. *āpaitā*, immature (*aparinata* > **aparinta*).

sts. *pajinat*, skilled, (*parinata*).

sts. *hāitāl*, yellow orpiment, also a kind of pigeon,
(*haritāla*).

cāitā, four; (*cāritā*).

erā, castor-oil plant, (*eraṇḍa*-).

485. There is dropping of l in *hābiyāh*, longing, < *hābilāṣ*, O.I.A. *abhilāṣa*.

kāi-laj, by to-morrow, for *kāli-laj*.

The sources of R.

486. Initially -r, comes from

O.I.A. r- : *rol*. noise, tumult, (M.I.A. *rol*. ; O.I.A. *rava*+
la).

sts. *rāghā*, a big fish, (*rāghava*).

sts. *rok*, cash-money, (*roka*).

rājahuwā, pertaining to all; common, (*rājya*+*śa*-).

rāuci, loud scream, (*rāva*+*tya*).

raraiyā, refreshing, mild, (*rasa*+*rasika*-).

487. In the interior of words, -r- represents O.I.A. -r- ;
āru, and, (*apara-*, *avara-*).

care, grazes, (*carati*).

-l- : *piparā*, ant, (*pipāla*+).

pāri, row, (*pāli*-).

sts. nēgur, tail, (*lāngula*).

For -r- representing M.I.A. interior -ḍ- and -ḍh-, (cf. §§. 480, 482).

488. In the numerals *bi-r-āci*, eighty-two, (*dvi*+*aśiti*);
bi-r-ānabbaj, ninety-two, (*dvi*+*navati*) ; *ni-r-ānabbaj*,
 ninety-nine, (*nava*+*navati*) etc. an euphonic -r- intrudes to
 prevent hiatus.

The Sources of L.

489. Initially, l- comes from

O.I.A. l- : *lagā*, bail, surety, (*lagna*+).

sts. lakaci, a young bamboo twig, (*laka* + *tya*).

lāru, a ball of sweetmeat, (*laḍḍu*- < ?).

laguvā, a close attendant, (*lagna*-).

lāl, saliva, (*lālā*).

n- : *laguṇ*, the sacred thread of Brahmins, (*nava*+*guṇa*).

lāi, indulgence, (*nātha*, * *nāthikā*, help, refuge).

lāy, nature, conduct, E.As. *naṣṭā*, (*naya*).

r- ; *lāi*, a vegetable like black mustard, (*rājikā*).

lechāri, a long row or line, (*rathyā*-).

leju, rope, (*rajjū*).

Of *deśi* origin are *lād*, *ladā*, ordure voided by animals,
 (D. *laddā*).

liṭikāi, an obsequious follower (D. *liṭṭia*, flattery).

490. In the interior of words, -l- comes from O.I.A. -ṭ- :

ughāle, uproots, (*udghāṭayati*).

baral, hornet, (*varaṭa* ; M.I.A. *varola*).

-ḍ- : *nīhal*, fetters, (*nigaḍa*)—with the development of
 -h- glide.

- naḷ*, reeds, (*naḍa* : *naṭa*).
koḷ, lap, (*kroḍa*).
ṣolā, sixteen, (*ṣoḍaśa*).
dālim, pomegranate, (*dāḍimba*).
 • -*d-* : (dental), $\sqrt{māl}$, to squeeze, (\sqrt{mrad}).
 \sqrt{omal} , to sport, (*un-* \sqrt{mrad}).
 -*dr-* > M.I.A. -*dd-* ; *bhāl*, good, (*bhadra*).
khul-śāl, wife's brother, brother-in-law, (*kṣudra* + *śyālaka*).
 -*rdr-* ; *āla*-(*cāul*), unboiled rice, (*ārdra*, **ārdla* > *alla*, T.).
 -*r-* : *hālādhi* ; turmeric, (*hāridra*).
śālāl, crafty, (*śarala*).
bhārāl, hoard, (*bhāṇḍāgāra*).
thāliyā, pouch, bag, (*star* +, cf. M.I.A. *jāṇathala*-, *yānāstara*-).
 -*rṇ-* : *bol*, colour, (? *varṇa*).
ghol, whey, (*ghola* < *ghūrṇa*).
ghulī, stagnant pool of water, (*ghūrṇikā*).
ugul (*thugul*), restlessness, (*uḍgūrṇa*).
 -*rd-* : *chāl*, bark, (*challi* - < *chardis*).
 -*ry-* : *pālā*, turn, (*paryāya*).
pāleng, couch, (*paryanṅka*).
pālāṭ, turned down, (*paryasta*).
 -*rh-* : *gāli*, abuse, (*garhā*).
āl, attendance, (*arhā*).
 -*l-* : *śil*, stone, (*śilā*).
lāṅgal, plough, (*lāṅgala*).
ural, mortar, (*udūkhalā*).
thālā, a big vessel, (*sthālikā*).
 -*ly-* : *śel*, dart, (*śalya*).
mol, worth, (*mūlya*).
kulā, winnowing fan, (*kulyaka*-).
 -*ll-* : *kerelā*, a vegetable fruit, (*karavella*-).
cilā, kite, (*cillā*-).
kalā, deaf, (*kallā*-).
gāl, cheek, (*gallā*).
ulāh, gaiety, (*ullāsa*).
 -*lv-* *bel*, a fruit, (*bilva*).

491. There are instances of interchange between *n* and *l* in initial positions. Instances of change of *l* to *n* are, however, not too many in Assamese. Even the few that occur are found exclusively in the St. coll.

In the Kām̐rūpī dialect *n*-forms are rare. This change does not seem to take place in non-initial positions.

THE SIBILANTS.

492. The O.I.A. sibilants have lost their distinctive sounds in Assamese. They are all pronounced as guttural spirants both in initial and medial positions, even though, in medial positions, a soft *kh* sound is heard. The distinction, however, is so slight that their sounds in all positions in a word may be represented by (*x*). Thus *tss. sakala, saru*, are As. *xakal, xaru*; *tbhs. śikali, śol*, are As. *xikali, xol*, etc.

493. In the compounds in *tss.* the sibilants are pronounced as dental (*s*); e.g. *śāstra, kṛṣṇa, duṣṭa*, etc., would be pronounced as *xāstra, krisna, dusta*, etc.

When, however, *r* precedes, the *x*-sound is retained; Cf. *darsana*, pron. *darxan*; *harṣa*, pron. *harxu*. When compounded with *-y*, their sound approximates that of *ś*; Cf. *śiṣya* pron. *xiśya*; *śasya* pron. *xaśya*.

494. In *tbh.* words in modern Assamese, the sibilants whether original or resultant from the simplification of consonant groups are generally reduced to (*h*) intervocally and finally, e.g. *sīh*, lead, (*sīsa-*).

māh, gnat, (*maśa-*)

bih, poison, (*viṣa-*); *śāh*, kernel, (*śasya*)

āhat, a kind of tree, (*aśvattha-*)

This wholesale change of non-initial sibilants to (*h*) belongs to modern times.

In early Assamese, they often appeared as (*s*). Cf. *kaśisāni*, when; Mod. As. *kāhāni*; *kisa*, why; Mid. As. *kiha*; Mod. As. *kiyā*.

śasur, father-in-law; *śāsu*, mother-in-law, Mod. As. *śahur, śāhu*.

495. In initial positions, the sibilants hardly change to *h*. In the plural affix *-hāt* (*santa*), the change was due to the position of the suffix in early Assamese after numerals and oblique forms of pronouns, which position was an interior one: Cf. *dui-hanta*, *tinī-hanta*, (§. 624).

Thus, it would appear that the original Māgadhi value *ś* of the sibilants is not retained in Assamese. The Assamese change of the non-initial sibilants to *h* seems to be a local phenomenon and does not seem to have any connection with the change of the O.I.A. sibilants to *h* in M.I.A.

496. In a few words the upper-Indian pronunciation of *ś* as *kh* has been kept up. In these words *ś* appears in spelling where *kh* was phonologically due. Cf. *kāś* pron. *kākh*, side, (*kakṣa*). *paś* pron. *pakh*, fortnight, (*pakṣa*). In one word *ś* appears initially for *kh*, where however, it has now acquired the sound of *x*. Cf. *śet-kaparā* pron. *xet-kaparā*, a medicinal herb, (*kṣetra-parpaṭa*).

As noted above (under Palatals), the only sibilant sound (*s*) in Assamese is represented in spelling by *c*, *ch*; and in borrowed words retaining the sibilant sound, it is represented by *c*, *ch*; Cf. *camu* for **samu*, straight, (*sanmukha*); *cam-bhāle* for **sambhāle*, takes care of, (*sambhārayati*); *bāic* (also spelt *bāis*) twenty-two. The change of *ś* to *ch* in words like *chāō*, young one, (*śāva*); *chaē*, six, (*ṣaṭ*-) is pre-Assamese.

The Sources of X.

497. Initially *x*- represents

O.I.A.

- ś*-; *śol*, a fish, (*śakula*).
- śewāl*, moss, (*śaivāla*).
- śā*, dead body, (*śava*).
- śuṅg*, awn of a corn, (*śuṅga*).
- śy*-; *śāō*, black, (*śyāma*).
- śen*, hawk, (*śyena*).
- śv*-; *sts. śetā*, pale, (*śveta*).
- śāhur*, father-in-law, (*śvaśura*).

śr-; sāon, a month, (śrāvaṇa).

O.I.A.

s-; sewāt, a pot for draining off water, (seka + pātra).

samār, second ploughing, (sambā + kāra).

sāci, the bark of aloe wood used for writing,
(sañca-).

sāṅgor, yoking together, (saṅghaṭa).

sv-: sts. sowād, taste, (svāda).

sr-: sōt, stream, (srota-).

śl-: seruivā, attached to wife, (śliṣṭa > M.I.A. seḍḍha,
P.).

The Voiced Glottal Fricative (ɦ).

498. Assamese (ɦ) is a voiced sound as in O.I.A. The initial *h-* of O.I.A. has been generally preserved in Assamese as in other N.I.A. languages. Intervocal (*h*) of O.I.A. is a derived sound, having been weakened from Indo-Iranian *jh*, *'zh* and also partly from *dh*, *bh* (Macdonell, pp. 50 *et. seq*; O.D.B.L. §. 302). In second M.I.A., single intervocal voiced aspirates except *dh* became (*h*) and this (*h*) converged with the O.I.A. (*h*). In early Assamese, this medial (*h*) continued unaltered, but in modern Assamese, this has mostly dropped off.

Except in a few words shewn in the table of consonantal change under (*h*), intervocal (*h*) in Assamese is largely derived from sibilants and their compounds, and this is quite a modern phenomenon. The intervocal (*h*) derived from changes of O.I.A. sibilants into M.I.A. (*h*), has been mostly elided.

499. O.I.A. intervocal *-h-* is generally lost in modern Assamese

e.g. *kuwali*, fog, (*kuheli*).

bây, flows, (*vahati*).

gâ, obduracy, (*graha*).

plural affix *-bor*, (*bahu+ta*).

500. The retention O.I.A. intervocal *-h-* is noticed in a few instances, when it is followed by another *-h-* sound, generally resultant, one of which is then dropped by haplogy. (§. 380).

e.g. *sāh*, boldness, (*sāhasa* > **sāhaha*)

Cf. sts. form *xāhax*.

maharī, a mosquito-curtain, (*maśa* + **harikā* > **maha* + *hariā*).

lohorā, an iron-vessel, (*layha-bhāṇḍa-* > **loha-haṇḍa-*).

501. Loss of M.I.A. intervocal *-h-<*

O.I.A. *-kh-*; *śiyar*, root, (*śikhara*).

-muvā, as the second member of a compound indicating direction, facing, e.g. *ghar-muvā*, facing home, (*-mukha-*).

O.I.A. *-gh*; *athāi*, deep, fathomless, (*astāgha-*).

-th-; *kāy*, speaks, (*kathayati*).

E.As. *tāy*, there, (*taha*, *tathā*).

-dh-; *bay*, (*vadhū-*).

ḍai, curd, (*dadhi-*).

-ph-; *śewāli*, a flower plant, (*śephālikā*).

-bh- *lay*, takes, (*labhate*).

suwāg, affection, good-luck, (*saybhāgya*).

puwā, dawn, (*prabhāta*).

502. M.I.A. *-h-* from O.I.A. sibilants and their conjuncts is lost in modern Assamese

e.g. *egārā*, eleven, (*ekādaśa*).

bārā, twelve, (*dvādaśa*).

Oblique *tā-* (*tāha*, *tasya*).

teō, he, (nom.), (*tehā*, *teṣām*).

loc. affix. *-hi*, *hī*, (*smin*) > *i*, *ī*.

There are instances also of a M.I.A. *-s-* (*-ś-*) > early Assamese *-h-*, being lost in modern Assamese; e.g. M.I.A. *aisa- kaisa-*, *jaisa-* > early Assamese *ehna*, *kehna*, *jehna*, > modern Assamese *ene*, *kene*, *jene*; M.I.A. *kissa* (*kiśśa*) why, > E. As. *kisa*, *kiha*, > modern Assamese *kiyā*.

In *stss.* like *uśāh* (*ut-śvāsa*), *niśāh* (*niḥśvāsa*), the elision of *-ś-* through an intermediate *-h-* stage belongs to the modern period, e.g.

uśāh > **uhāh* > Mod. As. *uwāh*.

niśāh > **niḥāh* > Mod. As. *niyāh*.

The Sources of *H*.

503. Initially *h-* comes from

O.I.A. *h-*; *hāmi*, yawning, (*harman-*).

hāci, sneezing, (*hañji-*).

hiyā, heart, (*hṛdaya-*).

hāt, hand, (*hasta*).

s-; (dental) : *-hāt*, a pl. suffix, (*-santa*).

bh-: *hay*, is, (*bhavati*).

hāri, a pot, (*bhāṇḍa-*).

By initial aspiration of vowels:—

sts. *hābilāṣ*, longing, (*abhilāṣa*).

sts. *hākul-bikul*, flurry, (*ākul + vyākul*).

hār, bone, (*haḍḍa*: ? *asthi*). Cf. Bg. *hāṭu*, a knee, (*aṣṭhivat*).

504. In the interior of words, *-h-* represents

O.I.A. *-kṣ*; *lā*, *lāhā*, lac, (*lākṣā-*).

kāhur, rivalry, competition, (*kakṣā-*).

-kh-: *reh*, beauty, (*rekḥā*).

-gh-: *lehukā*, flexible, (*laghu*).

-ph-: *śihā*, wick of a lamp, (*śiphā*, contam. with *śikhā*).

-bh-: *bihān*, day-break, (*vibhāna*).

gahīn, deep, (*gabhī-* Cf. *gabhīra*).

O.I.A. *-ś-*; *-s-*; *-ṣ-*:

kāh, cough, (*kāsa*).

sīh, lead, (*sīsa*).

nāhi, the hooked point of cutting instrument, (*nāsikā*).

dhahe, falls off, (*dhvasati*).

śihu, porpoise, (*śīśuka*).

śahā, hare, (*śaśaka*).

māh, gnat, (*maśaka*).

bih, poison, (*viṣa*).

kōh, inner pulp of a fruit, (*koṣa*).

O.I.A. *-ñs-*, *-ñs*, *-ñsy-* > *~h*.

āh, fibre, (*añsu*).

kāh, bell-metal, (*kāñsya*).

urāh, bug, (*uddañsa*).

dāh, gnat, (*dañsa*).

hāh, goose, (*hañsa*).

O.I.A. *-rś*; *sts. ārhi*, pattern, (*adarsikā*).

-rś : *cāh*, tilth (? *cars* = $\sqrt{krṣ}$).

śih, ear of corn, (*śirsa*).

-śr-; *mihali*, mixed, (*miśra* + *la*).

śāhu, mother-in-law, (* *śvaśrūkā*).

-śv-: *paraḥi*, day before yesterday, (*paraśvah-*).

-ṣy-; *mānuh*, *munih*, (*manuṣya*).

dhōhe, draws out in a disorderly manner, (*dhṛṣyate*).

-sm-; *pāhare*, forgets, (*prasmarati*).

-sy-; *elāh*, laziness, (*ālasya*).

śāh, kernel, (*śasya*).

-sv-; *gohāi*, (*gosvāmin-*).

-sr-; *nihani*, boiled rice-water, (*nistravana-*).

PART II.
MORPHOLOGY

CHAPTER XII.

THE FORMATIVE AFFIXES.

505. Barring dialectical variations, the formative affixes of Assamese fall almost in a line with those of Western Bihārī and Bengali as discussed by Drs. Hoernle and Chatterji. Hoernle's division of the affixes into pleonastic and derivative has been avoided here as the same affix has often a pleonastic and a derivative function. In Assamese there are some new formatives which have been marked out as being specifically Assamese under respective headings. They are often made up of whole words which might have served as second members of compounds in O.I.A. By frequency of employment in an entire category of words, they have acquired the value of derivatives in Assamese.

The derivatives have been presented in a rough alphabetical order.

Only the *tbh.* suffixes have been considered with the exception of *sts. -talī* (§. 570), which has been included because of its invariable uses after words indicating grains, to denote fields where they are cultivated.

(1)

506. -a- ;

This represents the primary affixes of O.I.A. masculine, feminine and neuter nouns in -*ah* ; -*ā* ; and -*as* and -*am*, respectively ; e.g. *gachā*, tree, (*gacchah*) ; *rehā*, posture ; (*rekhā*) ; *manā*, mind, (*manas*) ; *dhanā*, wealth ; (*dhanam*).

This represents also the simple verbal roots used as abstract nouns ; e.g. *ḍāra*, punishment, *pāka*, maturity. In *māra śrī*, ominous prosperity, *māra* has an adjectival sense.

(2)

507. -ā ;

It is derived from O.I.A. and M.I.A. sound groups -*awā*, -*āhā* ; e.g. *pālā*, a bamboo basket for catching fish.

(*palava* > *palawà*).

pārā, pigeon, (*pārāvata*).

gādhā, ass, (*gardabha*, *gaddaha*).

kāchā, tortoise, (*kacchapa* > *kacchawā*).

egārā, eleven, (M.I.A. sts. *egārahā*) etc.

(3)

508. -āk ;

A secondary affix found in a few words used adjectively ; e.g. *budhiyak*, clever, (*buddhi*) ; *khetiyak*, a cultivator. Cf. *kheti*, cultivation, (*kṣetra*-) ; *phāndiyak*, tricky ; cf. *phandī*, a trick, (*prabandha*-). This affix is derived from O.I.A. -*aka* > M.I.A. -*akka* ; the -*y*- in *phandī-y-ak*, etc. being euphonic.

(4)

509. -ōtā ; fem. -ātī ; (§ 272a). A primary affix forming agentive nouns and adjectives. Derived from M.I.A. Pres. Participial affix -*anta* > *āta*+*ā* definitive (§ 523) > -*ātā* > -*ōtā*.

karōtā, doer, ($\sqrt{\text{kār}}$), fem. *karātī* (§§ 272a, 272b).

lāōtā, receiver, ($\sqrt{\text{lā}}$), fem. *lawātī*, *lātī*.

So also *khāōtā*, eater ; *dīōtā*, giver ; *dhōtā*, washer ; *śunōtā*, hearer etc.

In Early Assamese, this affix occurs in the form -*antā* : e.g. *śunantā* ; *khāwāntā* etc.

(5)

510. -*ati*, -*ti*. Forms abstract nouns of action or manner ; e.g. *khajuwāti*, itching, (denom. $\sqrt{\text{khajuwā}}$).

bharāti, filling up, (As. $\sqrt{\text{bhār}}$).

calati, currency, (As. $\sqrt{\text{cal}}$).

mānti, approval, (As. $\sqrt{\text{mān}}$).

jalati, brilliance : *ganti*, counting ($\sqrt{\text{gaṇ}}$).

pūrati, filling up etc.

Hoernle (§ 325) derives this affix from O.I.A. **āptikā* from the causative affix -*āp*+*-ti*+pleon. -*kā*. Dr. Chatterji derives it (O.D.B.L. § 398) from the Pres. participle in *anta* +

abstract *-ī, -i* (§ 544). Hoernle's derivation which is phonetically untenable does not suggest the adjectival senses in which words formed by this affix are often used; e.g. *calati kathā*, current words; *bāṛhātī pānī*, increasing water, etc., which Dr. Chatterji's suggestion about the Pres. participial origin of this affix does; this affix should therefore be affiliated to Pres. participle in *-anta*. The nominal sense is suggested by the abstract *-i-*.

(6)

511. *-ati (anti)*; *-atī*; *-tī, -tī*, also *-ta, -tā*.

All these form nouns in varied senses and also in the feminine gender, with the feminine *-ī, -ā*. Derived from O.I.A. *-vant* plus *-ika, -ikā, -āka* etc. e.g.

urāt, thigh, (*urū + vant*; cf. *aṣṭhī-vant*, knee).

uccat, high, (*ucca + -*).

tīrotā, woman, (*strī*) cf. *tir-māt* (Siripurīā, Purneā).

sarbatī-kāl, all times (*sarva + -*).

bāreti, *bāreotī-kāl*, often times, (*vāra + vant + ika*).

kṣīratī, a milch cow, (*kṣīra + vant-*). Might as well be a *sts.* < *kṣīrāvatī*.

sts. nāmatī, a female chorister, (*nāma + -*).

phulatī, *phulantī*, a woman skilled in embroidery.

lāhatī, a foppish woman, (*lāsa +*).

roṇvatī, a piece of land prepared for transplantation of seedlings, (*ropa + vant +*).

dhāiiti, earnest desire, (*dhāva + -*).

hāciyatī, a medicinal herb exciting sneezing, (*hañji +*).

mākhiyatī, a kind of shrub the twigs of which are used to drive flies from the cows.

lājetī, sensitive plant, (*lajjā + -*).

sakhiyatī, a kind of songster bird etc.

In early Assamese this affix occurs both as *-ati*, and *-anti*, e.g. *mitrawatī*, friendship, (*mitra*), *samayanti*, agreement (*samaya*). In modern Assamese, *-anti-* is preserved in *āṭanti-* (in *āṭantiyār*, one having enough and to spare) < *aṭṭa*, excess + *vant-*. Early As. preserves one example of the change of *-vant* to *wāt*: e.g. *mūrchiterā wāte*, like one in fits (§ 699).

(7)

512. *-atīyā* ; *-atīyār*, *-atīyāl*.

These are extensions of the previous affix with the addition of Assamese *-īyā*, *-īyā + ra*, *-īyā + la* < O.I.A. *-ika + -āka + ra*, (*la*) ; e.g.

ālatīyā, delicate, (*arhā + vant-*).

ādhatīyā, half burnt piece of wood, (*ardha + -*).

pūwātīyā, *pūwāti*, belonging to the morning, (*prabhāta*).

pakatīyā, a kind of big boil, (*pakva*).

sācatīyā, hoarded, (as wealth), (*sañcaya*).

beṅgatīyā, a kind of snake, (*vyaṅga*, a frog).

bānatīyā, a land submerged under water, (*vanyā*).

lāgatīyā, *lāgatīyāl*, needful, necessary, (*lagna*).

sācatīyār, one who hoards.

māchatīyār, a fish-monger : expert in fishing (*matsya + vant-*).

(8)

513. *-atīyā*. A secondary affix forming adjectives in a local sense. It seems to be specifically Assamese ; e.g.

āgatīyā, also *āgat*, early, growing early, (*agra*).

śeḥatīyā, latest, (*śeṣa-*).

mājatīyā, middle, (*madhya-*).

talatīyā, subordinate, (*tala-*).

jākatīyā, living in a flock, cf. As. *jāk*, a flock).

bahatīyā, a land tenant, (*vaśa-*).

belegatīyā, living separately, (*vi + lagna*).

bāpatīyā, ancestral, (*vapra-*).

This affix is derived from O.I.A. *-tra* having a locative sense and added chiefly to pronominal stems, but also in some instances to ordinary nouns, e.g. *devatrā*, *puruṣatrā* etc. (Whitney § 1099, a). *-tra + ika + ā* (As.).

(9)

514. *-an*, with extensions in (a) *-anā*, (b) *-ani*, (c) *-anā*.

-an. A primary living affix forming abstract verbal nouns and often indicating concrete objects. It is the same as O.I.A. primary suffix *-ana* ; e.g. *khāwan*, eating ; *piyan*, drinking ;

bhagan, breaking; *gajan*, sprouting, also the vegetable kingdom (all that sprouts).

Similarly *buran*, sinking, also aquatic animals; *uran*, flying, also all that flies in the air; *phalan*, a fruit-bearing (tree); *kāṭan*, sharp (instrument); *gāyan*, a singer; *bāyan*, a player on a musical instrument.

(10)

514a. *-anā*. Extension of *-an* with the addition of definitive *-ā* (< *-āka*) to denote a connected object. In O.I.A. *-ka* is added in this sense; e.g. *krīḍanaka*, a toy i.e., something connected with playing. Assamese examples are :

bajanā, a musical instrument.

bindhanā, a boring instrument.

khundanā, a mortar, As. $\sqrt{\text{khund}}$.

chepenā, tongs, As. $\sqrt{\text{chep}}$, squeeze, press.

chenā, a cutting instrument, As. $\sqrt{\text{che}}$.

japanā, a covering, As. $\sqrt{\text{jāp}}$, cover.

(11)

515. *-ani*. It was originally feminine in form, being derived from *-ana* + *-ikā* > *-aniā* > *-anī* > *-ani*. It now indicates a diminutive or petty aspect of the action or object. All grammatical connexion with the feminine form is now lost. When the feminine sense is emphasised, the form in *-anī* is used (see below). e.g.

ujani, up-stream, As. $\sqrt{\text{ujā}}$.

bujani, instruction, As. $\sqrt{\text{buj}}$.

jirani, resting, As. $\sqrt{\text{jirā}}$.

jurani, a refreshing drug, As. $\sqrt{\text{jurā}}$.

pātani, introduction, As. $\sqrt{\text{pāt}}$.

nāmani, lower part, As. $\sqrt{\text{nām}}$.

nowāni, a ceremonial bathing, $\sqrt{\text{nowā}}$ (*snāpa-*).

rāndhani, a cook etc.

(12)

515a. *-anī*. The same as above. The feminine form is preserved though the feminine sense is lost. Like *-anā* discussed above, *-anī* also denotes a connected object; e.g.

jānanī, advertisement. (√*jān*.)
bāṛhanī, broom-stick, cf. O.I.A. *vardhanikā*.
dharanī, a support.
nācanī, a spindle.
ḍhākanī, the lid of a box.
mathanī, a churning stick.
kāṛhanī, a ladle.

The definitely feminine sense is often suggested when the connected object happens to be a female; eg.

rāndhanī, a female cook.
rowānī, a female sower. (√*ro*, *ropa-*).
dāwānī, a female reaper, (√*dā*, *dāpa-*).
bāṛhanī, a woman who arranges dishes, (√*bāṛh*.)
śuwanī, a beautiful woman.

When, however, reference is to be made to the connected person in general terms, without any implication of gender, the form in *-anī* is, employed; e.g. *rāndhani*, *dāwani*, *bāṛhani* *śuwanī*, etc.

In this affix seems to be merged also causal verbal noun affix in *-awanī* < *-āwanī* (preserved in a few E. As. loan words); e.g. *śuwanī*, a beautiful woman, E.As. *śuhāwanī* < O.I.A. **śobhāpanikā*; *pakanī* < **pakawanī* < **pakāwanī* < **pakāpanikā*; that which suppurates. The shortening of *-ā-* to *-a-*, in *-awanī* is due to strong initial stress.

(13)

516. *-ani*. A secondary affix indicating "localities abounding with." It is derived from O.I.A. *vanikā*, a grove, a forest, > **vanīā*, **vanī*, > **vani*, > *-ani* (Specifically Assamese); e.g.

phulani, a flower-garden, (*phulla* + *vanikā*).
dhānani, a paddy-field, (*dhānya* + *vanikā*).
āmāni, a mango-grove, (*āmra* + -).
māhani, a pulse-field, (*māṣa* + -).
banani, a wilderness, (*vana* + -).
narāni, a stubble-field, (*naṭa* > *naḍa*, *naṛa*, *nara* + *-ā* definitive, + *-ani*).
śākani, a vegetable-garden (*śāka* + -).

cuvā-pātani, a place where leaves out of which food is taken are thrown, (*cyuta* + *-āka* + *patra* + *-vanikā*).

caparāni, a field full of clods, (*carpaṭa* + -).

bariyani, a hard and fallow land, (*vaṭikā* > **vaḍiā*,

**vaṭi*, *vari* + *-ani*), etc.

(14)

517. *-anīyā* (< *-aniyā*) with extension in (a), *-aniyār*.

A secondary affix forming adjectives indicating both persons and objects connected with the action of the verb. A compound affix made up of the verbal noun derivative in *-an* + *-īyā*, adjectival, (E. As. *-iyā*), e.g.

maganīyā, a beggar; also things obtained by begging, ($\sqrt{\text{māg}}$).

bilanīyā, a distributor: also things to be distributed. ($\sqrt{\text{bilā}}$).

joganīyā, a supplier: things to be supplied, ($\sqrt{\text{jogā}}$).

jīyanīyā, kept alive as fish.

sācanīyā, one who hoards; things hoarded.

laganīyā, a tale-bearer; things spoken behind one's back, ($\sqrt{\text{lagā}}$).

khojanīyā, a beggar: things obtained by begging, ($\sqrt{\text{khoj}}$).

cukanīyā, a lease-holder for a term: a piece of land sublet for a term. Cf. Hindi $\sqrt{\text{cukānā}}$.

(15)

517a. *-anīyār*; < *-an* + *-īyā* + *-āra* < *-kāra*. Forms agentive nouns. e.g.

sts. joganīyār, a supplier.

maganīyār, a beggar.

bhaganīyār, a fugitive, cf. Hindi $\sqrt{\text{bhāg}}$.

bhāṇanīyār, a spendthrift, (*bhaṇa*)

cukanīyār, a lease-holder.

sācanīyār, one who hoards.

nācanīyār, a dancer.

This corresponds to Bihārī affix *-anīhār*, *-anīhārā* (Hoernle §. 318).

(16)

518. -ari, -arī, -arīyā, -urī.

A secondary affix forming nouns and adjectives and indicating habit or some sort of connexion. e.g.

taliyari, lying at the bottom, (*tala-*).

dhūliyari, dusty, (*dhūli-*).

lāhari, graceful, (*lāsa-*).

phulari, flowering.

dudari, having a milky juice as ears of corn, (*dugdha-*).

bhālari, friendly, beneficent, (*bhadra-*).

lagarī, a companion.

satīyari, enmity, the feeling of a co-wife, (*sapatnī- > *savatti- > *satti-*).

dūterī-pāterī, one bearing messages to and fro and arranging matters between two parties.

sts. *saītārī*, a close companion, (*sahita-*).

sayantārī, a close companion, (*sumanta-*).

banarī, a woman meeting her lover in some appointed place, (lit. forest).

lagarīyā, *samarīyā*, a companion.

banarīyā, wild.

sts. *bhāgarīyā*, a share-holder.

This affix is related to O.I.A. -kara-, -*karika. There is an extension of -arīyā to stss. *ajātarīyā*, *biṣṭatarīyā*, degenerate.

(17)

519. -arīyā : -urī.

A secondary affix added after verbal nouns in the sense of "used to", "skilled in". e.g.

palarīyā, a run-away, (As. √ *palā*).

khāvarīyā, a glutton, (As. √ *khā*).

jujarīyā, pugnacious, (As. √ *juj*).

This affix is connected with late O.I.A. derivative in -āṭa (cf. *drohāṭa*, hunter; *varnāṭa*, painter; *dhārāṭa*, cloud filled with rains; *bhāvāṭa*, an actor; *vācāṭa*, talker) > M.I.A. -āḍa, > -āṛa; -āra + -īyā = -ārīyā > -arīyā. By vowel harmony (-āra, > *-ara) + fem. -ī, and abstract -i > -urī, -urī, e.g.

khā-urī, a voracious woman.

palā-urī, a female run-away.

sāṅguri, work done collectively by neighbours without wages, (*sāṅgha-*).

The word *deurī*, a temple-priest, is a compound of *deva* and **garha* > *ghara* > **hara*, with *-ī*. The word *nāwarīyā* has been connected with *naṃ* + *vāṭa* (O.D.B.L. § 440).

(18)

520. *-aruwā*.

This is a parallel formation to *-arīyā* and is an extension of *-āṭa* > *-āṭa-* > *-āra* with Assamese *-uwā*. e. g.

bāṭaruwā, a way-farer, (*vartma-*).

hāṭaruwā, one attending a fair, (*haṭṭa-*).

bikaruwā, articles meant for sale, (*vikraya-*).

āḍharuwā, half-finished, (*ardha-*).

In *beheruwā*, a tradesman, the *-r-* belongs to the root-word itself, being derived from *vyavahāra*, trade. So also in *sts. beperuwā* connected with *vyāpāra*.

(19)

521. *-āṅ* and extension in (a) *-āṅā*; (b) *-āṅg*, (*seems specifically Assamese*).

These form a group of pleonastic affixes, the last two often betraying an adjectival sense when used with nouns. There seems to be convergence of O.I.A. *aṅga*, a subordinate, a non-essential part, and probably *deśi* formatives like *-ṅka*, *-ṅga*, (*kuṭa*, *kuṭaṅka*, *kuṭaṅga*; *vāṭiga*, *vāṭiṅga*; etc.); in the evolution of these suffixes, *-aṅga* > *-ṅg*, *-ṅ*, *-āṅg*.

bipāk, *bipāṅ*, an adverse turn.

serekā, *sereṅā*, watery, tasteless.

ḍākur, *ḍeṅur*, fetters.

ṭhokonā, *ṭhoṅonā*, a blow on the cheek.

ṭākon, *ṭāṅon*, a cudgel.

ṭabhak, *ṭabhāṅ*, stupefaction.

bhelekā, *bheleṅā*, foolish, (O.I.A. *bhela*), etc.

Examples of *-āṅ* final, are ;

celāṇ, *celeṇ*, a sheet of cloth thrown round the shoulder, (*cela-*).

mārāṇ, pestilence, cf. Bengali, *maṛak* (*mṛta-* > *maḍa-*).

bāilāṇ, confused utterance of a delirious person (*vātulā*, > **vātila*).

bitaṇ, distinct, separate, (*vikta* ; √ *vic*).

bāyāṇ, separate, distinct.

khoroṇ, the hole in a tree, (*kroḍa-*).

bhucūṇ, an obsequious follower, (? *bhṛtya-*).

In rare instances, the final *-ama* of O.I.A. is reduced to *-āṇ*. e.g. *udāṇ*, free, uncovered, < O.I.A. *uddama*, free; unrestrained. (§. 461).

(20)

521a. *-āṇā*. An extension of the former with the addition of *-ā*, definitive. e.g.

jalāṇā, *joloṇā*, a hole, a bag, (D. *jholliā*).

holoṇā, a sharp pointed pole, cf. Austr. *halang*, long piece of wood.

haṭaṇā, tall and stiff, (connected with *haḍḍi*, bone).

laṭhāṇā, stout, cf. Hindī. *lāṭh*, a stick.

ṭharaṇā, stiff, cf. Hindī. *ṭhāḍhā*, erect, standing, (*stabdha*).

poloṇā, erect, straight, (*pulaka*).

lahāṇā, luxuriant, (*lāsa*).

jaṭhaṇā, stiff, (*yaṣṭi*).

urūṇā, unsettled, cheerless, cf. As. √ *ur*, to fly; etc.

(21)

522. *-āṇ*. (Connected with above). A secondary affix forming adjectives from nouns, and original adjectives, conveying the sense of English "ly" in adjectival formations like 'kindly' indicating some sort of connexion, "being of the nature of". e.g.

ṭhirāṇ, definite, (*sthira-*).

kharāṇ, severe, hard, (*khara-*).

tarāṇ, shallow, (*taṭa-*).

corāṇ, secret, stealthy, (*caura-*).

(22)

523. *-ā*. Definitive, connective, agentive, pleonastic.

This affix is common to both Bengali and Assamese. Its varied implications have been summarised by Dr. Chatterji as follows. "It indicates definiteness; it implies coarseness or biggishness in the object; it means reference or connexion; it forms agentive adjectives and frequently it is also pleonastic." (O.D.B.L. § 400).

The source of this *-ā* is the O.I.A. *-āka*, found in the adjective stems; (Vedic) *asmāka*, our, and *yuṣmāka*, your (the compound stems being *asma*, *yuṣma*. Whitney, §. 493).

e.g. *kaṇā*, blind, (*kāṇa*); *khora*, lame, (*khora*); *raṇā*; red; (*raṇga*);

pārā, section of a village, (*pāṭaka* + *āka*).

narā, stubble, (*naṭa*).

hariṇā, a stag, (*harina*).

kāṭṭā, a muzzle, (**kaṇṭika* + *-āka*).

cf. *kāit*, a thorn.

gachā, a lamp-stand, (*gaccha* +).

cf. *gāch*, a tree.

khalā, a site, (*khala*).

paṭā, a slab of stone, (*paṭṭa*).

cf. *pāṭ*, a tablet.

(23)

524. *-ā*; passive participle and verbal noun affix.

This affix is derived from the O.I.A. affix *-ta*, *-ita* > M.I.A. *-a*, *-ia*, plus the preceding pleonastic affix *-ā*. The following examples illustrate the line of development; *yāta* > *jāa*, + *ā* > **jāā* > **jāvā* > **jāvā*, > *jōvā* (the following *-v*-glide raising the preceding *-ā* to *-o*.) (Cf. O.D.B.L. §. 401).

The *-i*- (in *-ita*) has been lost. The *-ā*- affix thus obtained was extended to all verbal roots. e.g. *jīyā*, living; √ *jī*; *diyā* given, giving √ *dī*, give; *dhoivā*, washed, washing √ *dho*, wash; etc.

(24)

525. -ā ; temporal affix.

Words indicating time like months, days, etc., often take on this affix to indicate the time of an action, e.g.

si-dinā, on that day.

bhāṭi belā, in the afternoon.

bhādā māsā, in the month of Bhādra.

This affix is found also in E.As. e.g.

godhūlikā, in the evening.

ārakā, at another time.

āgrahan māsā, in the month of Agrahāyana.

This -ā is not an affix proper but the phonetic variation of O.I.A. genitive case-ending -asya > *-assa > Mg. *āha* > -ā-.

(25)

526. -āi ; *-ai > -ai.

This forms abstract nouns from nouns and adjectives. It may be connected with O.I.A. -tāti > M.I.A. *-tāi, > -āi. Dr. Chatterji traces it to the O.I.A. causative affix -āp-ikā > -āviā, -āvia, -āivī, -āi > -āi (O.D.B.L. §. 402). While this derivation may be true of the verbal noun affix -āi, which is absent in Assamese, the abstract -āi seems obviously to go back to O.I.A. -tāti. e.g.

munīṣāi, manliness, (E. As. *munīṣa* < *manuṣya*).

barāi, greatness, cf. *bar*, great, (*vaḍra*).

tāi, exaggeration, (*tāya*-).

karāi, parched rice, cf. O.I.A. √ *kaḍḍ*, to be hard.

ālāi, *ālqai*, misfortune, (*āla*).

bilāi, *bilqai*, mishap.

bojāi, weight, (*vakya*).

miṭhāi, *miṭhqi*, sweetness, sweetmeat, (*miṣṭa*).

goṭāi- in *goṭāi-bor*, all, (*gotra*-).

ātāi in *ātāi-bor*, all, (*aṭṭa*, excess), etc.

This affix corresponds to Bihārī -āi, H. -ai. Hoernle's derivation from -tā + ikā > -tāiā > -āi seems hardly convincing.

(26)

527. *-āi*; **-ai* > *-ai*. A pleonastic affix added to nouns of relationship to express endearment. This suffix is the same as Bengali diminutive *-āi* (O.D.B.L. § 403) connected with O.I.A. *-āka*+*-ika*-, which corresponds also to Assamese *-ai* (*-aka*+*ika*).

Examples of *-āi* (shewing relationship).

bopāi, my father, (*vapra* > *vappa* + *āi*).

sts. momāi, my maternal uncle, (*māma*).

tāwāi, my father's equal (*tāta* > *tāwa* + *āi* > *ai*) cf. O.I.A. *tātagu*.

ātāi, *ātai*, father, also a venerable person, (*ātma*-).

āmāi, my mother's equal, (*ambā* > **ammā* > *āma* + *āi*, *-āi*).

jēṭhīyāi, husband's elder sister, (*jyeṣṭhikā* + -).

It is often extended to proper names of persons to shew affection or close intimacy or contempt. e.g.

Nadāi for *Nanda*; *Bhadāi* (*Bhadra*).

(27)

528. *-āit*: **-ait*, > *-ait*.

A denominative base with an active participial sense. O.I.A. denom. *āya* + (*y*)*itra*(*ka*) > M.I.A. *-āa*- + *itta*. In M.I.A., *-itta* is used both as a secondary and a primary affix. For its use as a primary affix after causative and denominative roots (cf. Pischel § 600).

Dr. Chatterji derives *-āit* from O.I.A. *-āp* + *ant*-; *-āy* + *ant*- > M.I.A. *-āvant*-, *āant*- > *ay*/*want*- > *-āit* (O.D.B.L. § 404). But the connection of *-āit* with M.I.A. *-ā*+*itta*, is phonetically more correct. (As. to *-ant*-, cf. § 509).

Examples:—

aghāit, a wicked person, (**aghāyitra*-*ka*, cf. *agha*, sin).

gabhāit, a secret abettor. (**garbhāyitra*-, cf. *garbha*).

So also, *ḍakāit*, a robber.

sebāit, a temple-priest, (**sevāitra*-).

pañcā-it, an assembly of five or more.

pākait, expert, skilled in, (*pakva*-).

The examples of this affix are not many in Assamese. Dr. Chatterji connects *poātī* (Assamese. *powātī*), a pregnant woman, recent mother, with **poā-itī* (cf. M.I.A. *-ittiā*) ; the reconstructed forms being **potā-yitrikā* > M.I.A. **poāittiā* > **poāitī*, *poā (i) tī*, *powātī*.

This suffix corresponds to Bihārī *-āit* (Hoernle. § 237).

(28)

529. *-ān* : with extensions ; (a) **āni* > *-ani*, (b) **-ānīyā* > *-anīyā*.

This affix obtains only in a few borrowed words from Bengali. It is not a purely Assamese formative. It has been traced to O.I.A. causative and denominative verbal noun in *-āp-ana* > M.I.A. *-āw/yaṇa* > *-āw/yaṇa*, > *-āna*, *-ān* ; e.g.

sts. jogān, act of supplying, (*yoga*).

cālān, sending forward, (**calāpana*).

(29)

529a. **-āni* > *-ani* = *ān* + abstract or adjective *-i* (*-ikā*).
telāni, act of adding condiments to a curry, (**taḷilā-pana* + *ikā*).

hātani, constantly handled, as a hand bag, (**hastāpana*-).

(30)

529b. **-ānīyā* > *-anīyā*, denominative verbal noun in *-ān* + adj. *-īyā*. e.g. *muganīyā*, bright (of the colour of *Mugā*-silk).
sts. śākanīyā, green (of the colour of vegetables), (*śāka*).

mājanīyā, middle, (*madhya*).

The affix *-ān* has often a concrete sense, e.g.

patān, chaff : blasted rice, (**patrāya*-).

śukān, dry, (**śuskāya*-).

bajān, a castrated heifer, (**vandhyāya*-).

(31)

530. *-ām* : with extension.

This affix is the same as Bengali *-ām* with extensions. It has been traced to O.I.A. *karma* > *kamma* > *-kāma* > *-āma*, *-ām*. (O.D.B.L. § 411) e.g.

phulām, flower-embroidered, (*phulla* + *karma*).

kāṭhām, pedestal of an image, (*kāṣṭha* + *karma*).

jāṭhām, high land never submerged under water.

(32)

531. *-ār*; *-ārī*.

Form nouns of agency indicating profession. Derived from O.I.A. *kāra*; *kāra* + *-ika*. e.g.

kāhār, a worker in bell-metal, (*kāṁsya* + *kāra*).

kumār, a potter, (*kumbhakāra*).

cāmār, a shoe-maker, (*carma* +).

soṇārī, goldsmith, (*saṇvarṇa* + *kārika*).

juvārī, a gambler (*dyūta* + *kārika*).

E. As. *baṇijār*, a merchant, (*vāṇijya* +).

jujār, a fighter, cf. *juj*, a fight. etc.

(33)

532. *-ārī* (*-ālī*). Occurs only in a few words. Derived from *āgāra* + *ika*. e.g.

kāṇḍārī, helmsman, (*kāṇḍāgāra* + *ika*).

bhārālī, store-keeper, (*bhāṇḍāgāra* + *-ika*).

(34)

533. *-ārī*. Occurs in a few words. Derived from pleonastic *-ākāra* + *-ikā*. e.g.

jīyārī, daughter, (*duhitā*, > M.I.A. *dhītā* > *jhīyā*).

bowārī, daughter-in-law, connected with late Skt.

vyavahārikā, a female slave, > M.I.A. **vavahārīā* > Mid.

Beng. *baṇhārī* (cf. E. Bg. *bahārī*) > (*bowārī*).

Cf. late Skt. *kuṭṭi-hārikā*, a maid-servant.

(35)

534. *-āru*. A primary affix forming nouns of agency implying habit or proficiency in doing a thing. Derived from

O.I.A. $-\bar{a}ru + -uka > -\bar{a}ru + -ua > -\bar{a}r\bar{u}$ (as in Hindi)
 $> \bar{a}ru$. e.g.

jujāru, a fighter, one proficient in fighting (\sqrt{juj}).

likhāru, a writer; (\sqrt{likh}).

śikāru, a learner; ($\sqrt{śik}$).

sodhāru, an enquirer; (\sqrt{sodh}).

jikāru, a winner; (\sqrt{jik}) etc.

(36)

535. $-\bar{a}l$, adjectival and pleonastic, with extension in (a)
 $-\bar{a}li$, $-\bar{a}l\bar{i}$, adjectival and abstract. The source of this affix is
 O.I.A. $-\bar{a}la$, meaning "possessing," "pertaining to." e.g.

sts. mukhāl, eloquent, (*mukha*).

nējāl, tailed, (*lañja*).

sts. tejāl, energetic, (*teja*-).

sts. rāgiyāl, intoxicating, (*rāga* + *-ika* + $-\bar{a}la$).

gāpāl, proud, (*garva*- + *darpa*-).

gārāl, an enclosure for animals, (*gaḍḍa*, < *garta*).

ghariyāl, an alligator, cf. *ghaṇṭika*, an alligator.

(37)

535a. $-\bar{a}li$, $-\bar{a}l\bar{i}$: < $-\bar{a}la$ + *-ika*, *-ikā*.

sts. bhogāl\bar{i}, enjoyable, (*bhoga*).

jonāl\bar{i}, moon-lit, (*jyotsnā*).

soṇāl\bar{i}, golden, (*sayvarṇa*).

āgāl\bar{i}, fore-part, (*agga*, < *agra* -).

kharāl\bar{i}, dry-season, (*khara*).

gorāl\bar{i}, hinder part, (M.I.A. *gōḍa*, *gōḍḍa*).

śākāl\bar{i}, a spear, (*śaṅku*).

sts. puruṣāl\bar{i}, manliness, (*puruṣa*).

sts. caturāl\bar{i}, cleverness, (*catura*).

bejāl\bar{i}, doctorship, (*vaidya*).

ojāl\bar{i}, teachership, (*upādhyāya*) etc.

(38)

536. $-\bar{a}l$. ($-\bar{i}vāl$).

Forms words indicating connexion, trade or profession.
 Derived from O.I.A. $-\bar{p}āla$, > $-\bar{v}āla$ > $-\bar{a}la$, $-\bar{a}l$. e.g.

gowāl, *guwāl*, cowherd, (*go* + *pāla*).
ghāṭowāl, ferry-man, (*ghaṭṭa* + *pāla*).
rākhowāl, a herdsman, (*rakṣā* + *pāla*).
āgowāl, vanguard, (*agra* + -).
guriyāl, rear-guard, cf. As. *guri*, rear, (M.I.A. *gōḍa*).
cakīyāl, a watchman, cf. H. *caṃkī*, an out-post. etc.

(39)

537. -i. A primary affix forming action and agent nouns and also adjectives. It is the same as O.I.A. -i, strengthened by the addition of -ka > -a. e.g.

māri, a cudgel, ($\sqrt{mār}$).
bāri, a stick, bolt, (cf. Skt. *vāra*-).
pāri, ferrying, (cf. Skt. *pāra*).
māri- (*kālāṇ*), a dead river named *kālāṇ*; (As. $\sqrt{mār}$).
uṭhi-rājā, de facto king: (As. $\sqrt{uṭh}$).
bahi-rājā, king de jure: (As. \sqrt{bah}).
gāli, abuse, (cf. *garhā*).
hāhi, smile; (As. $\sqrt{hāh}$).
dābi, reprimand, (cf. *darva*).

(40)

538. -i; (a) -iyā: pleonastic and diminutive. O.I.A. -ika-, -ikā > M.I.A. -ia, -iā > -ī > -i e.g.

culi, hair, ($\sqrt{cuḍikā}$, *cuḍā*).
dāduri, frog, (*dardura* +).
nikāhi, the projection of a roof beyond the wall, (*niṣkāsa*).
parali, covering, (*paṭala*).
niḥāli, blanket, (*nīśāra*).
pāhi, meshes, (*pāśa*).
nisani, rice-gruel, (*nīravana*).
ārhi, (< $\sqrt{ārahi}$), pattern, (*ādarśa*). etc.

Examples of -i < -ikā.

dahi, thread at the end of a woven cloth, (*daśā* > $\sqrt{daśikā}$).
pūi, a vegetable creeper, (*pūtikā*).
kuṇvali, fog, (*kuhelikā*).
gui, iguana, (*godhikā*). etc

Examples of diminutive *-i*, *-iyā*.

kūhi, a bud : cf. *kōh* (*kośa*).

ṭemi, a small lime-pot : cf. *ṭemā*.

ḍubi, a puddle : cf. *ḍobā*.

māduli, an amulet : cf. *mādal* (*mardala*).

guri, hinder part : cf. *gorā* (M.I.A. *gōḍḍa*).

cāki, a round bunch of flowers, (*cakra*) etc.

(41)

538a. *-iyā* < *-ika* + *-āka*.

cariyā, a wash-pot, (*car-* (*caru*) + *ika* + *āka*).

caliyā, a thin flat piece of wood or bamboo : cf. *cālā*.

puriyā, a small packet, (*putikā* + -).

majiyā, the middle portion of a house : cf. *māj* (*madhya*).

baṭiyā, thread, (*vartikā* + -) etc.

(42)

539. *-iyār*. Forms agentive nouns and adjectives. Derived from O.I.A. *-ika* + *-āka* + *-āra* < *-kāra*.

ādhiyār, half-sharer, (*ardha-*).

sts. *bhāgiyār*, partner, (*bhāga*).

phandiyār, trickster : cf. *phand*, (*prabandha*).

bādiyār, one who castrates animals : (M.I.A. **vandhi*

**vaddhi*, with spontaneous nasalisation ; O.I.A. *vadhri*).

sts. *badīyār*, an accuser, (*vāda*).

bāgiyār, an artful person : cf. O.I.A. *vāgārū*, faithless person.

dekhanīyār a fair-looking person : cf. *dekhan* seeing.

sts. *bhojaniyār*, a good eater, (*bhojana*).

sts. *bhājaniyār*, a worthy person, (*bhājana*).

ṭokaniyār, a club-man : cf. *ṭokan*, a club.

phuṭiyār, clever, (M.I.A. **phuṭṭa*, *sphuṭa*).

ātantiyār, a man of sufficient means, (*aṭṭa*, excess + *-vant* + *-iyār*).

E. As. *hātiyār*, an elephant-driver, (*hasti-*) etc.

(43)

540. *-iyāl*. Forms a few adjectives from nouns. Derived from *-iyā*, as above + *-ālu* (M.I.A. *-alla*)

sts. maramiyāl, kind-hearted, (*marma-*).
sāhiyāl, courageous, (*sāhasa-*).
raṅgiyāl, joyous, (*raṅga-*).

(44)

541. *-il* : (a) *-ilā*, (b) *-ili*.

From M.I.A. *-illa*, from O.I.A. pleonastic and adjectival affix *-ila*, forming nouns and adjectives
raṅgīl, coloured, (*raṅga*).
gārīlā, scooped-out bamboo support for a fence, (*gaṇḍa*).
māhīlī, monthly, (*māsa*).
kāmīlā, active, (*karma-*).

(45)

542. *-il*. Passive participle adjective. From O.I.A. *-(i)ta* + pleon. *-ila* > M.I.A. **iailla* > **-illa*, *-ila*, *-il*. e.g.
ātīl, tight, √ *āt*, to tighten.
phuṭīl, split, √ *phuṭ*.
ga'l, past (time), (*gata* + *-illa* > *gaa* + *illa*).

(46)

543. *-ī*. A secondary affix forming nouns and adjectives.

Three separate affixes seem to converge into this N.I.A. form: (1), *-ī* < *-in*; *dhanin* > *dhanī*, a rich man; (2), *-īya*; *deśīyā* > N.I.A. *deśī*, a native; (3), *-ika*: *kārpāsika* > *kapāhī*. The affix in words indicating native of a place (*Baṅgālī*, *Nepālī*, etc.) may be traced back to O.I.A. *-ika*, cf. *Āyodhyika*, a native of Ayodhyā. (Cf. O.D.B.L. §. 418). Examples of words in the sense of "things made of":

tāmī, made of copper, (*tāmra*).
pitalī, made of brass, (*pittala*).
kāhī, a plate (made of bell-metal).
domāhī, the juncture of two months, (*dvi-māsa*).
sts. bhāgavatī, *bhāgaṭī*, an interpreter of the Bhāgavatā.

The spelling in *-ī*, instead of in the expected *-i* (< *-ika*, *-īya*) seems to be due to the influence of *tatsama* words in *-in*, spelt in *-ī* in N.I.A. languages.

(47)

544. $\bar{i} > -i$. Feminine, diminutive, abstract.

Assamese like Bengali does not possess grammatical gender. The distinctive feminine affix \bar{i} is added only after class-names, words indicating relationship, and adjectives with a distinctive feminine significance; e.g.

sts. *bāgālī*, a female crane, (*baka* + *-la* + *ikā*).

kālarī, a deaf woman, (*kalla* > *kāla* + *ḍa* + *ī*).

sts. *māmī*, uncle's wife, (*māma* + *ikā*).

In all these examples, the feminine affix \bar{i} goes back to O.I.A. $-ikā$; where the feminine force has been lost, $\bar{i} > -i$, expresses sometimes a diminutive and sometimes an abstract sense; e.g.

bātari, news, (*vārtā* > *vattā* > *bāta* + *ri* (\bar{i})).

jupuri, a cottage, (cf. D. *jhumpaḍā*).

māti, earth, (*mṛttikā*).

chāti, an umbrella, (*chatra* + $-$).

pīri, a generation, (*pūṭhikā*).

After class names, \bar{i} (long) has a generic sense; e.g.

sts. *bhekulī*, frogs in general, (*bheka*).

sts. *bhekolā*, a big frog.

sts. *chāgalī*, goats in general (*chāga*), etc.

Dr. Chatterji notices also the influence of Persian \bar{i} affix of abstraction or connexion in N.I.A. abstract \bar{i} (O.D.B.L. p. 673).

(48)

545. $\bar{i}yā$. (E.As. $\bar{i}yā$).

Forms adjectives in the sense of "possessing" or "connected with". It goes back to O.I.A. $-ika$ + $\bar{a}ka$ > $-ia$ + $\bar{a}a$ > $\bar{i}ā$ > $-i(y)ā$. The change of $\bar{i}yā$ - to $\bar{i}yā$ seems to be due to the influence of Sanskritic words in $\bar{i}ya$. This is attested by the fact that words spelt in $\bar{i}yā$ were regularly spelt in $\bar{i}yā$ in early Assamese, e.g. E.As. *telīyā*: Mod. As. *telīyā*, an oilman.

Mod. Ex. *panīyā*, watery, cf. *pānī*.

sts. *jāṭīyā*, knotty, (*jaṭa*).

luṇīyā, salty, As. *loṇ*, (*lavaṇa*) .
gūphīyā, having moustaches, (*gumphā*) .
bhādīyā, born in the month of Bhādra. As. *bhādā*.
māhekiyā, monthly, (*māsa* +) .
gajalīyā, youthful, (M.I.A. *gajja*, a sprout) .
majalīyā, middle, (*madhya*) .
phukalīyā, just born, "breathing into life" (cf. *phut-kāra*) .

This corresponds to Bengali *-iyā* (O.D.B.L. §. 421) .

(49)

546. *-u* ; with extension in (a) *-uivā*, pleonastic and adjectival.

The affix *-u* can be traced back to O.I.A. *-uka* (adjectival and nominal). Though classed as a primary affix, it often forms secondary derivatives in O.I.A. (cf. *bhalluka* ; *kārmuka* ; *pādukā*, etc., Whitney. § 1180e).

In Assamese, *-u* and *uivā* (*uka* + *āka*) are pleonastic. The latter has also an adjectival sense ; e.g.

ṭhenu, a stalk of flower or fruit, cf. *ṭhāni*, a branch.
bēṭu, calyx of a flower, cf. *bōṭā*, (*vṛnta*) .
nelu, the wind-pipe, (*nala*) .
cēcu, small fibre of wood or bamboo, cf. *cāc*, an adze.
chelu, a pretext, (*chala*) .
khahu, itches, (*khasa*), etc.

It implies also a certain pettiness or loveliness in the object ; e.g.

nīlu, (*Nīlā kānta*) .
bāpu, term of address to a young boy, cf. *bāp*.
māju, *mājiu*, goes back to Pāli *majjhima* (*madhyama*) >
 Pkt. * *majjhi~wa* > * *mājiu* > *māju*.

(50)

546a. *-uivā* ; pleonastic, indicating resemblance.

cakuiivā, spectacles, (*cakṣu-*) .
makuiivā, the seed-vessel of the water-lily (*markaka*) .
paṭuiivā, the sheath of a plantain tree, (*paṭṭa*) .

sts. *naṭuiivā*, an actor, a dancer, (*naṭa*), etc.

-uivā ; adjectival, implying "connected with", "related to";
e.g.

raṇuivā, warrior, (raṇa) .

banuivā, labourer, cf. ban, work.

dharuivā, debtor, (dhāra) .

sāruivā, fertile, (sāra) .

māruivā, greasy, (maṇḍa) .

bhatuivā, useless ; "given only to eating" cf. bhāt,
rice, (bhakta) .

(51)

547. -uivāl. Adjective. Derived from -uivā, adj. +
pleon. -la ; e.g.

pāhuivāl, meshy, (pāśa) .

bhitaruivāl, pertaining to the interior, cf. bhitār, inte-
rior.

raṅguivāl, joyous, (raṅga) .

(52)

548. -uk ; -ukā. A primary affix found in a few words
indicating "habit", "given to". Derived from O.I.A. -uka >
M.I.A. *-ukka ; -ukā = uka + -ā (Assamese def.) ; e.g.

māruk, killing ; As. √ mār.

bahukā, sedentary ; As. √ bah. Cf. Skt. vasuka
(Whitney. p. 445) .

(53)

549. -uk ; -ukā ; -uki. A secondary affix occurring in a
few words only. It can be traced back to O.I.A. -uka
(cf. bhalluka, kārmuka, etc.), > M.I.A. *-ukka > -uka, -uk.
e.g. hāluk, light, cf. H. hālkā.

lājukā, bashful, (lajjā) .

sts. bhābuki, grimace, (bhāva, acting) .

(54)

550. -urā : fem. -urī. (Seems specifically Assamese) .

A primary affix forming agentive adjectives in the sense
of "doing something to excess". Derived from O.I.A. -ura
+ ā (Assamese) ; e.g.

kāndurā, incessantly crying, (As. $\sqrt{kānd}$).
kāhurā, constantly coughing, (As. $\sqrt{kāh}$).
hāgurā, frequently voiding stools, (As. $\sqrt{hāg}$).
mūtūrā, urinating constantly, (As. $\sqrt{mūt}$).

(55)

551. *-urā*. A secondary affix forming adjectives. Derived from O.I.A. *-ura* + *-ā* (Assamese). (Specifically Assamese).

e.g. *dāhurā*, malicious, cf. *dāh*, malice, (*dañsa*).
bhāṅgurī, a woman addicted to hemp, (*bhaṅgā*).
dandurā, quarrelsome, (*dvanda*).

(56)

552. *-ur*, *-urā*; *-urī*. Pleonastic. Derived from M.I.A. *-uḍa* (< *-u-ṭa*) > N.I.A. *-ura* > *-ura* + *ā*, *-ī*. e.g.

bapurā, the wretched one, (M.I.A. *bappuḍa*, a poor fellow).

hāturī, hammer, cf. H. *hathayūrī*.

cēkurā, a stain, cf. *cēk*, stain.

ṭemurā, a swelling, cf. *ṭemā*.

kāurī, a crow, (*kāka* + -).

kahur, rivalry, (*kakṣā*).

This affix corresponds to Bihārī pleonastic *-ur*, *-urā*, *-urī*. (Hoernle. §. 213).

(57)

553. *-ur*; *-urā*. Pleonastic. Derived from O.I.A. pleon. *-rūpa* *-rūva* *-rū* > *-ru*, also by metathesis > *-ur*.

(O.D.B.L. §. 448), e.g.

bāchur, young calf, (*vatsa* + *rūpa*).

ādharuwā, half-finished, (*ardha* + *rūpa*-).

gabhurā, a male child, (*garbha* + *rūpa*).

kāurā, whimsical, (*kāma* + *rūpa* + *ā*).

gōru, cow, (*go*-*rūpa*).

gābharu, a grown-up child, (*garbha* + *rupa*).

(58)

554. *-ulā*, pleonastic and adjectival; *-ulī*, pleonastic.

Derived from O.I.A. *-ula* > M.I.A. *-ulla* > N.I.A. *-ula*,
+ *ā*, *-i* (Assamese). e.g.

gūṛulā, small powder, cf. *gūṛā*, (*guṇḍa-*).

mājuli, an island, (*madhya-*).

sajuli, implements, cf. *sāj* (*sajjā-*).

khajuli, itchings, (*kharju-*).

theṅguli, small branches, cf. *theṅ*, leg.

Adjectival : Examples :

peṭulā, pot-bellied, cf. *peṭ*.

thehulā, haughty.

jurulā, worn-out, cf. *jūrṇa*.

kuṭulā, stunted, cf. Skt. $\sqrt{\text{kuṭ}}$, to chop.

(59)

555. *-ur* ; *-āuri*. (*Seems specifically Assamese*).

These imply abundance, continuousness, and are connected with O.I.A. *pūra*, *āpūra*, flood, stream, abundance, etc. In *jāpur*, heavy shower (as of rains), *pūra* appears as a sts. form. In *tbh.* formations, *pūra*, *āpūra* > **vūra*, **āvūra* > *-ura*, *-āura* ; e.g.

jāur, rising flood (of the rainy season).

also *jāuri*, a multitude, (*java* + *āpūra*).

cf. *jowār*, flood-tide, (*java* + *kāra* ; *java*, speed).

mathāuri, a row of fortifications, (*manthara* > **manthra* + *āpūra*).

phōpāuri, continuous hissing, as of snakes. (Cf. *onom* $\sqrt{\text{phōpā}}$).

ḍeḍāuri, continuous roaring as of tempest or fire. (Onom. $\sqrt{\text{ḍeḍā}}$).

celāuri, eye-brow, cf. Austr. *chelāu*, see.

bhūhurā, a place where sweepings and refuses are deposited, (*buṣa* + *pūra*).

(60)

556. *-ai*. Pleonastic suffix. Derived from O.I.A. *-ka* + *-ika* > **-aia* > *-ai*, e.g.

khāwaj, a ditch, (*khāta* + *-ka* + *ika*).

khālaj, a fish-basket, (*kṣāraka*, a basket for birds).

garaj, a kind of fish living in mud-holes, (*gaḍaka*).

pūrajī, a kind of red vegetable creeper, (*punḍra*, red sugar-cane).

khālihai, oil-cake, (*khali* + *śa* pleonastic + -).

(61)

557. *-aiā*. An extension of the former in combination with *-ā* adjectival.

pūrajyā, red; of the colour of *Pūrajī*.

khāwajyā, a voracious eater, (*khādaka* + *-ika* + *-ā*).

karajyā, a doer, (*kara* + *ka* + *-ika* + *-ā*).

(Cf. O.D.B.L. §. 422).

(62)

558. *-owā*; *-uwāi*; (a) *-uwai*; (b) *-ai*.

These are co-related suffixes forming nouns and agentive adjectives indicating connexion and implying cleverness in doing something connected with the object. They go back to derivative formations of O.I.A. \sqrt{vah} , like *vāha* + *ka*; *vāha* + *ika*; *vaha* + *ika*.

Examples of *-owā*. *hālowā*, a plough-man, a plough ox, (*hāla* + *vāhaka*).

jālowā, a fisher-man, (*jāla* + *vāhaka*).

Examples of *-uwāi*. *ghāṭuwāi*, a ferry man, (*ghaṭṭa* + *vāhika*).

becowāi, one working for wages, cf. As. *bec*, price.

kheluwāi, a gamester, (*khelā*-).

gachowāi, an expert tree-climber, (*gaccha*-).

(63)

558a. *-uwai*; *ghāṭuwai*, *gachuwai*, *jāluwai*, *kheluwai*, etc. These are phonetic variants of the formations in *-uwāi*; the stress being shifted to the initial syllables, the *-ā* in *-uwāi* has been shortened to *-a*.

The affix *-uwai* has been extended pleonastically to *śeluwai*, mosses, (*śaivala*- > *śeṣala*-, *śela*-) and to *phaṭuwai*, sores of the feet, cf. As. *phāt*, crack.

(64)

558b. *-ai*; *dūrai*, distant, (*dūra*+*vaha*+*ika*).*galai*, prow of a boat. Cf. Bihārī. *galahī* (*gala* + *vaha* + *ika*).*mārai*, popular name of the goddess Manasā (*māra* + -).

(65)

558c. The following apparently similar formations are of different origins.

e.g. *parhuwāi*, a reader, (*pāṭha* + *vāca* + *ika*).*meluwāi*, *meluwai*, member of an assembly settling a dispute, (*mela* + *vādika*-).

(66)

559. *-oivā*. (Specifically Assamese). Causative passive participial and verbal noun affix corresponding to *-ā* of the simple roots. Derived from O.I.A. causative *-āpa* > M.I.A. *-āva* > *-āwa* + *-ā* (verbal noun) > *-āwā*, *-āwā* > *-oivā* (the preceding *-ā*- being raised to *-o-* by the following *-w-* glide). e.g.*kāroivā*, causing to be done: caused to be done, (**karāpa* + *-ā*).*śunoivā*, (**śunāpa* + *-ā*).

(67)

560. *-ay*. It yields abstract, concrete and adjectival words indicating "of the nature of". It seems to go back to O.I.A. *-ku* (as in *vārtāku*) ; e.g.*bhāṭay*, a parrot, (*bhaṭṭa*-, a panegyrist).*halay*, uncouth, clumsy, (*hala*-, deformity).*ḍhay*, a wave, cf. B. *ḍheu* (? *dhava*-, trembling + -).sts. *kapay*, a dove, (*kapota*-).*kalamay*, a kind of vegetable plant growing in water, (*kalamba*-).sts. *nitay*, always: (perhaps connected with *nityatah* > *sts. *nittao*, *nittau*-, Dr. Bloch).sts. *saday*, entire, whole, as an assembly, (? connected with *sadas*).

(68)

561. *-ka* ; *-kā* ; *-ki* ; *-kī* ; *-kīyā* ; *-ikā* ; *-ek*.

All these represent various extensions of O.I.A. pleonastic *-ka* > M.I.A. *-kka* > N.I.A. *-ka*, in combination with the several affixes discussed in the preceding sections. The affixes *-ika*, *-ikā*, *-ek* represent O.I.A. pleon. **-ika* > M.I.A. *-ikka*, *-ēkka* > N.I.A. *-ika*, *-ik*, ; *-eka*, *-ek*. e.g.

jonāk, moon-shine, (*jyotsnā*-).

dīṭhak, vision, waking state, (*dr̥ṣṭa*-).

bāpek, his father, (*vapra*-).

deukā, wings, (*ḍaya*-√*ḍī*, to fly).

sts. phuṭukā, spotted, (*sphuṭa*-).

bhelekā, timid, (*bhela*-).

titiki, slightly bitter, (*tikta*-).

cināki, acquaintance, (*cihna*-).

māikī, a female ; O. *māikiniā* ; (?) to be connected with *māṭṛ*-, or referred to Austric source.

garākī, lord, owner, (*guru* > *garu* > **gar*, Bloch.).

melekī, a member of a sitting, (*mela*-).

nāi-kīyā, non-existence, (*nāsti*- > *natthi*- > **nāthi*- > **nāhi*- > *nāi*-).

jalakīyā, a chilli, (*jvāla*-).

sts. padakīyā, a defendant, (*pada*-).

khānik, a little, (*khaṇḍa*-).

kharikā, a straw, (*khṛṣṭa*-). etc.

In *khantekīyā*, momentary, for **khanekīyā* (*kṣaṇa*), -*t* seems to be intrusive and corresponds to Bihārī (Kurmālī Ṭhar) euphonic -*ṭa*- ; cf. *gharīṭek*, of about twenty minutes (L.S.I. V. II, p. 147). In *urantekīyā*, full-fledged (as a bird), *uranta*- is the present participle base of As. √*ur*, to fly.

(69)

562. *-kur*. It forms the second element of a few compound verbal roots, the first element of which seems to be either onomatopoetic in origin or worn out phonetic variations of some O.I.A. formations ; e.g.

phēkure, sobs with a muffled sound.

Cf. B. *ḍhēkur*, the sound of belching.

bhēkure, gets mouldy, mildewed. (Bd. *bhukundi*, froth).
cēkure, runs fast in frolic, as a young calf or a horse.
 (Bd. $\sqrt{\text{saing}}$, go speedily).

In all these, *-kur* seems to be a mix-up of several verbal roots listed in the Sanskrit Dhātupāṭha; e.g. *kurati*, $\sqrt{\text{kur}}$, to utter a sound, (cf. *phēkure*, sobs); *kuḍati*, $\sqrt{\text{kūḍ}}$, to play like a child (cf. *cēkure*); *kruḍati*, $\sqrt{\text{kruḍ}}$, to get thick (cf. *bhēkure*). Assamese *mekuri*, a cat, (Bg. *mekur*, *mekur*) probably of onomatopoeic origin, belongs here. Dr. Bloch suggests possibility of connection with *-*kar-ī*, action of doing, (*a-i* > *u-i* by vowel harmony). In that case Bg. *mekur* will have to be differently treated.

(70)

563. *-kuri*. Derived from O.I.A. *kūṭa*, mass, heap, multitude. (Specifically Assamese) e.g.

bāṭ-kuri, walking over a long way; going over rough and smooth, (*vartma-* + *kūṭa-*).

hāṭ-kuri + *bāṭ-kuri*, going over hill and dale.

phēc-kuri, concrete mucus in the eye (*piñca-*, inflammation of the eye).

thūt-kuri, spittle, (**stumbhanta*, $\sqrt{\text{stumbh}}$, to eject, connected with spitting by Pischel).

lāj-kurīyā, shy, bashful, is from *lajjā* + *kūṭita*, confused by shame. In *himsā-kurīyā*, malicious: Bg. *hiskute*, the latter element is connected with *kuṭa-*, crooked. The formation *daho-kuri*, without fail, at any cost, found in making an earnest appeal to do something on the speaker's behalf, seems to be equivalent to *dohāi-kuri*, "dohāi" for twenty times:

hāmkuri, *hāmkhuri*, falling with the face downwards, seems parallel to Bg. *hāmāguri*, crawl on all fours. In early Assamese is found the expression *khøj-guri*, scanning the foot-steps.

The sources of *kuri*, *guri*, seem obscure. The following Sant. roots may however, be compared: $\sqrt{\text{gur}}$, to fall from a standing, sitting or kneeling position: $\sqrt{\text{guṇḍ}}$, to ponder, think over; $\sqrt{\text{kuṇḍel}}$, to lie prostrate.

(71)

564. *-ca, -cā, -cīyā*. Pleonastic, nominal and adjectival. Derived from O.I.A. *-tya*, forming adjectives from participles and pronominal derivatives. Extended also to nouns; e.g. *ap-tya, āp-tya*, watery. *-tya* > M.I.A. *-cca* > *-ca*. e.g.

kundhac, cadaverous, (*kunapa + kabandha + tyā*).

gaic, heavy, (*gabhi-* cf. *gabhīra + ucca*, ? Dr. Bloch).

khāwajic, voracious eater, (*khādaka + (i) tyā*).

dābucā, a kind of grass, (*darbha +*).

hālicā, hālicā, a certain measure of land, (*hāla*).

khāricā, condiment from tender bamboo shoots, (*khata +*).

gharacīyā, domestic, (M.I.A. *ghara-*).

The varied pleonastic implications of this affix will be clear from the following examples;

rāuci, a loud scream, (*rāva-*).

baicā, bāicā, a boatman, (*vāhika > vāhia > -ca-*).

bānac, price for making a thing, cf. As. $\sqrt{\text{banā}}$, to prepare.

sts. opārāñci, supplementary, (*upara*). etc.

As an affix of connexion, this affix is found also in Mārāṭhī.

Cf. *gharcā*, domestic.

(72)

565. *-ta : -tā ; -ti ; -to*.

Definitive, pleonastic and enclitic. (Discussed in *extenso* in O.D.B.L. § 436). It represents a M.I.A. *vaṭṭ-*, from the O.I.A. formations *varta, vartika, vartikā; vṛtta, vṛttika, vṛttikā* from $\sqrt{\text{vṛt}}$ (O.D.B.L. *ibid*); e.g.

kēhetā, slightly acrid, (*kaṣāya + vṛtta + -*).

khahatā, slightly rough, (*khasa + -*).

ghumaṭi, sleep, (**ghurma, \sqrt{\text{ghur}}*, to snore).

lālaṭi } saliva, drivel, (*lālā +*).
lelāuṭi }

phiringaṭi, spark, (O.I.A. *sphulinga + -*).

penḡatā, crippled, (*paṅgu + -*).

hikaṭi, hiccough, (*hikkā +*). etc.

The definitive and enclitic sense is illustrated by examples like the following (§ 586) :—

mānuha-ṭo, that man (referred to in the context).
eṭi, one, (*eka* + *vṛtta*-).

(73)

566. *-ṭā*; *-ṭi*. Connected with O.I.A. *paṭṭa* > M.I.A. *-vaṭṭa* > N.I.A. *-aṭa*, *-aṭā*. (Specifically Assamese); e.g.

beraṭi, waist-band, (*veṣṭa* + *paṭṭikā*).

camaṭā, leather-thongs, (*carma* +).

pābhaṭi, a bamboo platform, (*parva* +).

bāraṭā, a scooped out bamboo for supporting a partition,
 (*vāṭa* + *paṭṭa*-). etc.

(74)

567. *ṭha*; (*-tha*), represents O.I.A. *avasthā*, indicating state, form, appearance, > M.I.A. *avatthā*, *avaṭṭhā* (cf. M.I.A., *avaṭṭhaṇa*) > N.I.A. *-aṭha*, *-atha*; *-ṭha*, *-tha*.

e.g. *nāṇgaṭh*, naked, (*nagna*-).

pūraṭh, mature, (*pūra*-).

cereth, dirty, As. $\sqrt{\text{cerā}}$, to void loose stools, cf. D. *ciricira*, shower; downpour.

āmaṭh, obstinate, inflexible, (? *amla*-).

calaṭh, sifting investigation, (cf. *cāla*- in *cālanī*, a sieve).

gomoṭhā, gloomy, not bright, (*gulma*, a thicket).

(75)

568. *-tā*, abstract. Derived from O.I.A. *-tva* e.g.

sts. *mamāt*, affection, (*mamatva*).

tāt, inner significance, (*tatva*).

E. As. *bīrāt*, heroism, (*vīratva*).

māhāt, greatness, (*mahatva*).

(76)

569. *-tā*. Derived from O.I.A. *putra* > *-*vutta*, *-utta*. (Cf. *ajja-utta*).

jeṭhot, husband's elder brother, lit. elder son of the father,
 (*jyeṣṭha* +).

ekuti, a woman with only one child (*eka*+*putrikā*>*ekka-uttīā*, **ekotī* > *ekutī*, by vowel harmony § 264).

(77)

570. (*sts.*) *-tālī*. This *sts.* affix is included here because of its wide use. This indicates a region or locality. Connected with O.I.A. *tāla* + *-ikā*.

e.g. *kākhatalī*, arm-pit, (*kakṣa* + *tālikā*).

dhānatalī, paddy-field, (*dhānya* + *talikā*).

māhatalī pulse-field, (*māṣa* + *talikā*). etc.

(78)

571. *-na* and extensions. Pleonastic and adjectival. In O.I.A. an adjectival *-na* has been noted by Whitney (§§ 1223 g; 1245 f). A pleonastic and intrusive *-na-*, (in Vedic. gen. pl. *gonām*, stem *gay*) has also been noted (Whitney § 360, c). In early M.I.A. (Pāli), this *-na-* established itself as a part of the stem (*gona*) itself (Geiger § 88).

goṇa continued down through Prakrit (*jādhā goṇā jādhā*; *Mṛcchakatikā*) and survives in Assamese in *goṇā*, a male buffalo. Thus in O.I.A. there were the adjectival *-na* and also traces of a pleonastic *-na*. This affix seems to re-appear in N.I.A. Assamese e.g.

karāṇga, thigh, (*karāṇka* + *-*).

gabhin, steady, deep, (*gabhī-*, cf. *gabhīra*).

bārāgaṇi, *bārāṇgaṇi*, subscription, share, (*varga*, class).

Cf. *Mārāṭhī*, *vargani*.

hātinā, bellows, (*bhastri-*).

ṭemunā, a tumour, swelling, cf. also *ṭemā*, *ṭemurā*.

chānā, the young of an animal, (*śāva*).

āṇgaṇi, a spark of fire; the branch stem of a cluster of fruits, (*aṇga*).

In *tapinā*, *tapilā*, buttock, the *-na-* and *-la-* are parts of the original O.I.A. words *talpana*, *talpala*, the flesh on the back-bone.

(79)

572. *-nī*, *-ānī*, *-inī*; feminine affixes. (Also cf. §§ 515 a; 544).

These are common to both Assamese and Bengali and their origin has been thoroughly discussed in O.D.B.L. § 445. They

seem reminiscent of O.I.A. *-nī*, *-ānī* but they are derived from a different source. Practically no form in N.I.A. has come down with *-nī*, *-ānī* of O.I.A. The O.I.A. attributive suffix *-in*, giving the feminine nominative singular *-inī*, supplied to M.I.A. numerous fem. forms differentiated from the masc. only by *-inī*, especially when the nominative came to be used for all cases in the masculine, the *-in-* of the base being totally lost. This *-inī* (*inī*), was partly generalised and came to be attached to nouns to which it did not properly belong and when added to masculine nouns in *-a*, the *-i-* was dropped, making it *-a-nī*. N.I.A. thus inherited this *-inī*, *-anī* (*-inī*, *-anī*), although more restricted in use than *-ī* from late M.I.A. (ibid.).

In Assamese, *-anī* is chiefly used after nouns indicating caste, trade, profession, rank etc.

e.g. *nāpit-anī*, wife of a barber.

kumār-anī, female potter.

kamār-anī, wife of a black-smith.

baruwānī, wife of a *baruwā* (rank).

phukan-anī, wife of a *phukan* (rank).

kucunī, woman of a *koc* caste.

dumunī, woman of a *dom* caste.

bāghinī, a tigress.

nātinī, a grand daughter, (*naptrka-*).

mitinī, a female friend, (*mitra-*). etc.

(80)

573. *-ra* (earlier *-ṛa*) and extensions.

It goes back to late Skt. *-ṛa* and extensions > M.I.A. *-ḍa* with extensions. e.g.

śiyār, root, (*śiphā* + *-ṛa*).

kāsar, side, (*kakṣa* + *-ṛa*).

-rā: *damarā*, a male calf, (*damya*).

batarā, *bātari*, news, (*vārtā* +).

nāorā, a boat-shaped cistern to carry off water (*nāvā-*).

ri: *gāhari*, pig, (cf. Austr. *gāhu*).

-rī: *ṭākurī*, a spindle, (*tarku* + *-ṛikā*).

cāṅgerī, wood sorrel, (*cāṅga*).

kālarī, a deaf woman, (*kalla* + *ṛikā*).

(81)

574. *-rā* : adjectival, connected with O.I.A. *-ra* e.g.
laṭharā, destitute of hair, bald ; (cf. H. *lāṭh*, a stick, M.I.A.
lāṭṭhi).
loṭharā, flabby, fat, (*loṣṭra*).
-ri : pleonastic ;
khāgari, reed, (*khaḍga* +) .

(82)

575. *-la* and its extensions. This affix goes back to O.I.A.
-la (adjectival and pleonastic) ; e.g.
dīghal, long, (*dīrgha* + *la*).
ākhal, kitchen, cf. Bg. *ākhā* (? *ukhā*).
-lā : *ucalā*, prominent as teeth, (*ucca*).
pakhilā, butterfly, (*pakṣi* -).
cakalā, a slice, (*cakra* +).
bāralā, a bachelor, (*vaṇṭa* + *-la* +).
ḍobolā (cf. also *ḍobā*), a reservoir in a field made for irrigation purpose ; cf. M.I.A. *√ḍuvv*.
-li : *-ādhāli*, half-a-rupee, (*ardha* + *-lika*).
khārali, a kind of alkaline sauce, (*kṣāra*-).
-lī : *sts. bagalī*, a crane, (*baka* + -).
sts. chāgalī, a goat, (*chāga* +) .

(83)

576. *-ha* and extensions.

This is connected with O.I.A. *-śa* adjectival and pleonastic (Macdonell § 240) > M.I.A. *-sa* > N.I.A. (Assamese) *-ha*. (earlier *-sa*). Cf. *śobhanasā*, beautiful.

Examples :

- rūpah*, beautiful, (*rūpa* + *śa*).
sārāh, much, many, cf. H. *sārā*, whole.
jalahu, simple, silly, (*jaḍa*, *jala* + *-śa* + *-uka*).
(L.W.) *bhacaku*, simple, childish, cf. H. *bhasāri*, (*bhasma*-
T.).
ukahu, rash, thoughtless, (*utka*-).
ādah, middle age, (*ardha* + *śa*).

kurihā, a kind of fish, (Lex. Skt. *kuḍṛisa*).
iṭh, hilsa fish, Lex. Skt. *iṭṣa*.
patahā, a thin slice, (*patra* +).
gadahā, heavy like a club, (*gadā*-).
gorohā, hinder part, (M.I.A. *gōḍḍa*).
calihā, a thin slice, (cf. M.I.A. *√challa*).
bhōtoḥā, dull, blunt, (cf. Austr. *bodoh*, foolish).
bherehā, scum, flabby (cf. O.I.A. *bheḍa*, a raft).

(84)

- 576a. *āhi*; *-āhī*; *-āh* + *-i*, (pleonastic); *-ī* adjectival.
melāhi, also *melū*, open, cf. *√mīl*, to open.
 sts. *phitāhi*, vanity, (*sphīta*).
kharāhi, a basket containing a certain measure
 (*khāraka*).
kerāhi, also *kerā*, oblique, squint-eyed, (*kekara*).
cupahi, *cupi*; an oil-vessel, a capsule, (D. *cuppa*-).
chalāhī, tricky (*chala*-).
dhādahī, a sluggard woman, cf. As. *dhod*, a sluggard.

This suffix corresponds to Bihārī *-ās*. The derivation of Hoernle from *vāñchā* and of Platt from *-āsā* does not seem convincing (Hoernle § 283; Platt. P. 208).

The suffix *-āh*, *-āhi* seems to be related to *-śa*, and to correspond to Bg. *-ās* (O.D.B.L. § 450).

CHAPTER XIII.

THE ENCLITIC DEFINITIVES OR NUMERATIVES.

577. The enclitics are post-positional affixes or words which are added to nouns or numerals to define the nature of the object or article referred to. They are commonly described as articles and have the value of the definite article "the" (O.D.B.L. § 510). Pronouns other than those of the first and second persons take on these post-positions. The use of the enclitics is a feature of early Assamese also, cf. *ratha-khaṇḍa*, the chariot; *kanyā-khāni*, the little daughter; *keśa-gachā*, the hair etc. There are enclitics in Bg. & O. also, and these usages are probably common to all Gaudians (Hoernle § 426). But the idiom can not be traced back to earlier periods. Most probably the idiom owes its origin to non-Aryan influences. (For further discussion cf. § 842).

To express the force of the indefinite article "a", the same post-positional words are used with *e-* (<*eka*) prefixed. The formation so constructed may then be used as in Bg. and O. either before or after the principal word which it qualifies; e.g. *kāpor-khan*, the piece of cloth; but *ekhan kāpor* or *kāpor ekhan*, a piece of cloth. With *e-* prefixed, the same words that serve as enclitics acquire the value of independent words and have the force of adjectives. But even then their function is that of enclitics with *e-* (*eka*).

The following are the principal definitives in Assamese :

(1)

578. *kan* : diminutive *kaṇi*. Connected with O.I.A. *kaṇa*, a particle, and used after nouns to shew endearment by emphasising smallness, e.g. *lorā-kan*, the little boy; *powāli-kan*, the little one; *dāmuri-kan*, the young calf. etc.

The diminutive *kaṇi* (originally feminine) indicates still greater fondness.

(2)

579. *khan* ; dim. *khāni*.

It is generally used after nouns indicating some thing broad and flat, e.g.

cālāni-khan, the sieve.

ḡhāri-khan, the mattress.

naj-khan, the river.

nāo-khan ; the boat etc.

In E.As. it appeared as *khān*, *khāni* ; e.g.

kanyā-khāni, the little daughter. Connected with

O.I.A. *khaṇḍa*.

(3)

580. *khar* : Used dialectically in Western Assam in places where *ḡāl* is used in St. Coll. e.g. *sāp-khar*, the serpent ; *jari-khar*, the rope. *khar* seems to be connected with O.I.A. *khāṭa*.

(4)

581. *gach* : dim. *gachi* (O.I.A. *gaccha*).

It is used after nouns indicating something long and flexible ; e.g.

ḡol-gach, the rope.

baṭiyā-gach, the thread, etc.

(5)

582. *garākī*. Used after masculine and feminine nouns indicating human beings to shew respect or consideration,

e.g. *mānuh-garākī*, the man.

ghajinī-garākī, the wife.

It is used also after numerals to respectfully indicate the number of persons referred to

e.g. *e-garākī mānuh*, one person.

du-garākī tiroṭā, two ladies.

Dr. Bloch suggests connection with O.I.A. *guru* > M.I.A. *garu* > N.I.A. *gar-*. In Skt. *guru* is used as an honorific appellation of a preceptor and in the feminine, *gurvī* may be applied to a venerable woman.

(6)

583. *goṭ* : In E.As. *goṭ* was frequently used after living beings ; *mānuh-goṭ*, the man ; *paśu-goṭ*, the animal, etc. ; *goṭ*

is generally connected with *goṣṭha*, the de-aspiration remaining unexplained. It may be better linked with *gotra*, having similar meanings with *goṣṭha*.

(7)

584. *caṭā* : dim. *caṭi*. Used after nouns indicating something long and flat, especially that has been split and made into strips. Probably it is connected with O.I.A. (*tvaṣṭa* > **tyaṣṭa* > *caṭṭha*, *caṭā*.), e.g.

bāh-caṭā, the split bamboo strip.

kāṭh-caṭā, the split wooden strip.

pāṭ-caṭā, the tablet, etc.

(8)

585. *jan* : *janā* (honorific) : *janī* (fem.).

Used after nouns, pronouns and numerals to indicate human beings, e.g.

mānuh-jan, the man.

mānuh-janī, the woman.

tīrotā-janī, the woman.

i-jan ; *i-janī*, this one (man) ; this one (woman) .

e-jan, one (man) ; *e-janī*, one (woman) .

rajā-janā, the king.

rānī-janā, the queen. etc.

(9)

586. *-tā*, *-to*, *-ṭi*. This is the same as the formative affix *-tā*, *-to*, *-ṭi*. (Discussed §. 565) .

-tā is used only after numerals.

e.g. *duṭā*, *tiniṭā*, *pācoṭā*, *sātoṭā*, *āṭhoṭā*, etc.

two, three, five, seven, eight.

-to is used only after noun substantives in a particularly definitive sense, e.g.

mānuh-to, the particular man.

goru-to, the particular cow.

ghar-to, the particular house, etc.

In As. *-to*, there is the influence of the M.I.A. particle *hu*, (*kkhu*, *khalu*), cf. Bihārī. *-ṭho* : *ekṭho*, *doṭho*, *tinṭho*, etc. Bengali *-to* is the result of vowel-harmony (O.D.B.L. pp. 480, 780) .

The type of vowel-harmony which changes final *-ā* into *-o* in a Bengali word is absent in Assamese.

(10)

587. *tār*: dim. *tāri*. It indicates something long and loose tied into a bunch or bundle, e.g.

culi-tār, the bunch of hair.

bārhani-tār, the broom-stick (many long pieces of thinly split bamboo are tied together to make a broom).

tār is probably akin to H. *tāra*, a line of cattle;

N. *tār*, a platform of bamboo for sitting on. Dr. Turner considers its derivation from Skt. *tandra*-, a row, doubtful.

(11)

588. *ḍāl*: dim. *ḍāli*. It is used after nouns indicating something long but round and solid; e.g.

bāh-ḍāl, the bamboo.

kāṭh-ḍāl, the piece of wood.

śali-ḍāl, the spear, etc.

Contrast the use of *ḍāl* with that of *caṭā* (discussed above:). *ḍāl* indicates something whole, *caṭā*, something split out of a whole thing.

ḍāl may be derived from *deśī*, *ḍāla*, a branch, part of a branch.

(12)

589. *pāṭ*: (O.I.A. *paṭṭa*). It indicates something long, flat and narrow; e.g.

boṭhā-pāṭ, the oar.

śar-pāṭ, the arrow.

khāpar-pāṭ, an instrument shaped like a flat spear.

(13)

590. *pherā*. Used after material nouns to indicate a small quantity; e.g.

loṇ-pherā, the small quantity of salt.

e-pherā loṇ, a small quantity of salt.

gur-pherā, the small quantity of molasses, etc.

pherā is a word of unknown origin, but found in most N.I.A. languages. Cf. O.H.P. *pherā*, a circle (Turner).

PLURAL DEFINITIVES.

591. In E. As., *-hanta*, *-santa* (M.I.A. *santa-*, Pres. Part. of \sqrt{as}) was used as enclitic post-positions after numerals and oblique forms of pronominal stems to indicate definiteness; e.g. *dui-hanta*, both of them; *timi-hanta*, all three; *e-santa*, this person, etc. In modern Assamese *-hanta* > *-hāt* disengaged itself from the context and became a plural affix. (§. 624).

592. In such colloquial expressions as *ekoṭi-hāt*, definitely one; *ekokhan-hāt*, definitely one piece, the enclitic *-hāt* seems to be a modern development and an extension of E.As. forms like *e-santa*, this person, etc.

In *giri-hāt*, the householder, master of the household; the enclitic sense has been practically lost and the whole expression is looked upon as a compound giving the feminine form *giri-hātānī*, the mistress of the household. In developing this idiom, analogical influence of *sts. gr̥hastha*, **gr̥hasthānī* may be suspected.

593. In Western Assam Colloquial, *-hān*, *-hun* function both as definitives and plural affixes; e.g.

bāpā-hān, *bāpā-hun*, my father; *tā-hun*, they;
ā-hun, these, etc. (See below, §§ 634-636).

INDEFINITIVES.

594. Indefiniteness in a collective unit of time and number is often expressed by suffixing *-ek* after a word, e.g. *māhek*, a month or so; *paṣek*, a fortnight or so; *bacharek*, a year or so; *sts. śatek*, *sahasrek*, a hundred; a thousand or so, etc.

Unlike as in Bengali, *-ek* is not attached after ordinary and *tbh.* numerals; e.g. Bg. *goṭā-tinek*, three or so; but As. *tiniṭā-mān*, three or so.

-cerek (*ciāri* (< ? *catvāri*) + *ek*); *-diyek* (*dvi* + *ek*) are used specifically as indefinite plural affixes in the sense of "a few", e.g.

guṭi-diyek cintā, a few thoughts.
jan-cerek la'rā, a few boys. (§ 630).

PERSONAL DEFINITIVES.

Or

Personal Affixes of Nouns of Relationship.

595. This is the proper place to examine a strange morphological phenomenon in Assamese, *viz.*, that of affixing personal endings on the model of verbs to nouns of relationship. In this respect Assamese seems to stand out alone amongst all N.I.A. languages. Other morphological phenomena may be shared in one or another respect by other N.I.A. languages also, but this peculiarity marks out a form as distinctly Assamese.

596. This affixation of personal endings seems to go back to the earliest period when the language was fully characterised. It is not noticeable in a fully developed form in the Rāmāyaṇa of Mādhava Kandali, supposedly of the early fourteenth century beyond which no distinctively Assamese writings have been discovered.

597. This separative instinct has coloured all terms of reference to relationship. Thus different words are used with reference to the same relation according as he or she is senior or junior in age to the person with whom relationship is indicated. Thus, "*my* elder brother" is *kākā* or *kakāi*; "*my* younger brother" is *bhāi*; "*my* elder sister" is *bāi*; "*younger sister*" *bhanī*; "*my* elder sister's husband" is *bhinīhī*: "*younger sister's husband*" is *baināi*; the elder one of two sisters is referred to as *āi-kaṇ*; the younger one as *māi-kaṇ*, etc. Thus in Assamese there are no generic terms equivalent to such English words as *brother*, *sister*, etc.

598. It is to be observed that though different words are used to indicate different aspects of the same relationship,

they can all be traced to O.I.A. words having the same original meaning; e.g. *āi* (in *āi-kaṇ*) can be equated to *āryyikā* > *ayyiā* > *āi*. So also *māi* (in *māi-kaṇ*) < O.I.A. *mātrkā*. Similarly *bhinihī* (earlier *bhinisī*) can be traced back to **bhaginikā* > **bhinī* + *-ssiā* (§. 385) and *baināi* to **bhaginikā-pati*.

599. This separative habit has been carried on also to the persons of nouns. Words of relationship take on different personal affixes according as the relationship indicated is with the first, the second or the third person. In the case of the second person, the rank of the person also is taken into consideration.

The principal forms of some characteristic words are presented below.

	My	Your (Inf.).	Your (Hon.)	His.
Father :	<i>bopāi</i>	<i>bāper</i>	<i>bāperā</i>	<i>bāpek</i>
Mother :	<i>āi</i>	<i>mār</i>	<i>mārā</i>	<i>māk</i>
Son :	<i>po</i>	<i>puter</i>	<i>powā</i> <i>powārā</i> <i>puterā</i>	} <i>putek</i>
Daughter :	<i>zī</i>	<i>zīyer</i>	<i>zīyā</i> <i>zīyerā</i>	
Husband :	<i>pai</i>	<i>paiyer</i>	<i>paiyā</i> <i>paiyerā</i>	} <i>paiyek</i>
Wife :	<i>ghainī</i>	<i>ghainīyer</i>	<i>ghainīyā</i> <i>ghainīyerā</i>	

600. Sir G. A. Grierson reads in these peculiar forms pronominal affixations with nouns of relationship on the model of Tibeto-Burman pronominal *prefixes* to nouns of relationship, (*Modern Indo-Aryan Vernaculars*, § 75); e.g. Boḍo: *ā-fā*, my father; *nām-fā*, your father; *bi-fā*, his father. He would accordingly characterise these affixes as relics of some abraded pronouns. Dr. Chatterji differing from Sir George, affiliates *-ek* and *-āi* to the corresponding formative

affixes (O.D.B.L. § 724) and considers *-ā* and *-erā* as of obscure origin (*ibid.*, p. 165).

601. It may be added in amplification of Dr. Chatterji's view that the affixes are of the nature of enclitic definitives and indefinitives examined above. Thus *bāpek*, means "a father" when the context does not contemplate reference to any grammatical person, e.g. *bāpek putekār sādhu*, the story of a father and a son (cf. also *māhek*, *paṣek*, a month, a fortnight). As the third person falls grammatically within the scope of the indefinite, *bāpek* is the form that came to be associated with 'his'; e.g. *tār bāpek*, his father.

602. The affix *-āi* of the first person is the same as the formative affix of endearment and is vocative in origin (See §. 527). As the vocative has references only to the first person, the vocative as an affix of endearment came to be attached to the first person; e.g. *bopāi*, O father, O my father = my father.

603. The second personal *-er* is pleonastic and is connected with M.I.A. *kera* (*kela*) used in a definitive sense, e.g. *ajjassa kerao*, *vessā-jana kerako*, *vappa kelake* (*Mṛcchakaṭikā*). Thus *bāper* may be equated to *vappa-kera*. The pleonastic nature of *-er* is shewn by the fact that in the second person (honorific), relationship is also indicated by adding only *ā* (*-ā*) to nouns ending in high vowels, e.g. *powā*, *powārā*; *zīyā*, *zīyerā*, your (Hon.) son, daughter. This *-ā* is the same as the honorific *-ā* in enclitic *janā* (§§ 585, 619). Pleonastic *-er* becomes *-erā* as an honorific definitive.

604. As Pleonastic definitives, *-er*, *-erā* are parallel to dialectical *-hān*, *-hun* (§§. 634-636) which are associated with the first person.

605. Some side light will be thrown on the nature and function of the terminations *-er*, *-erā* when they are compared with the variations, the O.I.A. vocative particle *he* under-

goes according to the nature of the rank of the person with reference to whom it is used. The bare particle *he* is used as a vocative in addressing only equals. But the following affixed forms are used according to the rank of the person addressed ;

- (a) *he-rā*, *he-ray* : used in calling to inferiors.
- (b) *he-rā* : used in calling to equals (hon.).
- (c) *he-ri* : used in addressing superiors.
- (d) *he-rai*, *he-rei* : terms of address with endearment.

606. The following formations are used as terms of familiar address to a woman of equal or inferior status ;

hañi, *hañe*, *hañerā* (O.I.A. *hañje* > Mg. *haññe* > *hañe*, *hañi*). (§. 414).

607. The affixing of *-er*, *-r* to *he* in addressing people (grammatically in the second person) hardly leaves any room for doubt about the pleonastic origin of *-er*. As a vocative affix of endearment *-āi* appears in *he-rei* (*he-rāi* > *herai*, and also by vowel-assimilation, *he-rei*).

608. The identity of the separative affixes being thus established, the whole question resolves itself into accounting for the *rationale* of the association of some particular formations with different grammatical persons. In this respect the question is on a par with the use of distinct and separate words having originally the same signification to characterise different aspects of the same relationship. Cf. *bhīnihi* (**bhaginikā* + *-ssiā*) = sister's husband = elder sister's husband ; but *baiṇāi* (*bhaginikā* + *pati*) = sister's husband = younger sister's husband. The use of *bāi* (? **varyikā* > Mg. **vayyiā* > *bāi*) to refer to the elder sister (as worthy of respect) is imaginable, but why *bhānī* (**bhaginikā*) should only refer to the younger sister, passes one's comprehension. Similarly there is nothing in the formations *āi-kaṇ* and *māi-kaṇ* to cause differentiation in use with reference to the senior and junior respectively of two sisters. The same absence of principle seems to be at work with reference to the specific uses of

formations like *bopāi*, *bāper*, *bāpek* with reference to different grammatical persons.

609. It is very likely that behind the multiplicity of conjugational verbal forms in Maith. and Mag. with reference to the varying grades in the ranks of the subject and the object, there is a similar absence of principle working.

610. Taking the *suffixed* nouns of relationship by themselves, Sir G. A. Grierson (as noted above §. 600) has attributed this phenomenon to Tibeto-Burman influences. But in Tibeto-Burman, especially in Boḍo, which may be said to have influenced Assamese most, the pronouns are *prefixed* and not *suffixed*. Sir George has not accounted for this reversal. Moreover, Tibeto-Burman does not use different terms of relationship with reference to the age and rank of the person referred to. The principle of differentiation is not carried through to the same extent as in Assamese. The influence of the Muṇḍā language in these regards seems unmistakable. "The Muṇḍā languages belong to that class which possesses a richly varied stock of words to denote individual things and ideas but is extremely poor in general and abstract terms Nouns denoting relationship are seldom conceived in the abstract but a pronominal *suffix* restricting the sphere of the idea is usually added. Thus Sāntālī *enga-ñ*, my mother; *enga-t*, his mother, but seldom *enga*, in the meaning of mother, alone. (Sten Konow: L.S.I. IV, pp. 23, 43).

611. "Similarly the complexity of the conjugation of the Bihārī verb in which different forms are used to denote an honorific or non-honorific subject or object and where the verb changes when the object is a pronoun of the second person singular can be explained from *Aryan forms* but the whole principle of indicating the object in the verb is thoroughly un-Aryan but quite agrees with Muṇḍā grammar". (Sten Konow: *ibid.*, p. 10).

CHAPTER XIV.

THE DECLENSION OF THE NOUN.

(A). THE GENDER.

612. Grammatical gender has disappeared from As. Bg. and O. languages. Sex is generally distinguished in Assamese by the use of some qualifying terms like *matā*, male, (Persian, *mard*) and *mātī* or *māikī*, female, or by the employment of different words like *damarā*, a bull, (*damya-*) ; *ceūrī*, a cow, (cf. O.I.A. *camūru*, a kind of deer) .

613. Where, however, it is admissible to use feminine suffixes as after adjectives or other qualifying terms to emphasise the sex, the suffixes used are *-ī* and *-ānī*. (Discussed under Formative Affixes §§. 544, 572). The feminine in *-ā* does not exist in Assamese, the N.I.A. *-ā* functioning as a definitive affix ; but dialectically the feminine in *-ā* is found in Western Assamese *māikā*, a female, a mother (St. Coll. *māikī*, cf. O. *māikiniā*). In St. Coll. the only examples of fem. *-ā* are ; *tirotā*, a woman, (Western As. *tirī*) ; *āitā*, grand-mother.

614. In certain adjectival formations, the affix *-rī* is used to emphasise the female sex ; e.g. *ḍekerī*, a youthful woman ; (masc. *ḍekā*) ; *kālarī*, a deaf woman, (masc. *kalā*) ; *bhāṅgurī*, a woman addicted to hemp, (masc. *bhāṅguwā* ; cf. Bg. *bhāṅgar*) ; *kāurī*, a female crow, (masc. *kowā*) ; *zī*, *zīyārī*, a daughter, etc.

The *-rī* is the same as M.I.A. *-ḍiā* (O.I.A. *-ṭikā*) used pleonastically. Where no sex difference is indicated, *-rī* is written as *-ri*, e.g. *bātari*, news, (*vattāḍiā*) (§. 573) .

In establishing *-rī* as a feminine suffix in the case of some nouns, might some remote influence of Sant. *-era* (the

feminine suffix) be suspected? There may be a convergence of Aryan and extra-Aryan forms in fixing up -r- as an accompaniment to the definitive As. feminine suffix -ī.

(B) THE NUMBER.

615. The Magadhan languages as a rule form the plural by the addition of some nouns of multitude. This is the general rule in Maith. Bg. O. and Assamese, but in Mag. and Bhoj. the plural is generally formed by the addition of -n (M.I.A. -āṇa < -ānām).

616. The ending in -n occurs as a pl. affix in dialectical Bengali (O.D.B.L. §. 486), and also as a secondary affix added to nouns of multitude to indicate the plural, e.g. *guli-n*, -*gulā-n*, besides -*guli*, -*gulā*. It has acquired the value of an honorific suffix in respectful forms of verbs, e.g. *kare-n* *gele-n*, etc.

617. In Western Assamese, -n occurs in the combination -*hun* used as a respectful definitive to nouns and as a plural affix to pronouns e.g. *tāhu-n*, they; *āhu-n*, these (people); *bāpāhu-n*, my father. (§. 593).

618. For relics of plural in -s- (O.I.A. -sām > M.I.A. * -sā > Ap. -hā. Cf. As. *eō*, this (honoured) person; *teō*, that (honoured) person. (§§. 176, 675, 678).

619. Mag. genitive plural in *āhā* > -ā, -ā has given Assamese honorific -ā; e.g. *si-jan*, that man; but *rajā-janā*, the king. So also *bāper*, thy father; but *bāperā*, your father, etc. The plural in -ā has been extended to the respectful forms of verbs in the second person honorific (orig. Pl.) e.g. *kār*, do thou; but *karā*, do you; *karīlī*, thou didst; but *karīlā*, you did, etc.

These are all the relics of the O.I.A. genitive plural in Assamese. The formations that function as post-positions to shew the plural are discussed below.

THE PLURAL SUFFIXES.

620. In E.As. the plural was formed by the addition of *ts.* words of multitude like *gaṇa*, *samūha*, *cāyā*, *saba*, *melā* or *meleka bistara* or some *deśi* words like *jāka* (horde) ; e.g. *śiśu-jāka*, children ; *loka-bistara*, multitude of men ; *pātra-mela* or *meleka*, ministers.

621. In early Assamese, *māne* was used as a plural suffix in a specialised sense of "all included" ; e.g. *sabe caturbhuja puruṣa māne*, all males are four-handed ; *jateka sundarī pad-minī māne*, all beautiful women are padminīs ; *kaṭaka māne*, all soldiers. The specialised sense is preserved in modern Assamese also, e.g. *lorā māne āhā*, come all who are boys. In Oriyā, *māne* is an ordinary plural suffix but in Assamese its use is different. It is held to be related to O.I.A. *mānava* (O.D.B.L. p. 737). This etymology does not however explain the sense of "all". (cf. §. 702).

622. Mod. Assamese has discarded the use of the above *ts.* words. Their place has been occupied by three other new suffixes,—*bor* (colloquially also *bhor*, *borāk*, *bolāk*) ; *-bilāk*, and *-hāt*. Of these, *-bor* is used as an ordinary plural suffix in a contemptuous sense ; *-bilāk* is used to show respect and *-hāt* is used in restricted senses. The origin of these suffixes has not been fully discussed. Dr. S. K. Chatterji suggests connection of *-bor* with O.I.A. *bahula* or *bahala* (O.D.B.L. Vol. II, p. 738). This derivation is supported by the fact that there is a dialectal form *-bolā-k*. There is a plural suffix *-bolā* in Mārwar (Kellogg : *Hindī Grammar*, §. 255). This is the same suffix as Assamese *-bolā-k*, from O.I.A. *bahula* > **baūla* > *bola*, to which the modern definitive affix *-ā* and the pleonastic *-ka* have been added. Modern Assamese *-bor*, *-borāk*, *-bhor* may be regarded as phonetic variants of *bolā*, *bolā-k* ; or *-bor* with variants may be derived from O.I.A. *bahu* + O.I.A. suffix *-ṭa* > M.I.A. **baūḍa* (**bhaūḍa*), N.I.A. *bor* (*bhor*), *borā-k*.

623. *-bilāk*; it came into literary use much later than *-bor*. It is not met with in Mid. As. of the prose chronicles where *-bor*, *-hāt* are freely used. It makes its first appearance in literary compositions in the monthly periodical *Arunodaya* of the American Baptist Mission, published in 1846. Originally it was looked upon as a mere substitute for *-bor*, but in modern times it is used in a respectful sense.

Its origin has been regarded as obscure. It falls in a line, however, in point of formation with *-bolāk* (Western As. coll. *gilāk*) and may be taken as a blend between *viśāla* + *bahula*; or, might it be related to Khāsi, *byllāi*, "in great numbers", used also after other nouns of multitude to emphasise the Pl. e.g. Khāsi *bun-byllāi*, many, in large numbers; *bun*=many? (Cf. § 642).

624. *-hāt*. This is an example of an originally present participial word functioning first as an enclitic suffix indicating connexion (cf. § 591) and then as a plural suffix. It appears in E. As. as *-santa*, *-hanta* and is used after numerals and oblique forms of pronominal stems; e.g. *dui-hanta*, both; *tini-hanta*, all three; *sabe-hanta*, all included; *e-santa* this person (honorific); *tehenta*, *tenta*, they, he (honorific). *santa* (*hanta*) is the M.I.A. present participle of O.I.A. $\sqrt{\text{as}}$, and its use as an affix of connexion goes back to inscriptional Prākṛit and it was later introduced in inscriptional Sanskrit, e.g. *amha-sa(n)taka*, our; *pitu-sa(n)taka*, of the father (Senart: *Nasik Cave Inscription*; E.P. Ind. VIII pp. 73, 78; quoted in O.D.B.L. p. 753); also, *voṭa-santika*, *nāgadiya-santaka*, *asmat-sataka* (Fleet: *Inscription of Early Gupta Kings*; pp. 113, 118, 237). E. Assamese *santa* (*hanta*) seems to be allied to Mārwarī *handā*, Sindhī *sando* and Kāshmirī *handu*. Its restricted use in Kāshmirī after plural masculine nouns indicating living beings, bears some resemblance to the Assamese use of *hanta* after numerals (other than one) and of *-hāt* (<*hanta*) after nouns indicating human beings. (Grierson: *Manual of Kāshmirī*; Vol. I, p. 34).

The use of *hanta* after oblique forms of demonstrative pronominal stems to shew respect (*ehenta*, *enta*, this person; *tehenta*, *tenta*, that person) has been referred to above.

625. Occasionally in E.As. *dui-hanta*, *tini-hanta*, etc. were preceded by strengthened forms of the genitive cases of the pronouns; e.g. *torā duhānta*, both of you; *tārā tini-hanta*, all three of them. Because of its use after numerals, *hanta* (> *hāt*) seems to have been regarded as a plural suffix, and in Mod. As. it has been transferred from the numeral to the pronominal base, e.g. *si-hāt dui-o*, both of them; *i-hāt tini-o*, all three of these; *tāhāt sakal-o*, all of you. The adjectival nature of *-hāt* has been preserved in the uses referred to above, so that Mod. As. forms like *si-hāt*, they; *i-hāt*, these, are elliptical genitival expressions after which some numerals have been dropped.

After nouns, *-hāt* as a Pl. suffix indicates only members of a trade, caste or group; e.g. *chātar-hāt*, students; *kāhār-hāt*, bell-metal workers; *dom-hāt*, people of the *Dom* caste, etc. It is used also after nouns of relationship in a respectful sense, e.g. *deutā-hāt*, fathers; *kākāi-hāt*, elder brothers, etc.

626. *-sa-*. Used in E.As. only after oblique forms of the pronouns of the first and second persons (*āmāsā-k*, to us; *āmāsā-r*, of us; *tomāsā-t*, in you). It is found also in Bengali (Siripurīā, Purneā), *hams-ār*, our; *tums-ār*, your (L.S.I., Vol. I, p. 354). In this connection cf. Bihārī (Bhojpurī) *-sa* (*ghoṛā-sa*, horses) (L.S.I., V. II, p. 224).

The origin of this *-sa-* seems obscure. Dr. Chatterji taking the Assamese dative form in *-sāk* (*āmāsā-k*; *tomāsā-k*) alone, affiliates *-sāk* to inscriptional *-sat-ka-* (O.D.B.I. §. 504). In slight modification and further development of Dr. Chatterji's argument it may be added that *-sa-* may be referred back to inscriptional *-sataka* < *-santak*, both of which forms are attested (§. 624). In that case *āmāsā-* may well be held to be related to *asmat-sataka* > **amha-saa*.

The use of *-sa-* < *-sataka* after pronouns of the first and second persons would thus fall in a line with the use of *-hanta* (*-santa*) as definitives after demonstrative pronominal stems. (§. 624).

627. It may not be out of place to add that inscrip-tional *-santaka* has its progenies in Mār. *handa*, Sindh. *sando*, Kāshm. *handu*, all gen. post-positions, and in As. *hāt* (*hanta*), Kām-rūpī *hān* (§. 636) ; whereas *-sataka* has its progenies in Bhoj. *-sa*, Bengali (Purnea), *-s-* in *ham-s-ār*, *tum-s-ār*, and E. As. *sā*.

628. *-saba*, *-samba*: (O.I.A. *sarva* > M.I.A. *sabba*, **samba*).

Used in E.As. as Pl. suffixes after oblique forms of the second and third person pronouns ; e.g. *tomā-sab*, you all ; *tū-sambār*, of them all.

Dr. Chatterji registers an E.As. form *samha* (which I have not met with) but omits *samba*, which is very common (O.D.B.L. §. 493). Is *samha* a mis-print for *samba* ?

629. *-lok*. Used after oblique forms of the first and second person pronouns (*āmā-lok*, we ; *tomā-lokar*, of you) cf. Bihārī. *ham-log*, we ; *tu-log*, you.

630. *-diyek*, *-cerek*. These as Pl. suffixes indicate a small indefinite number, e.g. *guṭi-diyek cintā*, a few thoughts ; *jan-cerek mānuh*, a few men. These two suffixes are compounds of *di* (*dvi*) + *ek* > *di(y)ek*, and *cāri* (*ciāri* preserved in early Oriyā) > *cer-* (§§ 239b, 594).

631. *-khen*. As a plural affix it is used in a contemptuous sense ; *lorā-khen*, the boys, *kukur-khen*, the dogs, etc.

-khen is connected with O.I.A. *khaṇḍa* (a group, assemblage) > **khaṇṇa*, **khanna* > *khenā* ; in *khen*, the change of *-a* to *-e-* is due to dialectical influence (cf. *e-khan* ; *e-khen* ; *du-khan* ; *du-khen*) (§. 469).

632. *-ār* ; is found only in E.As. *āmi-ār*, we. This seems to be the same as Bihārī (Chhikā-Chhikī) *-ār* (*ham-ār*, we) (L.S.I. V. II, p. 99). It may be traced to O.I.A. *apara*.

THE DIALECTICAL PLURAL SUFFIXES

633. The following plural forms are used exclusively in the Kām̐rūpī dialect of western Assam. Some of them are met with also in early Assamese writings which were greatly influenced by the Kām̐rūpī dialect. Of these, *-hān* is a phonological variation of *-hanta*, and *-hun* and *-the-*, are of different origins.

634. *-hun*. In western Assam (Kām̐rūpī) there are forms like *tāhun*, *tāhnāi*, they; *āhun*, *āhnāi*, *ehnāi*, these, etc. There are also forms in Eastern Hindī like *dun-hun*, *don-hun* (L.S.I. Vol. VI, pp. 143, 150); *saba-kāhun*, all; *vāhun*, these (Kellogg § 241). The suffix *-hun* is a double genitive made up of gen. Pl. suffix *-na* (< *-ṇa*) added to the gen. Singr. suffix *-su* (cf. Ap. *tāsu*, *jāsu*) > N.I.A. *-hu*. Both the forms *jāsu*, and *jāhu* are found in the Brāja Bhāṣā (Kellogg §. 266a)

635. In western Assam, *-hun* is added after nouns of relationship in a definitive sense but the definiteness indicated is with reference to the first person, e.g. *bāpā-hun*, my father; *māmā-hun*, my uncle. The demonstrative pronominal form (Pl.) *ā-hun*, these, is also used as a plural suffix after proper names of persons and nouns of relationship, e.g. *Hari-āhun*, Hari and others; *bāpā-āhun*, my father and others; *bāpe-āhun*, your father and others. Might this be related to Kāshmirī gen. post-position *-unu* used after singular proper names of persons? (Grierson: *Manual of Kāshmirī*, Vol. I, p. 34).

636. *-hān*. This is an exactly parallel form to *-hun* and is a phonological modification of *hanta* (*santa*) (§. 470). It survives in Western Assamese forms like *tāhnāi* (*tā-hānāi*), they, he (hon.): *āhnā-i* (*ā-hānāi*) these, this person; *tehnāi* (*te-hān-*), they; he (hon.); *-hān* is also found, though rarely, in E.As. e.g. *dui-hānu*, both of the two. It is used also after nouns of relationship in a definitive sense, e.g. *bāpāhān*, my father.

637. Of restricted use there is another Pl. suffix *-tha-*, (*-ṭha-*), used after nouns of relationship, proper names of persons, and pronouns, with case-endings (*-ṭhek*, *-ṭher*, *-ṭhet*). It is parallel to Bg. *-dek*, *-der*, *-det*. It is never used for the nominative. It is found in early Assamese and it survives in western Assamese colloquial. After proper names and nouns of relationship, it has the specific sense of indicating a family group suggested by the person or the relation referred to; e.g. *āmāther*, of our family, *tāther*, of their family; *māmāthek*, to uncle and his family; *Gopālthet*, at Gopāl and his family. This *-tha-* (*-ṭha-*), seems to be related to O.I.A. *stavaka*, M.I.A. *thavaya*. The cerebralisation in *-tha* seems to be due to some vague association with *ṭhāi*, place.

The forms *-the-k*, *-the-t* seem to be back-formations from *-ther*.

638. *-hāmrā*, *-hāmlā*. Used after proper names of persons and nouns of relationship. It obtains only in Western Assamese colloquial, e.g. *Rām-hāmrā*, Rām and others; *bāpā-hāmrā*, father and others. This suffix seems to be the same as the North Bengali (Dinājpur) remote demonstrative plural *amrāh*, they (L.S.I. V. I, p. 355) used as a Pl. suffix like As. *āhun* discussed above. Cf. also Hāijong *omrā*, *omlāk*.

In St. Coll. we have *hāmār-bhāre*, in large quantity, "by waggon-loads". There is also the dialectal expression *hāmālā-hāmālī*, eating something in large quantities at a time. The formations seem to be related to Santali *hamar*, granary; *hamram*, abundant, copious.

639. *bhellā*. In western Assam there is a dialectal word *bhellā*, numerous. There is also the Koc word *bhelela*, much, many, (Hunter: *Non-Aryan words of India and High Asia*; p. 80). This harks back to M.I.A. \sqrt{bhela} , to mix, collect (H. G. Sheth: *Prākṛita-Hindī Dictionary*), Mārāṭhī *bhela*, Rājasthānī *bhele*, *bhelo*, collection (L.S.I. Vol. IX, Part II, p. 89). Dr. R. G. Bhandarkar (*Wilson Philological*

Lectures, p. 190) derives *bhela* from O.I.A. *miśra* + *la* > M.I.A. *missa*+*lla* > **mihalla* **mhilla*, **bhilla*-, *bhellā*.

640. -*gilā*, -*gilāk*, -*gilān* ; -*ṅglā*-, -*ṅglān*.

These are Pl. affixes very commonly used in western Assam dialects in preference to St. Coll. -*bor*, -*bilāk*. Of these -*gilā*, -*gilāk*, -*gilān* are sub-joned to noun substantives, e.g. *goru-gilān*, the cows ; *puṭhi-gilā*, the books, etc., -*ṅglā*, -*ṅglān* are affixed to pronouns, e.g. *i-ṅglān*, these ; also *i-ṅglā* ; *si-ṅglā*, *si-ṅglān*, those, etc.

641. The suffix -*gilā* has been explained as a phonetic variant of -*gulā*, supposed to be affiliated to O.I.A. *kula*-, (O.D.B.L. §. 488). But this derivation seems to be based upon a wide assumption. First, there is the phonetic variation to account for, which may be quite *local* but when the corresponding forms *gulā/gilā* spread over a wide area covering Orissa in the west and Assam in the east (*gulā* being in use in Bg. and O. and *gilā* in Bg. & As.), such a variation should have been as widely recognised as the three-fold treatment in M.I.A. of O.I.A. ṛ. Secondly, a *sts.* form like *gulā* < *kula*-, supposedly dated from the early Middle Bengali times (O.D.B.L. p. 727) could not have spread over the areas covered by three different provincial languages.

Most probably *gulā*, *gilā* are entirely different forms and of different origins. *gulā* seems to be of *deśi* origin and affiliated to D. *gulyā*=*stabakaḥ* (*Deśināmamālā* : II, 103) = a quantity, a multitude.

642. As to *gilā*, it seems to be hardly related to *gulā*. There are the three dialectal Pl. suffixes in Bg. (-*gā*, -*lā*, -*gilā*, L.S.I. V. I, 372) ; and Western Assamese in addition to -*gilā*, has also -*ṅglā*. They all seem to be of non-Aryan origin. The following Austric forms may be compared.

lu, *lo* = many, much (M. 40).

Also, *biga*, *bigā*, *bi gā*=many, much (M. 42).

Also, *ma'-git*, *mu-git*, how many, (W. 78).

Also, *jngoy* = many (M. 44).

(C). THE CASE.

643. In As. as in Bg. case-relationship is indicated by two devices: (1) by independent post-positions, (2) by agglutinative case-endings which are archaic survivals of the old locative and the instrumental.

The post-positions are put on and off according to the nature of the construction and the sense meant to be conveyed. Only in the case of the gen. (-*ra*) and the loc. (-*ta*) the post-positions are inseparable from the case-formations.

The noun often takes the post-position -*e* in the nominative, when it is the subject of a transitive verb. In the case of the intransitive verb, the bare stem itself is used to indicate relationship in the nominative. There is no agent case, nor is there any oblique base except in the case of pronouns.

While the elision of the case-ending represents one stream of development, the use of the -*e* ending in the nom. of trans. verbs points to another line of development. The passive construction with the past-participles of O.I.A. verb-roots came much into vogue in latter day Sanskrit, and in M.I.A. periods, this method of expressing the past became almost a common rule (Hoernle §. 371).

644. In Sanskrit the past participle passive of intrans. verbs could be used in an active sense with the subject in the nom. case. In the case of trans. verbs, the real passive construction was used with the subject in the instrumental case. In the Western N.I.A. languages, the passive construction is retained in the agent-case, but in the Eastern languages, out of the contact of both these constructions in M.I.A. has emerged something like a passive-active construction. Originally passive in construction, a sentence like *bāṇe hāṇile*, the arrow struck, (< **vāṇena hāṇita* + *illa* = *vāṇeṇa*, > *vāṇem*, > *vāṇē hāṇida* + *illa*-), has received an

active force and the construction is looked upon as active. In the establishment of such an idiom there must have been considerable influences of constructions like *vānaḥ patitaḥ* > **vāne paḍida* + *illa*. The Assamese idiom *bān paril*, the arrow fell, represents the natural phonological development of nom. *vāne*, > *vāni*, > *vāna paḍida* + *illa*, whereas *bāne hānile* represents a blend between the passive and the active constructions.

645. The Assamese case-ending *-e* retains its two-fold characteristics; (1) *active-passive* and (2) *past-present*, in constructions with finite and participial verbs respectively; e.g. *Gopāle likhe*, Gopāl writes; but *Gopāle likhā puthi*, the book written by Gopāl.

The post-positions used to indicate other case-relations fell in a line with those of other N.I.A. languages and hardly present any difficulty in derivation.

THE CASE-ENDINGS.

The Nominative.

646. From the earliest times Assamese has the characteristic nominative ending in *-e*. After nouns ending in *-ā*, *-ū* and *-u*, this *-e* becomes *-i*. In certain circumstances to be noticed below, the case-ending remains also quiescent.

The case-ending *-i* seems to be of recent development. In middle Assamese (of the prose chronicles), the characteristic affix is *-e* even after nouns ending in *-ā*.

Examples are: *kanyā-e*; *mahārājā-e*, etc.

647. The case-ending is invariably dropped when the subject is related to an intransitive verb except when special emphasis is laid upon it. But the subject of a transitive verb must always take on the characteristic inflexional ending. In establishing this *-e* as the characteristic affix used to denote the nominative, there was the influence of the *-ē*, *-e* affix of the instrumental, so that *-e* may be regarded as the instr. -nom. case-ending. In passive construction, the

instrumental *-e* is invariably used both in early and modern Assamese; e.g. *Rāghabe dibārā astra*, the weapon given by Rāghava; *āpuni nirmila śāstra*, the scripture composed by yourself; *Gopāle likhā ciṭhi*, the letter written by Gopāla: *hāte bowā kāpor*, the cloth woven by hand, etc.

648. The constant use of instrumental *-e* in the passive construction of transitive verbs might have influenced the habitual use of *-e* with the subjects of transitive verbs; e.g. *mānuh māre*, man dies; but *mānuhe māre*, a man beats. Moreover, as the dative-accusative post-position *-ka* is never used except when special emphasis is laid upon the accusative, the nominative case-affix is absolutely necessary in the subjects of transitive verbs to remove confusion between the subject and the accusative, e.g. *mānuh māre*, man dies: *mānuh māre*, beats a man; but *mānuhe māre*, a man beats.

The nominative case-ending in *-e* is shared also by Bengali and Oṛiyā.

The Instrumental.

649. The characteristic instrumental inflexional ending in Assamese is *-e*. It represents O.I.A. instr. Singr. *-ena*; M.I.A. *-eṇa*, *-eṇ*; Ap. *-ē*.

The use of *-e* in passive constructions has been noticed above. It is used also to form adverbs from nouns and adjectives and to indicate accompaniment, e.g. *bege*, rapidly; *añāyāse*, with ease; *lāhe lāhe*, slowly; *Rāme saite*, with Rāma. In expressions like the following, *-e* has an ablative force; e.g. *tār mukhe śunilo*, heard from his lips; *tār hāte pālō*, received from his hand.

650. But when the instrument or means by which something is accomplished is meant, the instrumental *-e* is added to the pleonastic *-er-*, and *-ere* suggests the instrument or the agent; e.g. *hātere*, with hand, by means of hand; *bāṭere*, by the way. In Chittāgong dialect, genitive *-ār-* is

used with instrumental *-di*; *put-ar-di*, with the son. (L.S.I. V. I, p. 293).

In early Assamese, the use of *-ker-e*, *-ere* to suggest accompaniment is very common; e.g. *henā śiśupāla-kere māi dībo biyā*, I shall give (her) in marriage with Śiśupāla of such merits (Śankara Deva: *Rukmiṇī Harāṇa*); *jāmāi-ere*, with my son-in-law; *tumī-ere*, with you; *Kṛṣṇa-ere* also *Kṛṣṇe-ere*, with Krishna.

The instrumental *-ē*, *-e* is found also in the Magadhan dialects; Maith-Mag. *ghore*, by a horse; Bhoj. *ghore*. The characteristic instrumental ending in Bengali is *-e*.

651. The sense of instrument is conveyed also by the instrumental *-e* followed by the conjunctive participle *di*, giving, or by the conj. part. alone; e.g. *hātedi*, with the hand; *bātedi*, by the way.

The instrumental *di* (*diā*) is noticeable in St. Bengali and also in some East Bengal dialects; e.g. *dari diā bāniā*, having tied with a rope; Chittāgong: *putar-di*, with the son (L.S.I. V. I. pp. 214, 293). It occurs also in Oṛiyā in the form *dei*.

652. The post-positional word *hatuivā-i* (connected with *hasta* > M.I.A. *hattha*, > *hāt*-) suggests the instrumentality of a person by or through whom something is accomplished; e.g. *tār hatuivā-i*, by means of him. Cf. Rangpur dialect: *hātā-ṣ*.

The Locative.

653. The characteristic locative affix in Assamese from early times is *-ta*. It seems to go back to O.I.A. secondary derivative in *-tra* > M.I.A. **-tta* > *-ta*, > *-tā*. This *-tra* > **-tta* > *-tā* seems to have given Assamese derivative in *-tīyā* (*āgatīyā*, growing early; *sehātīyā*, growing late, etc. (§. 513) having a local implication. There is another derivation suggested from *antaḥ*, within. (O.D.B.L. §. 750). But the loss of the nasal would remain unexplained in As.

654. The affix *-ta* has an ablative force in expressions suggesting comparison; e.g. *mot kaj sàru*, younger than I; *gachat kaj okh*, taller than the tree, etc. This use is noticeable also in early Bengali.

In the ablative use of the locative, there seems to be the convergence of M.I.A. ablative affix *-atto* from O.I.A. ablative affix *-āt + tas*; cf. *vacchatto*, *rukhatto* < *vrkṣāt + tas*: *rukṣāt + tas* (Pischel § 365). The locative *-e* survives in certain repetitive phrases in Assamese; e.g. *āpade-bipade*, in adversity and like circumstances; *sukhe-dukhe*, in prosperity and in adversity; *ghāre-ghāre*, house to house; *bāṭe-bāṭe*, on every road, etc. (Cf. also §. 187).

The Genitive.

655. The characteristic genitive affix in Assamese is *-ra*. Early Assamese used several imported forms like *-kerā*, *-erā*, *-karā*, *-kā*; (e.g. *bhāyākeri dukha*; brother's sorrows: *tākara guṇa*; his merits; *nāmaka sari*; the equal of (Lord's) name; *āmāṭhera Kṛṣṇa*; our Krishna, etc., (forms like *āmāṭher*, *tumāṭher*, etc., survive dialectically). These imported forms did not catch on and *-ra* established itself as the characteristic post-position.

This *-ra* post-position occurs also in Oṛiyā and the dialects of North Bengal and Sylhet amongst the Magadhan dialects, and in Mārwarī amongst the Western languages.

656. The origin of the genitive post-positions in the various N.I.A. languages has been discussed very exhaustively (Grierson; *Hindustānī: Encyc. Brit.*: Chatterji: O.D.B.L. §. 503). They are all related to the derivative formations of \sqrt{kr} like *kara*, *kāra*, *kārya*, *kṛtya*, already yielding adjectival affixes in M.I.A. *amhārā*; *mahārā*; *amhakra*; *pārakra*; *amheccaya*; *tumheccaya*. There are extended applications of these affixes in M.I.A. literature, cf. *mahaccia manē*, in my mind; *mama-kera*, *vappa-kera*, etc.

Amongst N.I.A. languages, *-rā*, *-erā* are the characteristic affixes of Assamese and Bengali respectively and *-ca* of Mārāṭhī, while Sindhī *-ja* is a modern form related to *kārya* > M.I.A. *kajja*, > *-ajja*, *-ja*. The Magadhan languages have

the gen. post-position in *-ka*. This seems to be a blend between M.I.A. *-kaa* < *kṛta* and the adjectival *-kka* which has also a genitival force.

The Dative.

657. The *-ka* genitive of the Magadhan dialects is used for the dative in Assamese and in North Bengal dialects. The use of the genitive for the dative is in conformity with O.I.A. uses. (Whitney. §. 297, a).

658. In the group *-ka+lai* (*lāgi*), *-ka* functions as a gen. to indicate direction, purpose, etc., e.g. *Kṛṣṇārā pāsākā lāgi*, to Krishna's side; *jātanākā lāgi* for the purpose of punishment etc. (Cf. Bg. *Rāmer lāgi*). In modern Assamese, *-ka* is dropped before *lai*: *ghārā-lai*, in the direction of home; *mo-lai maram*, affection towards me, etc.

659. As a comprehensive source of the dative post-position in the N.I.A. languages and specially to account for early Eastern Hindi forms like *kaha*, *kahā*, *kahu*, *kahū* and Sindhī *khe*, Beames suggested O.I.A. *kakṣa*, side, as the probable form from which N.I.A. affixes like Bg. *-ke*, O. *-ku*, Br. *-kaū*, H. *-ko* etc. have sprung. Bengali *kāche* is no doubt related to *kakṣa* but *kāche* has never been regarded as an equivalent of Bg. dat. *-ke*.

Bhāṇḍārkār objects to this proposed derivation from *kakṣa*. To be "the original of the dative case-affix in nearly all the languages, it is necessary that it should have been used extensively in Skt. or Pkt. or in the old literature of the modern languages." (*Wilson Philological Lectures*, p. 246). Moreover derivations from *kakṣa* would not account for O. *-ku*, Br. *-kaū*, H. *-ko* etc. It has been suggested that these are all to be connected with an Apabhraṃśa form for the ablative in **kakkhahu*, **kakkhahū* etc. (O.D.B.L. p. 761). But the ablative does not seem ever to have been used in a dative sense in O.I.A.

In early Assamese specimens shewing influences of the Brajabuli style, we meet with both genitival and dative

uses of *kahū*, *kahō*; e.g. *saba-kahū hṛdaya*, the heart of all; *Hari-kahō caraṇā*, the feet of Hari; also *saba-kahū māri*, killing all; *kuca-kahō dhāri Hari*, Hari touching the breast. These are also used after conjunctive participles; e.g. *śuni-kahō*, having heard; *khedāi-kahō*, having driven away etc.

The E. As. uses of *-kahū*, *-kahō* both as dative and genitive post-positions seem to be extensions of early Eastern Hindi use of *-kahā*, *-kahū* as only dative post-positions, e.g. *janma hetu saba-kahā pitu mātā* (Tulsidās); with reference to all, the father and the mother are the cause of birth: *saba-kahū sukhada Rāma abhiṣeku* (ibid.), with reference to all, pleasing is the installation of Rāma.

660. The extension of the genitive to the dative is well attested by M.I.A., and that of an affix of relationship (functioning as gen.) to the dative is warranted by N.I.A.; but there is one category of forms observed by Sir G. A. Grierson which seems to point to the genitival origin of *-kahū*. "Through all the Indo-Aryan vernaculars the sign of the conjunctive participle is always related to one of the signs of the genitive (L.S.I. VI, p. 159). In the early Assamese expressions quoted above, there are uses of *-kahō* both as dative and genitive post-positions, and also as a conjunctive participle. If *-kahū*, *-kahā* are genitival in origin, they can be explained as M.I.A. adjectival-genitival *-kka* + gen. *-hū*, *-hū*, where the nasalisation may be due to analogy with the loc. *-hī* which was frequently used to form the oblique base. cf. Old Awadhī *kaha-ī* (without the nasal) = *kahā* (Bagheli) (L.S.I. VI, pp. 22, 39).

In *Caryā* (35), appear the forms *makū* = *mama*, and *mo-kakhu* = *mahyam*, as the commentary explains. The *-kū* in *makū* may be short for **makahū*, and *-kakhu* in the sentence *Bājule dila moha-kakhu* may be related to *kakṣa* = Mod. Bg. *kāche*. The forms *-kū* and *kakhu* may not have a common origin.

In any case As. *-ka*, Bg. *-ke*, may be derived either from *kṛta* or M.I.A. *-kka* without postulating *kakṣa* as the root source.

The Dative in -ē.

661. There are traces of a dative in -e in early As. Though this is common to both early As. & Bg. its use was restricted in As. to pronouns only, e.g. *moke ibār karuṇā karā*, shew mercy towards me this time. *uddhārā more*, save me (lit. as far as I am concerned). In the sentences *saṃaste tyāgila*, gave up all; *āpuni sakale jānā*, yourself know all; *ekowe namāne*, does not regard anything, the termination -e seems to be emphatic; (< Skt. particle -hi).

This affix is held to be the same as the oblique in -ahi, -ahi of Eastern and Western Hindī (O.D.B.L. § 499) and it has been traced back to M.I.A. -ahi of the locative. (Grierson: *Encycl. Brit. Hindustānī*). This oblique in -hi, survives in Mod. As. pronominal derivatives a'r hereof: ta'-r thereof (a'=ō) etc. earlier *aira*, *ahira* (§. 711)

The Ablative.

662. Assamese like Bengali does not possess any organic affix for the ablative. In E. As. the ablative sense was conveyed by various devices: (a) by the genitive in -rā with verbs implying removing, going away, descending etc.; (b) by placing the post-position *pārā* after the gen.; (c) by sub-joining *hante* (earlier *sante*) to the bare nominal stem or to the genitive or locative of the stem. e.g. *airā āntārā*, remove from here; *garuṇārā nāmi Hari*, Hari, getting down from Garuḍa etc. The use of the gen. for the ablative with certain classes of verbs is warranted by O.I.A. and M.I.A. traditions (Whitney §. 297, d; Hema Chandra: iii, 134).

663. The post-position *parā* (O.I.A. *pare*), primarily meaning 'beyond', 'further,' 'subsequent' etc. has suffered an extension of meaning in its use as an ablative indicating particle. Its primary significance is retained in certain contexts when sequence of events or procedure from a cause or occasion is indicated; e.g., *pānīr juddhar parā āru juddha nāhāl*, after the water-fight, there was no more fighting (*Burañji*: K.A.S. p. 149); *darab khowār parā ṭopani āhil*, fell asleep after (by

reason of) taking the medicine. *parā* is the strengthened form of *par* (O.I.A. *pare* > **pari*, *par*).

The meaning of 'from' seems to have developed out of 'after'. The use of an ablative in the sense 'after' though rare, is not altogether absent in O.I.A. (Whitney § 291, b). Dialectical (Kāmrūpī) *peren*, *perē*, from, seems to be connected with Skt. *pareṇa*, used with the ablative in the sense of "after."

664. *hante* (earlier *sante*) is the locative absolute of present participle *santa*, (√*as*). The ablative sense seems to have developed out of the absolute. In certain constructions, the absolute and the ablative senses seem to be inseparable, e.g. *bhāya sante nṛpatirā śiharila gāwa*: from fear (fear overcoming) the (hairs of the) body of the king stood on end; *etā hante tānā dui caraṇata dhari*: such being the case, grasping both his two feet.

In such examples the absolute sense is unmistakable. In a border-line sentence, like *Mantharātā hante pāilā jātā dukha*, from (by reason of) Mantharā, all the sufferings (you) received, an ablative sense seems to have developed out of the locative absolute. Such transition in meaning is intelligible because in O.I.A. the ablative is used to express both removal and procedure as from a cause or occasion (Whitney §§ 290, 291a).

hante occurs in Mid. Bg. as *hante*, *honte*, *hāte*, *hane*, indicating the ablative with the base. It is found also in dialectical Bengali as *hāte* (Khariā, Ṭhār), *hote* (Maldah).

hante corresponds to Mag. *satī*; Bhoj. *sante*; from, by (L.S.I.V. II, pp. 38, 50).

The uses of *hanta-* to express the plural and the conditional past have been noticed under respective sections. (§§ 624, 786 ff).

CHAPTER XV.

THE PRONOUN.

665. Except in the nominative, the pronoun in Assamese takes the same affixes and post-positions as the noun, but unlike the noun it has a definite oblique or common form (*sāmānya-rūpa*) to which the affixes or post-positions are added. This oblique form is generally the old genitive in M.I.A. In M.I.A. the genitive case-form could be substituted for all other cases except the nominative (Hema Chandra: iii. 134) and hence perhaps it came to be looked upon, when more distinctive and individualized forms were thought necessary, as the base to which other case-endings could be easily added. Even in O.I.A. the genitive "often bears the aspect of being a substitute for other cases as dative, instrumental, ablative, locative" (Whitney §. 294, b).

The Pronoun of the First Person.

666. Like nouns in the instrumental-nominative -e, Assamese pronouns also are capable of both active and passive constructions with the past participles of transitive verbs; e.g. *māi karō*, I do; *māi karā kām*, the work done by me. So also *teō kare*, he does; *teō karā kām*, the work done by him etc. This leads to the supposition that the present-day pronominal nominatives of Assamese are either the products of two confluent forms or they were originally instrumental later used as the nominatives.

The pronoun of the 1st person Sg. is *māi*. It affiliates itself to M.I.A. instr. *mae*, *mai*, (Ap.) *maĩ* and not to M.I.A. nom. Sg. *ahan̄*, *ham̄*; *hage*, *hagge*, or (Ap.) *haĩ*.

The *Caryās* illustrate the passive construction of *māi* with the past or future (in -il-; -ib-) of a transitive verb e.g.

etā-kālā haĩ acchilē sva-mohe
ebe māi bujhila sadguru-bohe.

"For such a long time I was in my own ignorance ;
Now by me it has been understood through the good
master's instruction." (quoted from O.D.B.L. p.
808).

There was a confusion between the active and passive constructions and in *Prākṛta piṅgala* (1. 5) the active construction with instr. *tāi*, thou, (O.I.A. *tayā* : M.I.A. *tae*, *tai*) occurs :

arere vāhahi Kāṇha nāva choṭi
daga-maga kugati na dehi ;
tai ithi nadihi sātāra dei
jo cāhasi so lehi.

"Row on, O Kāṇu, this small boat unsteady, and put me
not into distress ;

You ferrying (me) across this river, take whatsoever
you desire (from me) ".

It appears that in late M.I.A. there was a free use of *māi*, *tāi* etc. both in the active and the passive constructions.

The dialectical Bihārī forms are *māi*, *moe*, *moi* ; dialectical Bg. and As. *mui*. The nasalisation in *ī*, *ē* is inherited from the AP. and seems due to the influence of the instrumental affix *-ena*, of the nominative : *māi* *moe* < as if **may'ena*. In *moē*, *moi*, the instrumental *-ē -i* (< *ī*) has been extended to the oblique base *mo-*

The As. and Bg. dialectical *mui* is from *moi*, the change of *-o-* to *-u-* being due to vowel harmony.

667. The oblique base *mo-* to which post-positions are added with the value of different case-endings (*mo-k* ; *mo-r* ; *mo-t*) is derived from the genitive *mama*, which serves as the oblique base in M.I.A. (acc. *mama-r̥* ; abl. *mam-āo* ; gen. *mama* ; loc. *mama-nmi*) ; *mama* > **mawā*, *māū*, *mō*, *mo*. A dialectical form in *mā-* also occurs derived from *mama* > **mawā*-, *mā-*, *mā-*. In the early Assamese oblique base *moho*, the *-ha* (*-ho*) is an extension of the Mg. gen. affix *-ha* (AP. *-ho*) of nouns (cf. *puttaha*, *puttaho*).

668. The 1st person Pl. is *āmi*, we. It goes back to O.I.A. (Vedic) *asme*, we > M.I.A. *amhe* > **amhi*, *āmi*.

In AP. Pl. *amhai*, the *-i* seems to be an extension of the instrumental *-i* to the M.I.A. oblique base *amha-*.

There is also a regular instrumental Pl. in *amhehi*. This seems to establish the instrumental origin of the nom. case-ending.

In forms like As. and Bg. *āmi*, O. *ambhe*, *āmhe*, the *-i*, *-e* seem to be the result of the fusion of M.I.A. *-e*, Mg. *-e* and the instrumental *-ē*, *-e*.

669. The oblique base *āmā-* represents O.I.A. *asma*, M.I.A. oblique base *amha-* strengthened by an *-ā* < *-āha*, of the genitive suffix of the noun. "In M.B. there is a frequent use of the base *āmā* without the genitival *-rā* for the genitive." (O.D.B.L. p. 812). Cf. also Assamese *āmā-lok*, we.

The Pronoun of the Second Person.

670. The nominative Sg. is *tāi* (inferior; orig. Sg.); *tumi* (superior; orig. Pl.).

The inferior *tāi* is a parallel form to *māi* and derived from M.I.A. instr. *tae*, *tai*, (Ap.) *tāi*. The active construction with *tai* in late M.I.A. has been noted above.

The oblique base *to-* (dialectical *tā-*) represents O.I.A. gen. *tava*.

The formation of the E. As. oblique base *toho-*, corresponds to that of *moho-*.

The superior *tumi*, you, represents O.I.A. *yusme*, M.I.A. *tumhe* (a blend of *tva* + *yusme*) and is a fusion of M.I.A. nominative and instr. *-e*.

The instrumental use occurs in the *Caryās*: *tumhe jāiba* (O.D.B.L. § 550).

The oblique base *tomā-* is derived from M.I.A. oblique base *tumha-* plus *-ā* < genitival *-āha*.

E. As. honorific genitive *tuivā*, *tāju*, (loans from Brajabuli) are connected with M.I.A. genitive *tuva*, *tuha*, strengthened by *-ā*, and *tujjha*: *tujjha* > **tujja*, **tuja*, > *tāju* (by vowel transposition).

671. There are dialectical (Kāmrūp) Pl. forms *tuhun*, *tohnāi*, *tāhnāi*, you. Oblique forms are *tu-*, *to-*, *tā-*.

The origin of *-hun* and *-hān* as Pl. suffixes has been already discussed (§§ 634, 636).

672. In early Assamese there are oblique bases *āmāsā-*, *tomāsā-*, in the 1st and 2nd person Pl. Their sources have been already discussed. (§ 626).

The Pronoun of the Third Person.

673. The nominative singular for the 3rd person (masc.) is *si* corresponding to M.I.A. *so*; Mg. *śe*; O.I.A. *saḥ*. In all probability the Mg. Ap. form was **śi* and Assamese *si* seems to have been an inheritance from the Mg. AP. form. The pronoun occurs in Bg. and O. as *se*. Both in *si*, and *se*, the vowels *-e* and *-i*, seem to represent a fusion as in *āmi*, *tumi* etc. of the nom. and instr. *-e* (*-i*).

674. The oblique base *tā-* is connected with Mg. gen. Sg. *tāha* > **tāa-* > N.I.A. *tā-*. The oblique in *tāhā-* is a strengthened form of the original genitive *tāha*.

The dialectical Pl. forms are *tāhun*, *tāhnāi*, *tehnāi*; oblique bases being *tā-*, *te-*; the Pl. suffixes *-hun*, *-hān* having been added to the bases (§§ 634-636).

In E. As. forms *tāhāṇka*, *tāṇka*; *tāhānta*, *tānta* etc. the oblique base in *-āhāṇ-*, *-āhān-*, seems to be connected with gen. Pl. affix *-āham* > **-āhām*; also shortened into *-ām*.

675. The honorific Sg. is *teḍ*; early Assamese *tehe*, *tewe*; *teho*, *teḥ*; Pl. *tehente*, *tente*. All these forms can be equated to AP. **tehā*. (O.I.A. *teṣām* > *tesam*, *tesā*, *tehā*) cf. §. 176.

Corresponding to masculine *si*, there is also a feminine *tāi* in Assamese which may be traced to M.I.A. instrumental *tāe* (Pischel § 425).

The honorific genitives *tāna*, *tāhāna* are the M.I.A. gen. Pl. *tāṇa*, and gen. Sg. *tāha* plus Pl. *āna* (*-āṇa*).

E. As. honorific Pl. *tehente* = *tente* is made up of *te-hante* (§ 624).

The Proximate or Near Demonstrative.

676. The near demonstrative is masculine *i* (this man); fem. *ei* (this woman). Both the forms can be traced back to the stem *eta-*; *ei* being connected with M.I.A. instrumental *eīe*, of feminine stem *eī*=O.I.A. **eī-* (Pischel §. 426). The masc. *i* (E. As. *e*; Bg. and O. *e*) can be similarly traced back to some M.I.A. form like instr.-nom. **etē* > **ete* > **eē*, *e*, > *i*. (O.I.A. *etena*).

677. The oblique base is masc. *iyā-*, fem. *ei-*. The formation is parallel to that of *tā-* (*tāhā-*) and *tāi*.

678. The honorific *eō* (E. As. *eho*, *ehō*) parallel to *teō* (E. As. *teho*, *tehō*) of the demonstrative, may be connected with late M.I.A. (AP.) **ehā* (O.I.A. *eṣām* > **esām*, **eṣā*, **ehā*) (§ 176).

679. The dialectical (Kāmrup) Pl. forms *āhun*, *āhnāi*, *ehnāi*; oblique bases *ā-*, *e-*, are parallel to *tāhun*, *tāhnāi* etc. of the demonstrative; and the base *ā-* can be connected with late M.I.A. (AP.) stem *āa-* (Hema Chandra: iv, 365). Cf.

āeṇa = *anena*; *āaho* = *asya* etc. (Pischel § 429).

E. As. *āk*, *ār*, *āt* are connected with M.I.A. base *āa-*.

E. As. *ehente*, *ente* are parallel formations to *tehente*, *tente*.

The Remote or Far Demonstrative.

680. The far demonstrative *o* of Bengali, and *o*, *u*, of the Bihārī languages do not exist in Assamese and Oriyā.

In both the languages the ordinary demonstrative *se*, *tāhā*, *tā* serves the purpose of the far demonstrative. In some Eastern Bengali dialects too, *se*, *tār* are frequently used in place of *o*, *or*.

The Relative Pronoun.

681. The relative pronoun in Assamese is *jī*, *jone*: the oblique form is *jā-*; neuter *jih*; dialectical *jāy*.

The source of this pronoun is the O.I.A. relative *ya-*. It is derived on the same principle as the demonstrative *si*.

The formations *jone*, *jāy*, *jih*, are parallel to *kone*, *kāy*, *kih* of the interrogative (discussed below).

The form *jāy* occurs also in the Raṅgpur dialect of Bengali.

The Interrogative Pronoun.

682. The interrogative *ki*, what? (undefined), obl. *kā-*, is derived exactly on the same principle as *si* of the ordinary demonstrative, from the pronominal stem *ka-*. It occurs as *ke* in other Magadhan dialects.

The forms used to indicate sentient beings are *kon*, who, and (dialectical) *kāy*.

683. The pronoun *kon* (*kaun*, *kawan* of the Bihārī dialects) can be affiliated to Western Ap. *kavaṇa-* which has been traced to O.I.A. *kaḥ punar* (Kellogg: § 285; Bhāṇḍārī: *Wilson Philological Lectures*, p. 206; Chatterji: §. 583). The suggested derivation seems to be supported by the fact "that *kaun*, *kon* is found only in the nominative in the Northern Indian languages, although the oblique use is found in Gujarātī and Mārāṭhī". (O.D.B.L., p. 842).

684. Dialectical *kāy*, who, may be connected with M.I.A. base **kāa-* (cf. *kāi* = *kin*, why, wherefore; H.C. iv, 367). It may be derived from instrumental **kāena* > **kāē*, **kāi*, *kāy*.

685. The neuter base *kih-*, as in nom. *kihe*; instr. *kihere*; loc. *kihat*, etc. (E.As. *kisa*); Bg. *kisa*; "goes back to early M.I.A. gen. *kissa* or *kiśsa* (Mg.) = O.I.A. **kisya* (*kasya*). During the early M.I.A. period this form extended its sense to the ablative and became stereotyped into the

neuter nominative as well, in the sense of *what*". O.D.B.L. §. 584).

686. The ablative sense is preserved in E.As. *kisā-kā* (why, for what reason); *kisākā kāndahā*, why do you weep? Cf. Mg. *kīśa kālaṇādo* = *kasmāt kāraṇāt*.

Modern Assamese adverbial *kiyā*, *kelai* (*kiyā+lai*), why, wherefore, is connected with E.As. *kisa*; M.I.A. *kiśśa*. (*kisa* > *kiha* > *kiya*, all forms being attested in E. As.). *kelai*, < *kiyā* + *lai* (*-iya* > -e in As. § 239b.).

The forms *jāy*, *tāy*, *jih* are built upon the analogy of *kāy*, *kih*.

The Indefinite Pronoun.

687. The indefinite pronouns in Assamese are *keo* and *kono*. *keo* (E.As.) corresponds to Bg. *keha*, *keho*, *keu*. Dialectical *kāyo*. They are all constructed with negative verbs and mean "no body."

"It is a nominative Māgadhi form, coming from O.I.A. *kaḥ api* > *Mg. **ke'pi* > **ke'vi* > **ke-va* > **ke-va*, *ke-o* > *keha*, *keho* (with influence from the emphatic particle *hu*, *ho*)". (O.D.B.L., §. 588). Oriyā has *kei*. The Bihārī dialects have (Maith) *keo*; (Mg.) *keu*; (Bhoj.) *kehu*, *keu*. Eastern Hindī has both *kehū*, *kehi*. Western Hindī has the proper Saurasenī form *koi* (Kellogg: § 292).

In *kono* (Eastern Hindī, *kaunau*; Bhoj. *kauno*) "affix -*api* has been originally added to the compounded form *kaḥ* + *punar*; the -*api* being reduced (as above) to *au* or *o*". (Kellogg: §. 292).

688. The oblique form of *keo* is *kā(ha)-*, or *kā(hā)* + case affix or post-position + *o* (< **awa*, < **ava*, < *api*). Dr. Chatterji (§. 563) connects this -*o* with the emphatic particle *hu* and *ho*. But the derivation from *api* conveys the sense better.

689. The affix *-bā* is often added to pronominal derivatives expressing manner or quality to suggest an indefinite sense; e.g. *kene-bā*, *kono-bā*, *jene-bā*, *ki-bā*, etc. With *-bā*, the forms *kono-*, *kāyo-*, give an affirmative sense "some body". It has been suggested that this *bā* is the same as the Skt. particle *vā* (cf. Bg. *kebā*, *keibā*).

690. The neuter indefinite *kichu* is found also in other Magadhan dialects. In Oriyā it occurs as *kichi*. It represents O.I.A. *kim + cid*, appearing as *kimchi*, *kichi*; *kichi* in the Central and Eastern inscriptions of Aśoka and *kimchi* in the West. The aspiration has been explained as due to contamination with the masculine *kaścid* > **kacchi*. (O.D.B.L. §. 589).

The final *-u* (in *kichu*, O. *kichi*) seems due to addition of *api* (cf. *keo*; O. *kei*), as explained above.

In negative constructions, there is also the indefinite *eko*, meaning "nothing" added; < *eka*, *ēkka*, *eka*, *ek + o*. (§. 688).

The Reflexive and Honorific Pronoun.

691. The reflexive pronoun in Assamese is *āpunī*, by oneself. O.I.A. *ātman*, self, gave two forms in M.I.A. *atta-*, and *appa-*; which are both preserved as noun substantives in As. *ātā*, father, grandfather, *ātaji*, a revered person, *āp*, a revered person, *āpā*, a boy, a son.

Assamese adjectival *-āpon*, one's own, is connected with M.I.A. *appaṇaa-* < *O.I.A. *ātmanaka-*.

The reflexive *āpunī* is in the instrumental case-ending of the bare stem *āpon-* (*ātmanah=appaṇa-*). Both the forms, adjectival *āpon*, and instrumental *āpunī*, have been in use since early times; e.g.

"*āpunī āpona bāndhu*, *āpunī āpona śatru*, *āpunī āponā rākhe māre*; One is one's own friend, one is one's own enemy; one preserves and kills oneself." (Mādhava Deva: *Nāma Ghoṣā*). In modern Assamese the reflexive *āpunī* has the sense of "by one self", "voluntarily".

692. As in Bengali, so in Assamese the extension of the sense from the reflexive to the honorific second personal pronoun is a recent phenomenon. Neither in early nor in middle Assamese (of the chronicles) is it found in this construction.

The *ts.* word *nija*, in the instrumental form *nije*, is also used reflexively in modern Assamese

693. The other honorific pronouns in As. are *ekhet*, *a't*; this person; *tekhet*, *ta't*; that person. Originally locatives in form (cf. E. As. *ahi-tā*, *aitā*; *tahi-tā*, *taītā*), *a't*, *ta't* are used as honorific pronouns of the third person (also of the second person in a highly honorific sense), and they are regularly declined in the singular in all the cases (except the accusative), the declensional base being *a'-*, *ta'-*; e.g. instr. *a're*; gen. *a'r*; loc. *a't*. So also *ta're*; *ta'r*; *ta't*. The transfer of the locative *a't*, *ta't* to the nominative in an honorific sense takes place through semantic extension; *a't* = here, belonging here, the person belonging here, this presence.

694. *ekhet*, *tekhet* are similar in formation. In middle Assamese (of the chronicles) are found the forms *ekhet*, in this place; *ekher*, of this place; *ekhelaḡi*, to this place. (*Purāṇi Asama Burāṇji*, K.A.S.). The extension of the locative *ekhet* to the honorific pronouns of the third and second persons took place in the beginning of the modern period. In Mod. As., *ekhet* is regularly declined both in the singular and in the plural in all the cases; the bases for the Singr. being *ekhe-*, *ekhet-*. In the Pl. *sākāl* is added to the stem *ekhet*; e.g. instr. *ekhere*, *ekhetere*; gen. *ekher*, *ekhetār*, etc.

The use of *tekhet*, to indicate place, is not met with in E.As. It must have owed its origin to analogy with *ekhet*. This is also shewn by the fact that the declensional base of *tekhet* in the Singular is *tekhet-*, and not *tekhe-* also.

Originally supposed to be locative, *ekhet*, *tekhet* shew double forms in the locative; *ekhet*, *ekhetat*; *tekhet*, *tekhetat*.

695. In the evolution of *ekhet*, this honoured person, (earlier, "in this place"), there is the influence of analogy with *a't* (here: this honoured person). The *-t* (organic) in *ekhet* was confounded with the loc. in *-t*, and *ekhet* was construed as equivalent to "in this place". The back-formations *ekhe-r*, of this place; *ekhe-lai*, towards this place, etc., were made on that popular assumption. There is another line of development in modern times with *ekhet-* as the base. That explains double forms like *ekhet*, *ekhetat*; *ekher*, *ekhetar*.

ekhet thus looks back as origin to some form like *etat-ksetra*.

THE PRONOMINAL DERIVATIVES.

Demonstrative and Multiplicative Adjectives.

696. The demonstrative adjectives are, *ei*, *eiyā*; *sei*, *seiyā*; *say*, *saywā*.

The demonstrative adjectives *ei*, *sei* are the same as the demonstrative pronouns *e*, *se* as preserved in Bengali and other Magadhan dialects, plus the emphatic particle *hi*. Thus *sei* is parallel to O.I.A. *sohi*, M.I.A. (Mg.) *śehi*; *say*, that yonder, < **sa* + *hu* (O.I.A. *sah* + *khalu*).

The extended forms *seiyā*, *saywā*, etc., are obtained by adding the definitive affix *-ā*.

697. The multiplicative adjectives are, *kei*, how many; *keibā*, many; *jei*, as many.

kei may be traced back to O.I.A. *kati* plus emphatic *hi*. So also *jei* is connected with *yati*.

keibā, many, a certain number, is an indefinite form of *kei*. The affix *-bā* has been explained (§. 689).

698. Adjectives of manner or quality.

These are *ene*, this-like; *tene*, that-like; *kene*, what-like; *jene*, which-like (E.As. *enaiyā*, *ehnaiyā*, *henaiyā*, *tenaiyā*, *jenā*, etc.).

These are related to Bg. *hena*, *jena*, *tena*; Bih. (Maith.) *e-han*, *te-han*, *ke-han*, etc. Dr. Chatterji traces them (O.D.B.L. § 600) to Mag. Ap. sources like **aihaṇa*, **taihaṇa*, **jaihaṇa*, **kaihaṇa*, which would represent earlier **aiśaṇa*, **taiśaṇa* (Mag.) < M.I.A. *aisa*, *taisa*, etc., (preserved in E. As. § 703). The earlier forms in *-saṇa* are not traceable. The final *-e* in As. forms is due to emphatic *hi* > *i*.

The extended forms in *-kuivā* (*enekuivā*, *tenekuivā*, etc.) are obtained by adding pleonastic *-ka* + adjectival *-uivā*.

The early Assamese forms *kaichana*, *jaichana* may be traced back to O.I.A. forms in *-ḍṛkṣa* (*yāḍṛkṣa*, *kīḍṛkṣa*, etc.) plus pleonastic *-na*.

699. Forms in *mātā*, *mānā* are found in early Assamese only. They do not occur in modern Assamese.

These have been traced back to O.I.A. *-mant-*, *-vant-* (O.D.B.L. §. 599). Derivatives in *-vant-*, if formed from pronominal stems, have the meaning of "resembling" instead of "possessing"; thus *ī-vant-*, so great; *kī-vant-*, how far etc. Macdonell. §. 235a). Early Assamese preserves stray instances of *-vant-* in the sense of resemblance; (cf. *Rāmāyaṇa*, p. 223; *Mādhava Kandali*): *Bālīka dekhilā gaiyā*, *murchiterā wate āche*: going, saw Bali, (who was) lying like one fainting.

In Bengali, *-māt*; *-mān* are living affixes. Oṛiyā preserves it in the form *-manta*.

The group *-nt-* changes to *-t-* and also irregularly to *-n-* (§ 470).

Pronominal Adjectives of Quantity and Number.

700. These can be divided into the following groups:—

- (a). *etek*, *tetek*, *ketek*, *jetek*.
- (b). *eti-*, *teti-*, *keti-*, *jeti-*.
- (c). *imān*, *timān*, *kimān*, *jimān*, *simān*.
- (d). *sakalo*; *ketā-* (bor), *bhāle-* (mān).

The corresponding Bengali forms are *ata*, *tata*, *kata*, *jata*; and Oṛiyā forms are *ete*, *tete*, *kete*, *jete*, *sete*.

701. The sources of form-groups *āt-*, *tāt-*, *et-*, *tet-*, etc. have been fully discussed by Dr. Chatterji (O.D.B.L. § 601). These form-groups are related to early M.I.A. (Pāli) *etta-ka*, *kitta-ka*; second M.I.A. *ettia*, *kettia*, *tettia* etc. and are traceable to O.I.A. (Vedic) **ayattya*, > **ayattiya*; **kayattya*, > **kayattiya* etc. (Pischel: § 153) made up of the pronominal base + the affix *-yant* (*-yat*) + an adjectival *-tya*, > *-tiya* (*iḥatya*, *tatratya* etc.), (ibid; and O.D.B.L. § 601). Thus *ettaka* > **ettaa*, > **etta*, *etā-*. Similarly *ettia*, *kettia* > **ettī*, *kettī*, > *-etī-*, *keti-*.

The forms *etā*, *ketā* etc. take the plural suffix after them; *etā--bor*; *ketā--bor*; so many, how many etc.

The forms *eti-*, *keti-* etc. are followed by *kṣaṇa* to indicate time; *eti-kṣaṇa*, *teti-kṣaṇa*; this instant, that instant, etc.

702. The forms in *-mān*, indicating measure, quantity, are made up of pronominal base + the affix *-yant* (*-yat*) + *ts. māna* (measure, quantity). Thus **iyat + māna* > **iyam-māna* > **īmāna*, *imāna*, *imān*, this much. The forms like *timān*, *simān*, etc., are built by analogy. *bhālemān*, good many, a good quantity, < *bāhula-* > **bhāala-* > *bhāla-*.

sākālo, all, is derived from *ts. sakala + hu* < *-kkhu* < *khalu*.

Adverbs of Time.

703. These also can be divided into several groups:

(a) *etiyā*; *tetiyā*; *ketiyā*; *jetiyā*.

(b) *athani*; *tāhāni*; *kāhāni*; *jāhāni*.

Dialectical: *ethen*; *tethen*; *kethen*; *jethen*,

Also: *keihni*; *jeihni*; *teihni*, etc.

Early Assamese: *aisāni*; *taisāni*; *kaisāni*; *jaisāni*.

(c) *āwe* (*ebho*); *jewe*; *tewe*.

704. The first group *etiyā*, *ketiyā*, etc., can be equated to M.I.A. form-groups *ettia*, *kettia*, etc., (explained above) plus temporal affix *-ā*. (Cf. also M.I.A. *kaiā*, when, < **kayidā*, < **kayā + dā*).

705. The forms *athani* (*ethen*, *ethon*), can be traced back to M.I.A. *ettha*; O.I.A. *atra* > **itra*, **etra*, > *ettha* + temporal affix *-na-* (cf. *adhu-nā*, now; Vedic *a-dhā*, then, Macdonell: *Vedic Grammar for students*, p. 212.) *ettha* + *na* > *ethen*; also variant *ethon*. So also *athani* < *atra*, > **attha* + *n-*. Though *atra* is a locative formation, it has also a temporal sense in the Vedic language.

The forms *kethen*, *tethen*, etc., are connected with M.I.A. (Ap) *ketthu*, *tetthu*, etc., equated to O.I.A. *kutra*, *tatra*, etc.

706. Early Assamese *aisāni*, *kaisāni*, etc., are derived from M.I.A. *aisa*, *kaisa*, etc., (Explained above) + temporal *-ni*.

707. The group *tāhāni*, *kāhāni*, *jāhāni* may be said to be related to M.I.A. temporal locatives *tāhe*, *kāhe*, *jāhe* (from earlier locative feminine **tāse*, *jāse*; Pischel. §. 425) and early Assamese *taisāni*, *kaisāni*, *jaisāni*. A form like *tāhāni* seems to point to **tāse* > **tāsi*, **tās* + *-ā* (strengthened) + *ni*.

708. The Western Assam dialectical *keinhi*, *keihni*; *jeinhi*, *jeihni*; *keinhā*, *keihnā*; *jeinhā*, *jeihnā*; represent formations from two sources. There is the M.I.A. (Mg.) *inhim*, *enhim*, now, (the affix *-him* being related to locative *-smin* > Mg. *śsim* > *śim* > Mg. (Ap.) *-him*) (Pischel. §§. 313; 429); *enhim* > *enhī*, *enhi* extended analogically to demonstrative pronominal adjectives, *ei*, *kei*, *jei*, give *einhi*, *eihni*; *keinhi*, *keihni*, etc.

The other set of forms, *keihnā*, *keinhā*, etc., goes back to E.As. *kaisāni* > **kesāni*, **kehāni* > *keihnā*, *keinhā* (by metathesis.)

709. There is another early Assamese set of forms, *ewe*, *ebho*; *jewe*, *tewe*. The formation *ewe* corresponds to M.I.A. (Ap.) *e~vahim*, now, *e~vāhī* > **evē*, *ewe*.

So also from M.I.A. (Ap.) *je~va*, *te~va* (*yathā*, *tathā*) etc. + temporal *-hī*, we obtain *jebe*, *tebe*, etc.

ebho, now, < **eva* + *hu* < *evam* + *khalu*. (Cf. H. *ab*, *abhu*, *abho*).

710. E.As. *jāwe*, *tāwe*, *āwe*, are related to M.I.A. (Ap.) *jāmahī*, *tāmahī*=O.I.A. *yāvadbhiḥ*, *tāvadbhiḥ*, etc. (Pischel. §. 261) ; *jāmahī* > **jāvāi* > *jāve*, *jāwe*.

Adverbs of Place, Direction, etc.

711. Adverbs of place *ka't*, *ja't*, *ta't*, *a't* are related to early Assamese *kahi-tā*, *kaṭṭa* ; *jahi-tā*, **jaṭṭa* ; *tahi-tā*, *taṭṭa* ; *ahi-tā*, *aiṭṭa*.

All these forms go back to M.I.A. (Ap.) *kahi*, *jahi*, *tahi*, etc. (O.I.A. *kasmin* ; *yasmin* ; *tasmin*, etc. Pischel. §§. 75, 313, 427) + Assamese locative *-ta*, = *kahi* + *ta* > **kāṭṭa*, > *kaitā*, *ka't*. E.As. *tāyā*, there, is related to M.I.A. *taha* < *tattha* < O.I.A. *tatra*.

712. There are dialectical forms like *kāhē*, *jāhē*, *sāhē*, *tāhē*, *āhē* ; also *kāhāi*, *jāhāi*, etc.

These forms go back to M.I.A. (Ap.) *kaha*, *jaha*, *taha* (O.I.A. *kutra*, *yatra*, *tatra* ; Pischel. §. 107) and Mg. ablative forms *kamhā*, *kahā* ; *jamhā* *jahā* (Pischel. § 425, et seq.). Thus *kaha*+locative *i* > *kahē* ; *kahā*+loc. *i*, *-i* > *kahāi*.

713. Adverbs of direction *jeni*, *teni*, *keni* may be derived from O.I.A. instrumental *yena*, *tena*, etc. (also used adverbially) ; **kenena* > **kenē*, *kene*, *keni*. Early Assamese has *kene* in the sense of 'why'.

The forms *kōlai*, *jōlai*, *tōlai* are compounds of *kahi*, *jahi*, *tahi* plus *lai* < *lagi*.

714. Adverbial *tehe*, (E.As. *tewese*), 'and then', 'such having been the case' and *teo*, even then, notwithstanding : correspond to old Bg. *tēe*, *teē* ; Ap. *teva*, *tevā*, (O.I.A. *tathā*-) ; and early Bg. *tēu* (Ap. *tevā*+*hu*<*khalu*) ; *tehe*, *tewese* are equivalent to O.I.A. **tathā sati* > M.I.A. **teva sai* > **tevese*, *tewese*, *tehe*. The nasal in early Bg. *tēu* is due to the alternative nasalised M.I.A. (Ap.) form *tevā*.

CHAPTER XVI.

ASSAMESE VERB ROOTS.

715. The sources of N.I.A. roots have been discussed *in extenso* in standard works on the subject (cf. Hoernle, pp. 161 *et seq.* ; Chatterji, pp. 870 *et seq.* ; Grierson ; *Prākṛita dhātva-deśa* ; *Introduction etc.*). From the Assamese standpoint there is hardly anything new to be added to the conclusions already established. In the following pages, the principal Assamese roots are arranged according to the scheme of classification drawn up by Dr. Chatterji for the grouping of N.I.A. roots.

Assamese roots may be broadly classified into two groups:
(1) Primary roots; (2) Secondary roots. They fall again into the following sub-groups :

- | | | | |
|---------------------|----|---|--|
| (1) Primary roots | .. | { | Primary roots inherited from
O.I.A. (<i>tbhs.</i>) :
(a) Simple roots,
(b) Prefixed roots. |
| | | | Primary roots from causatives in
O.I.A.
Primary roots reintroduced from
Skt. (<i>tss.</i> and <i>stss.</i>)
Primary roots of doubtful (<i>deśi</i>)
and non-Aryan origin. |
| (2) Secondary roots | .. | { | Causatives in <i>-ā-</i> ;
Denominatives—, { <i>-native (tbh.)</i>
<i>-ts.</i>
<i>-foreign.</i>
Compounded and suffixed.
Onomatopoeic.
Doubtful. |

(I). PRIMARY ROOTS.

716. Below is appended a list of some of the primary roots in Assamese. Denominatives derived from M.I.A. are classed amongst primary roots, since they have been inherited as roots by Assamese and behave exactly like primitive roots derived from O.I.A. (Cf. As. *tare*, pitches a curtain or a tent, M.I.A. *taḍai*=O.I.A. **tatati*, $\sqrt{\text{tan}}$; As. *kārhe*, draws, M.I.A. *kaḍḍhai*=O.I.A. **kr̥ṣṭati*, etc). Roots like these might have been regarded as denominatives in M.I.A. but the nouns and adjectives from which they are derived are in many cases obsolete in Assamese.

717. Many of the roots can be traced back to O.I.A. sources and some only to M.I.A. sources where they were regarded as *ādeśas* or substitutes for O.I.A. roots owing to phonetic irregularities, alterations in meaning, or obscurity of origin.

718. Apart from phonetic modification and decay and the analogical tendency which brought about a general uniformity in conjugation, there are certain other modifications through which M.I.A. roots have passed. In M.I.A. the bases of active roots are frequently derived not from the active form in O.I.A. but rather from the passive, and in some cases apparently from the future, rather than from the present. Causative bases of O.I.A. also supplied the simple root forms of M.I.A. and N.I.A.

719. The cause of the confusion between the active and the passive seems to be due to the great likeness between the active forms of the Skt. *div-* class and the passive. Even in O.I.A. these forms could be distinguished only by the accent which in the *div-* class is thrown on the radical and in the passive on the suffixal vowel. (Hoernle: p. 170). Moreover, with the disappearance of the *ātmanepada* voice, the personal terminations came to be identical both in the active and the passive, e.g. O.I.A. active *yudhyati* and passive *yudhyate* would alike > M.I.A. *jujjhai*.

720. Passive-active constructions were not unknown to parent Sanskrit itself. "By their form, *mriyate*, dies; *dhriyate*, maintains itself, are passives from the roots \sqrt{mr} and \sqrt{dhr} , although neither is used in a proper passive sense and \sqrt{mr} is not even transitive. With these may be compared the stems *ādriya-*, heed; and *āpriya-*, be busy, which are perhaps peculiar adaptations of meaning of the passive from the roots \sqrt{dr} , pierce, and \sqrt{pr} , fill, (Whitney § 770). Active endings are also occasionally taken by forms properly passive, Cf. *ādhmāyati*, *bhūyati* etc. In the epics, active endings are by no means infrequently taken by the passive, cf. *śakyati*, *śrūyanti*, etc., (Ibid § 774). There was moreover, a greater vogue of the passive construction of sentences in later Sanskrit literature and the third person singular passive was freely made both from the transitive as well as intransitive verbs (Ibid § 999a).

721. M.I.A. verbal formations like *callai*, *laggai*, *phuttai* etc. were derived from the passive.

Some very common Assamese verbs like *niye*, takes; *diye*, gives; *ruce*, is agreeable; *raje*, is suitable; *coke*, sucks up; *game*, ponders over, etc. are derivable only from the passive forms *nāyate*, *dīyate*, *rucyate*, *rajyate*, *cūsyate*, *gamyate* etc. The corresponding Bengali forms *ney*, takes; *dey*, gives, are connected with the active forms *nayati*, **dayati*.

(A).

722. The following is a list of some of the common primary roots. They include some roots illustrating the incorporation of O.I.A. class-signs.

āc, draft, make an outline of; (cf. M.I.A. *añc*, draw a line or figure).

āch, is, (M.I.A. *acchai*; O.I.A. **acchati*, O.D.B.L. p. 1035).

kāp, tremble, (*kamp*).

kāc, fasten tightly, (*kacyate*).

kānd, cry, (*krand*).

kāh, cough, (*kās*).

kāc, cut up into pieces, (*kañcai*, *kaccai*, *kṛtyate*).

- kāc*, attire, (*krtyate*).
kār, husk paddy, (*kand*).
kin, buy, (*krināti*).
kud, romp about, (**kund*, **kudd*, *kurd*).
kuṭ, chop, (*kuṭṭ*).
kōc, shrink, (*kuñc*).
khap, pass as a night, (*kṣapyate*).
khān }
khānd } dig, (*khanyate*).
khel, play, (*khel*, *krīḍ*).
khund, pound, (M.I.A. *khundadi*, O.I.A. *kṣuṇatti*).
khōṭ, peck with the bill, (M.I.A. *khuṭṭ*).
gaṇ, count, (*gaṇ*).
gam, think over, (*gamyate*).
gaṛh, fashion, make; (M.I.A. *gaḍhai*, *ghaṭate*).
gal, melt, (*gal*).
gāj, roar, (*garj*).
gāṭh, string, tie, (*gaṇṭhai*, *granth*).
gil, swallow, (*gil*, *gir*, *gr*).
gōth, string as a garland, (*gunthai*).
guṇ, ponder, (*guṇ*).
guc, be off, pass away (? *gluñc*).
ghōṭ, stir up, churn, (M.I.A. *ghoṭṭai*).
cā, look at, (*cāy*).
cāk, taste, (*cakkhai*).
cāc, smooth with an adze, (*tvakṣ* > **tyakṣ*).
cār, let go, release, (M.I.A. *chaḍḍai*, *chard*).
cop, lie in wait, (*cupyate*, √*cup*, to move stealthily).
co, touch, (*chuv*, *chup*).
chir, be torn, (M.I.A. *chindai*, *chinatti*).
jah, decompose, (*jas*).
jin, be victorious, (*jināti*).
jor, aim at, (*judyate*).
jor, clear jungles etc. (M.I.A. *jhod*).
jāk, be annoyed, (M.I.A. *jhamkhai*).
jar, ooze out, (*jhar*, *kṣar*).
ḍhāk, cover, (M.I.A. *ḍhakkai*).
thāk, remain, (*thakkai*).

- di*, give, (*dīyate*).
deo, cross striding, (*divvai*, √*ḍi*).
dho, wash, (M.I.A. *dhovvai*, connected with O.I.A. *dhayta*).
ni, take away, (*nīyate*).
pīh, rub, pound, (*piṣ*).
per, squeeze out, (*pīdyate*).
phand, throb, (*spand*).
phir, return, (M.I.A. *phirai*).
phur, walk about, (*sphur*).
bā, weave, (*vayati*).
bak, babble, (*valk*).
bal, blow as wind, (*val*).
bāc, live, (*vañc*).
bhul, forget, (M.I.A. *bhullai*).
bhok, bark, (M.I.A. *bhukkai*).
bhir, bend, (*bhr*).
maj, be softened as a fruit, (*majjati*).
mal, wipe as tears, (*malai*, *mradate*).
mār, kneed as flour, (*maḍḍai*, **mardati*).
rā, stay, (M.I.A. *rahai*).
rengā, be inconsistent with, (cf. O.I.A. *ring*).
lor, gather as fuel, (*luṇṭh*).
suḥ, repay, (*śudhyate*).
sī, sew, (*sivvai*, *sīvyati*).
śo, sleep, (*svap*).
suñ, smell, (Cf. *śiṅgh*).
sōwar, remember, (*sumarai*, *smarati*).

(B).

723. The examples of prefixed roots are :

- āuṭ*, smelt, (*ā-vṛt*) ; *ā-uj*, recline, (*ā-vṛj*) ; *ā-gur*, defend, (*ā-guṇḍ*).
ācō, wash after eating, (*ā-cam*) ; *āchār*, throw off with force, (*ā+chard*).
ār, deposit, pledge, (*ā-dhā*) ; *ukal*, pass over as time, (*ut-kal*).
ujar, get frightened, (*ut-jhaṭ*) ; *ur*, fly, (*ut-ḍi*) .
urah, be scorched, (*ut-dañś*).

- uphā*, be increased, (*ut-sphāy*); *okāl*, eject from the mouth, (*utkālayati*).
opaj, be born, (*ut-padyate*).
ophand, be puffed up, (*ut-spand*).
ophar, bound off, (*ut-sphar*).
obhat, turn back, (? M.I.A. *ovatt* ; *apa-vṛt*).
omal, sport, frolic, (*un-√mrāḍ*).
olaṭ, turn back, (M.I.A. *ullaṭṭai*).
olam, be suspended, (*ava-lamb*).
numā, be extinguished, (M.I.A. *numai* ; O.I.A. *nī-√vī*).
neōc, contemn, (*nī-añc*).
pam, melt, wither, (*pra-mḷai*).
pōch, wipe, (*pra-uñch*).
pāhar, forget, (*pra-smṛ*).
sāmar, keep carefully, (*saṁ-bhṛ*).
sōcar, pass from one to another as disease, (*saṁ-car*), etc.

(C).

Primary roots of causative origin.

724. Certain O.I.A. causative roots have become primary roots in Assamese. The old causal sense has been lost and they are ranked as ordinary transitive verbs. New causative formations can be built up by adding causal affixes. *-ā*, *-uā*, *-owā*; e.g. *māre*, he dies ; *māre*, he kills, (*mārāyati*) ; new causative *mārāy*, he causes to kill. The old causative in *māre* has acquired a mere transitive force.

725. The following are some of the examples of this class of verbs :

- upār*, dig up, (*ut-pātayati*) ; *ughāl* root up, (*ud-ghāṭa-yati*).
ubhāl, to root out, (*ud-bhārayati*).
ucāl, heave, (*ut-cālayati*).
kāṭ, cut, (*kartayati*).
cāl, sift, (*cālayati*).
cār, look over cows grazing, (*cārayati*).
chā, cover with thatch, (*chādayati*).
che, cut into pieces, (*chedayati*).

- tiyā*, moisten, soak, (**timāpayati*).
ṭān, pull, (**tāṇayati*).
tā, blow fire with a bellows, (*tāpayati*).
thā, place, (*sthāpayati*).
dā, reap, (*dāpayati*).
dōwā, bend, (*damayati*).
nowā, anoint before ceremonial bath, (*snāpayati*).
pāc, send forth on an errand, (*prāñcayati*).
phāl, split, (M.I.A. *phālei*; *sphālāyati*).
bā, row, plough, (*vāhayati*).
baṭ, pound, (*vartayati*).
 sts. *māp*, measure, (*māpayati*).
nīrā, weed out, (*nir-dāpayati*).
ro, plant, (*ropayati*); *hān*, pierce, (**hāṇayati*).
sāṅgor, yoke together, (*sam-ghaṭayati*).
 sts. *śodh*, enquire, (*śodhayati*) ; sts. *sādh*, accomplish (*sādha-*
yati).

(2). SECONDARY OR DERIVATIVE ROOTS.

(A). Causatives.

726. The most characteristic of this class are the causatives. In Assamese (early as well as modern), causatives are formed by adding *-ā* to the primary verb root; e.g. *kare*, he does; *karāy*, he causes to do. There are also two extended forms of *-ā* in *-ōwā*, *-uwā*, e.g. *karowāy*, he causes to do ; *paṛhuwāy*, he causes to read, i.e. teaches.

The suffixes in other Magadhan dialects are; Bg. *-ā*, O. *-ā*, Maith. *-āb*, Mag. *-ā*, Bhoj. *-āw*.

727. The source of this *-ā* is M.I.A. *-āva* from O.I.A. *-āpa* which was primarily restricted in application to roots ending in the vowel *-ā*, though aberrations are also noticeable. The other O.I.A. causative suffix *-āya* which became *-e* in M.I.A. was largely superseded by *-āva* which in the main gave to the N.I.A. languages their distinctive causal affixes.

728. Assamese *-owā*, *-uwā* are double causatives in form, though not in sense. They are composed of *-āva* plus

$\bar{a} > *-\bar{a}v\bar{a} > -av\bar{a} > -aw\bar{a} > -ow\bar{a}$. In respect of double forms, Assamese may be compared with the Bihārī and western dialects which also possess double causative suffixes both in form and meaning; e.g. W. Hindī *milānā*, to meet, *milānā*, to cause to meet; *milawānā*, to cause to mix; Maith. *dekhāb*, to see; *dekhāeb*, to show; *dekhābāeb*, to cause to show. Bhōj. *dekhāl*, *dekhāwal*, *dekhawāwal*, etc.

Most Assamese roots form their causatives optionally with \bar{a} , $-ow\bar{a}$ or $-uw\bar{a}$. Primary and secondary roots ending in \bar{a} always form the causative in $-ow\bar{a}$. There are, however, certain roots ending in consonants that form their causatives exclusively with $-uw\bar{a}$; e.g. *dekhuwā*, $\sqrt{\text{dekh}}$; other roots are $\sqrt{\text{kānd}}$, to cry, $\sqrt{\text{lar}}$, to move; $\sqrt{\text{bah}}$, to sit; $\sqrt{\text{hāg}}$, to void stools, etc.

The causatives form their past participle in $-ow\bar{a}$. Those in $-uw\bar{a}$ have the past participle in $-uw\bar{a}$.

(B). Denominatives.

729. A denominative conjugation is one that has for its basis a noun-stem. (Whitney § 1053). Judged by this standard, a large percentage of N.I.A. Assamese roots should be characterised as denominatives. They are formed from nouns and participles being treated exactly like roots.

730. The denominative affix in As. is \bar{a} (the same as the causative \bar{a}) < O.I.A. $\bar{a}ya$. In M.I.A. there was a mix-up between the denominative affix $\bar{a}ya$ and the causative affix $\bar{a}paya$ (Pischel § 559). The form in $\bar{a}ya$ was more prominently used, and $\bar{a}ya > \bar{a}a$, and $\bar{a}paya > \bar{a}ve$, $\bar{a}v$, converge and yield the same form in \bar{a} in N.I.A.; and the distinction between the causative and the denominative is practically lost in N.I.A., it being preserved only in the Bihārī dialects (Cf. O.D.B.L. p. 1034).

731. The practice of using some nouns as verb-roots goes back to O.I.A., and even amongst the recognised O.I.A. roots, there are many which are really denominative in origin (Whitney, 1053a). In M.I.A. this practice had a still

greater vogue and a large number of M.I.A. roots are formed from O.I.A. past participles; e.g.

pallattai (*paryasta-*); *piṭṭai* (*piṣṭa-*);
taḍai (*taṭa-*); *kaḍḍhai* (*krṣṭa-*), etc.

732. Denominative roots that have come down from M.I.A. are treated as primary roots in Assamese and these do not take on the characteristic denominative affix *-ā*; but the denominatives that have been created in the Assamese period take on the suffixal *-ā*; e.g. M.I.A. denominative form *piṭṭai* (*piṣṭa-*) is Assamese *piṭe*, thrashes, and $\sqrt{\text{piṭ}}$ is regarded in Assamese as a primary root. Similarly M.I.A. denom. *jammai*, is born, (*janma-*), *kammai*, shaves, (*karma-*) might have given the expected forms **jāme*, **kāme*. But Assamese formed new denominatives $\sqrt{\text{jowā}}$, to plant seeds in a nursery, $\sqrt{\text{kamā}}$, to shave, from the bases *jamma-*, *kamma-*; and these take on the characteristic denom. ending *-ā*. Thus denominative roots in Assamese without *-ā*, may be regarded as earlier formations.

733. A selected list of denominative roots.

ākowāl, embrace, (*aṅkapāla-*).
āguivā, go in advance, (*agra + uka-*).
āmuvā, satiate, (*amlāpaya-*, Dr. Bloch).
ugā, relapse, (*ut + gata*).
ukhā, boil slightly, (*ukhya*).
uṭhaṅgā, praise one up, (Cf. M.I.A. *utthaṅghai*).
ubh, to erect, (*ubbhā, ūrdhva*).
umā, brood on; hatch, (*uṣma*).
okaṭ, turn up, tear asunder, (*apa + krṣṭa*).
ukhāh, swell as a boil or wound, (*ut + khaṣa*).
kahā, tinge, colour as clothes, (*kaṣāya*).
kā, speak, (*kathā*).
kāṭh, snatch away, (*kaḍḍhai < krṣṭa*).
khajuvā, scratch lightly, (*kharju-*).
khīrā, milk, (*kṣīra*).
gomā, be cloudy, overcast, (*gulma*).
goṭā, collect, (*gotra*, an assembly).

- ghāl*, discomfit, abuse, (*ghāta* + *la*).
ghumā, sleep, (**ghurma*, √*ghur*, snore).
cin, recognise, (*cihna*).
chān, spread over, cover, (*channa*).
chānd, lie in wait for opportunity, (*chandas*).
jurā, cool, refresh (?).
jār, cleanse, exorcise, (*jhāta*, cleaning sores). Cf. Bg.
jhāru, broom-stick, duster (D. *jhāḍāvāṇa*).
jowā, cast seeds to germinate, (*janma*).
sts. thag, deceive, (*sthaga*).
ḍār, punish, (*daṇḍa*).
tār, pitch a curtain or tent, (M.I.A. *taḍai* < ? *tata*).
tīt, be wet, (**tinta*√*tim*).
thāy, be within depth, (*stāgha*).
nikatā, peel off, (*niṣkr̥ṣṭa*-).
nāth, tie together like a post beam, (*nastā*).
nikā, cleanse, (D. *nikka*, pure, clean).
pālaṭ, turn back, (*pallaṭṭa*- < *paryasta*).
pindh, put on, (*pinaddha*).
piṭ, thrash, (*piṣṭa*).
binā, moan in distress, (Cf. M.I.A. *uvviṇṇa*, distressed).
bik, sell, (*vi-kraya*).
bolā, colour, (? *varṇa*).
bhāg, break, (*bhagna*).
māth, smooth, (*mṛṣṭa*).
māt, call, (*mantra*).
mud, close, (*mudrā*).
sts. sepiā, *khepiyā*, to grope, feel with the hand, (*kṣepa*).
sondā, make sweet-smelling, (*saṅgandha*-).
hāc, to sneeze, (*hañji*).
hāmi, yawn, (*harman*).

(C).

COMPOUNDED AND SUFFIXED ROOTS.

734. Compounded roots are "made up of either two roots combined, or a root preceded by a noun or adverb, or in the majority of cases, of a root primary or denom. modified by a suffix (O.D.B.L. §. 628). The first type seems to be

absent in Assamese, and of the second type, the only examples are $\sqrt{\text{nowār}}$, is unable ($\text{na} + \text{pāraya-}$), and $\sqrt{\text{nah}}$, is not, ($\text{na} + \sqrt{\text{as}} > * \sqrt{\text{ah}}, \sqrt{\text{hā}}$).

735. The large majority of the secondary and compound-ed roots in Assamese as in other N.I.A. languages are suffixed. The principal suffixes are $-k$, $-c$, $-t$, $-r$ ($< \bar{d}$), $-l$, $-h$ ($< -ś$). "They modify the meaning of the original root or denom. base in various ways as an intensive or continuative, frequentative or approximate affix" (O.D.B.L. §. 629).

736. These roots may in a sense be looked upon as denominatives from the nouns subjoined to the several affixes; only in certain instances the corresponding nominal forms are absent in Assamese; Cf. *thamak*, stop, is both a noun and a verb, but *ṭalak*, reflect upon, is only a verb. Also the characteristic denom. affix $-ā$ is not added and the personal endings are attached directly to the root.

737. The N.I.A. denominative suffixed roots may be connected with certain O.I.A. suffixed verbal formations with causal values like *pālaya-*, *prīṇaya*, *dhūṇaya*, *bhīṣaya-*, etc. where "the causative is palpably the denominative of a derived noun." (Whitney, §. 1042 m.)

In first M.I.A. (Pāli) also occur forms like *upakkamālati*, to make diligence; *santarati*, to act well or handsomely (*santa-*), *jōtalati*, to make shine (*dyotayati*) (Duroiselle: *Pāli Grammar*, pp. 214, 215; Śāstrī; *Pāli Prakāśa*, p. 63). Dr. Bloch points out that these three formations do not occur in the Pāli Text Society Dictionary, and though *santarati* occurs, it has a different etymology and meaning in the dictionary.

Prof. Śāstrī has referred me in a note to the Pāli Dictionary of Childers, 1909. On Pāli *jōtalati* (*dyotayati*) *upakkamālati*, Childers has quoted "An introduction to Kaccayana's Grammar of the Pali language by James D'Alwis, Colombo, 1863; and "Kaccayanappa karaṇa" edited by

Emile Senart, *Journal Asiatique*, Mars-Avril, 1871, and Mai-Juin, 1871.

santarati could not be traced.

In second M.I.A. there are suffixed roots functioning as causals, Cf. *bhamāḍai*, *tamāḍai*, (**bhramāṭati*, **tamāṭati*). The only difference between causative formations like *pālaya-*, *bhīṣaya-*, etc., and confessedly denominative formations in O.I.A. is in the causative accent *-āya*, the denom. having the accent on the suffix *-yá*.

738. The O.I.A. and M.I.A. traditions of forming the causal from suffixed roots are maintained in Western languages like Hindī, Gujrātī, Sindhī, e.g. H. *dhonā*, to wash; *dhulānā*, to cause to wash; *khānā*, to eat; *khilānā*, cause to eat; G. *lagāvū*, adhere; *lagāḍāvū*, cause to adhere; S. *sikhanu*, learn; *sikhāranu*, teach.

In the Eastern languages, esp. Bengali and Assamese, suffixed roots are used as simple verbal bases without any causal implication.

739. Roots in *-k-*;

āṭak, be confined, fastened, (*aṭṭa*, rice-gruel).

khalak, be agitated, (\sqrt{khal} , tremble).

garak, trample, tread, (M.I.A. *goḍḍa*).

corok, clear with a hoe, (\sqrt{ksur} , to scratch).

chit̐ik, be sprinkled, (D. *chit̐ṭa*).

ṭālāk, reflect upon, ($\sqrt{ṭval}$).

thamak, stop, (*stambha*).

piṭik, shampoo, (*piṣṭa*).

poṭak, be dinted, (*puṭṭayati*, become small or diminish).

polak, slip off, (?) cf. *polā*, a bundle of reeds, etc.

phicik, whisper.

phocak, effervesce

} onomatopoeic.

bānāk, decorate with a cover of pigment (*varṇa*, colour,

Dr. Bloch).

mocak, be sprained (?)

sārāk, pass through, (*sr̥ta*).

suruk, steal in, cf. Bg. *sur-sur*, creep stealthily.

semek, be moist, (*śīta* + *karma-*).

solāk, be untied, (M.I.A. *sōlla*).

huruk,
huluk, } scoop out, (M.I.A. *hulai*, scour).

hōhāk, recede, (?).

The suffix *-k-* "indicates suddenness of the action or its continuity. It is intensive". (O.D.B.L. §. 630).

740. Roots in *-c-*;

kārāc, gnaw, ($\sqrt{kaḍ}$, to tear).

bec, sell, (*vyaya* + -).

khāmoc, to grasp, (Cf. Khās. $\sqrt{khām}$, close the fist).

ṭakacā, put off with promises, (Cf. *tarka-*).

ṭeṅguciyā, limp, ($\sqrt{taṅg}$, to limp).

thekec, crush down, (Cf. \sqrt{stak}).

mālāc, to rub off, (\sqrt{mrad} + *tya*).

The affix *-c-* is the same as the derivative in *-c-* and indicates resemblance.

741. Roots in *-ṭ-*;

ghōkāt, stir with a stick, (Cf. As. *ghōk*).

cikaṭ, pinch, (*cikka* + *vṛtta*).

japaṭiyā, entwine, (Cf. M.I.A. *ḡhampia*, entangled).

neoṭh, separate from the seed, as cotton. (connected with *aṣṭhi*, a seed, kernel).

pakaṭiyā, turn round and round, (Cf. *pāka* in *vipāka*, a bad turn).

The affix *-ṭ-* indicates continuity of action. (O.D.B.L. §. 631).

742. Roots in *-r-*; < *-ḍ-*:

ājor, bend, twist ($\sqrt{añc}$, to twist).

khōcār, turn up as earth with a rod (M.I.A. $\sqrt{khañc}$).

gōjar, growl, (\sqrt{garj} , to rumble).

gothorā, look displeased, scowl, (*grasta*).

cāpar, bend oneself, (M.I.A. \sqrt{cappa} , to press down).

cōcār, move by dragging, ($\sqrt{cañc}$, to move, shake).

sts. jāmār, subside as a swelling, (*kṣāma*).

bāgār, to roll about, (Cf. *varga*-)

mocār, to wrench, (Cf. *mucuṭi*; a fist; snapping the fingers).

mohār, to crush, ($\sqrt{mṛṣ}$, to rub, stroke).

śōṭār, be shrivelled, ($\sqrt{śunṭh}$, to dry).

Several suffixes discussed under derivatives have converged into this -r-. It comprises M.I.A. -ḍa and -ra.

743. Roots in -l :

ondolā, darken, (*andha* + *la*).

kacāl, shake this way and that as a peg in order to drive it deeper (? $\sqrt{kañc}$).

kuhuliyā, to deceive, (*kūha* + *lā*).

khejāl, jeer, mock, (*khidyate* \sqrt{khid}).

ṭahal, to move about in a leisurely manner (\sqrt{trakh} , T.).

ṭakāl,

tapāl,

} smack the lips after tasting (?).

mokalā, to loosen, (M.I.A. *mukka*, D. *mukkala*).

ramaliyā, to caw, (*rava* + *karma*-).

lerel, be withered, lessened (*liṣṭa* $\sqrt{liś}$, become small).

744. Roots in -h- ; < -ś- :

cārāh, suck, (*caṣṭa*, $\sqrt{caṣ}$).

ḍemeh, be about to mature, (?).

thereh, be stiff, (*sthavira*).

The affix -ha- < -śa- indicates resemblance.

(D).

ONOMATOPOETIC ROOTS.

745. These can be divided into two groups ; (a) onomatopoeics proper used singly or duplicated, (b) roots reduplicated or repeated to produce a jingle.

Both these two types are found in the earlier languages (Vedic, Sanskrit and the Prākṛit) ; e.g. single as in Sanskrit nouns : *jhañ-kāra*, *guñjana*, *kūjana* ; reduplicated as in Skt. verbs : *caṭcaṭāyate*, *khaṭkhaṭāyate*, *pharpharāyate*, etc.

In Skt. the onomatopoeitics are treated as denom. in *-āya*, but in M.I.A. we have the direct use of the stem as a root (cf. *tharahara-*, *caḍaphaḍanta-*). In Assamese, onomatopoeitics take on the denom. affix *-ā*.

746. Examples of onomatopoeitic verbs in Assamese :
Onomatopoeitics proper : single and duplicated :

phūka, be just born, breathe into life.

phēkur, sob.

siyār, mimic.

phōpā, pant, (as after running).

phāp, prove efficacious (as medicine).

Dr. Turner connects *phāp* with M.I.A. *phavvhai*, is successful in getting.

goṇā, groan with a muffled voice.

ḍeḍā, roar.

bebā, bleat as a cow or a goat.

kēkā, groan as in bodily pain, etc.

747. Roots repeated : The same root may be completely repeated, or another root of similar sound and import to echo the sense of the previous root may be added ; e.g.

dap-dapā, burst out in anger, ($\sqrt{dṛp}$).

tan-tanā, sense of binding pain, (*tan*=*tān*).

jal-jalā, be shining, (*jval*).

dal-dapā, have a shaky and wavy motion, (Cf. \sqrt{dul}).

ṭal-balā, be shaky and moving, (*ṭal*, *bal* < Skt. *val*).

dhar-pharā, feel restless and unsteady, (*dhar* < *dhaṭa*, a

balance ; *phar*=*phur* < Skt. *sphur*).

kel-melā, noisy chattering, (*kel* < Skt. *kil* ; *mel*, Skt. *melaka*). etc.

For verbal roots of non-Aryan origin, cf. lists under non-Aryan loan-words (§§ 57 ff).

CHAPTER XVII.

THE CONJUGATION OF THE VERB.

748. In Assamese as elsewhere only two of the O.I.A. and M.I.A. tenses have survived in the finite verb : the simple present and the imperative. The past and the future are formed by adding personal affixes to the old past participle in *-illa*, and the O.I.A. gerundive in *-tavya*, *-itavya*, respectively.

749. There is only one periphrastic tense which functions both as present progressive and present perfect with reference to the setting in which it is placed. The periphrastic in Assamese is formed with the O.I.A. verbal noun in *-i+*ka*, and not with the participle.

750. Assamese has also a complete negative conjugation for all verbs made by prefixing the negative particle *na* which is assimilated to the vowel of the first syllable of the conjugated root. (§ 275).

THE PASSIVE.

751. The passive in O.I.A. was formed by adding *-ya* to the verbal root. This *-ya* occurs as *-ya*, *-iya*, *-iyya*, *-īya* in first M.I.A. and as *-ijja* or *-īa* in second or third M.I.A. In N.I.A. languages both *-ijja* > *-īja*, and *-īa*, *-ia* are found as inherited from the Apabhraṃśa, but they have not been preserved in all N.I.A. languages. The analytical mode of forming the passive supervened and the old inflected passive fell into disuse. The languages of the West have preserved the inflected passive but those of the Midland, South and the East have either entirely lost it or have only retained it as an obsolete or archaic form (O.D.B.L. § 653).

The inflected passive has been retained in Sindhī and is found optionally also in Mār-wārī, Nepālī and Pāñjābī. It is formed by adding the following suffixes to the root ; S. *-ij*;

Mw. *-ij*; Nep. *-iya*; P. *-ī*; e.g. S. *dīje*, *līje*, etc., let it be given, drunk, taken etc. N. *Paṛhiye*; P. *paṛhīe*; Mw. *paṛhījajī* etc., (Hoernle: §§ 480, 481).

All other N.I.A. languages form the passive analytically with the verb $\sqrt{yā}$, to go, (Hoernle § 480).

Relics of the old inflected passive in early and Mid. Bengali have been fully examined by Dr. Chatterji (O.D.B.L. §§ 655, *et seq.*).

752. There are relics of the old inflected passive in *-īya* in E. Assamese also. They occur as *-i*, *-iya*, *-iyā*. The passive in *-ijja* does not seem to have left any traces in E. As. e.g.

prābāla puruṣa same bibāda na kari; A quarrel should not be struck with a powerful man.

nubujī tomāra līlā; your *līlā* is not comprehended.

Harira nāmesa jānā saṁsāraka tari; Know that the world is overcome through Hari's name.

bujīyā dharma adharma; What is duty, what is not, should be understood.

candrābatī rajanī dekhiyā bahu dūra. In this moonlit night, a great distance is seen.

Rābanara mātr tāi buliyā Najikasī; She is Rāvana's mother called *Najikasī*.

In Modern Assamese the inflected passive is obsolete, but it is retained in a few idiomatic expressions; e.g.

batāh cakure nedekhi; the air is not seen by eyes.

śītār kāraṇe Himālaya-laj jāba nowāri; owing to cold, going to the Himalaya is impossible (lit. cannot be performed).

āmto bhāl lāge; the mango tastes well.

jvar hāle gā nodhowe; the body is not washed when there is fever.

753. E. As. preserves an imperative formation in *-io*, *-ioka*, which corresponds to E. Bg. *-iū* (O.D.B.L. §659). It is passive in origin and goes back to M.I.A. *-iadu*, (O.I.A. *-yatām*). It conveys the sense of a respectful and emphatic request; e.g.

Harirā nāmarā śunio mahimā; Do please listen to the glory of Hari's name (lit. should be listened).

mokā upadeśā diyo; Do please give (lit. may be given) advice with reference to me.

ājñā karioka mokā; Do please give command (lit. may command be given) to me; etc.

(A) The Analytical Formation of the Passive.

754. As mentioned above, the inflected passive survives only as relics. The living method as in Bengali is analytical and periphrastic. In all N.I.A. languages except the ones noted above, the passive is grammatically formed by adding to the past participle of the active verb, the auxiliary verb $\sqrt{jā}$, to go. But the passive sense is often more idiomatically expressed by means of verbal compounds; e.g. *si mār khāle*, he was beaten; *si marā paril*, he is lost (ruined); etc. (Cf. Hoernle § 479).

The passive with $\sqrt{jā}$ occurs in the following constructions in Assamese; e.g. *mok dekhā jāy*, I am seen.

megh dile suruj dekhā nejāy; The sun is not seen when it is cloudy.

bhakti karile īśvarak powā jāy; through devotion God is accessible (lit. is reached) etc.

In the case of intelligent beings the nominative is always put in the dative.

755. The origin of this *jā*-passive has been attributed to the influence of M.I.A. passive in *-ijja*. (Hoernle, § 481; Beames, III, pp. 73, 74; O.D.B.L. § 663). It has been said that old forms like *parhījai*, *karījai*, began to be looked upon as compounds of the past participles *parhi*, *kari* = (Pkt. *parhia*, *karia* = Skt. *parhita*, *kṛta*) and the verb *jai* (contracted for *jāy*, Pkt. *jāi* Skt. *yāti*). But considering that no *-ijja* forms are found in the relics of the inflected passive in Bg. and other Mg. dialects (O.D.B.L. p. 924) it is likely that the passive in $\sqrt{jā}$ might have come from some other source. Moreover, there does not seem to be

any reason as to why *-i-* of *-ijja* should be dropped in the Mg. dialects while the *-i-* of *-iya* persists in the relics quoted above. In O.I.A. are noticed forms like the following: *te surāḥ parājītā yanto dyāvāprthivī upāsrayan*, those asuras getting beaten took refuge with Heaven and Earth" (Whitney § 1075, a). An O.I.A. expression like **dhautam yāti* may perhaps be equated to an As. expression like "*dhovā jāē*," gets washed i.e. is washed. A source like this would, of course, be an eastern novelty.

(B). The Passive in *-ā-*.

756. The passive in *-ā-* seems to be a distinctive feature of Bengali. (O.D.B.L. § 677). In Assamese there are a few idiomatic expressions. Early Assamese does not seem to shew any trace of it. Mod. As. examples are :

kathāto bhāl nuṣunāy; the word does not sound well.

kāpor khāne nuṣuwāy ; the cloth does not suit well.

kāṇ bindhāy; the ear is bored.

This *ā-* passive has been characterised as an extension of the denominative *-āya-* of O.I.A. (O.D.B.L. p. 929).

(C). The Passive-Active Constructions.

757. Assamese like Bengali (O.D.B.L. § 658) shews certain examples of impersonal constructions which seem to have been originally extensions of the inflected passive in *-ya*; e.g., *kāpor chire*, the cloth gets torn; *bāḥ bhāṅge*, the bamboo gets broken; *epāt tāle ketiyāo nebāje*, one piece of cymbal never emits sound; *kālāḥ bhāre*, the jar gets filled. Here *chire*, *bhāṅge*, *bāje*, *bhāre* etc. have been explained as passive forms derived from earlier, fuller, **bhariyai* > *bharie*; *chinḍiai* > *chinḍie*, **bajjiai* > **bājie*; **bhaṅgai* > **bhāṅgie* etc. (O.D.B.L. § 658).

(D). The Passive in General.

758. Barring these special constructions, the passive sense is commonly suggested with the help of the conjugated form *haē*, of the verb root $\sqrt{hā}$. The subject of the active voice is

put in the dative and a verbal noun functions as the subject; e.g.

mok diyā haṣṣ; I am given; lit. with reference to me, given i.e., giving takes place.

puṭhi (k) paṭhā hābā; book will be read; lit. with reference to the book, read, i.e. reading will take place.

kām (a) (k) karā hōl; work has been done; lit. with reference to the work etc.

The (k) represents the dative post-position. It is uniformly dropped after neuter nouns. It appears after nouns indicating living beings in a definitive sense, e.g. *rowā bhāt garuk diyā haṣṣ*; with reference to the cows (and none else), surplus rice is given.

759. The passive construction is, however, very general in phrases indicating relationship between the doer and the thing done. The subject is put in the instrumental-nom. in -e, or the gen. in -ra; and the verb is put in the past participle in -ā; e.g.

Rāme or Rāmar karā kām; the work done by Rām.

Gopāle likhā cīṭhi or Gopālar likhā cīṭhi; the letter written by Gopāl.

The construction with the instr. in -e is regarded as more idiomatic.

THE PERSONAL AFFIXES OF VERBS

(I). THE RADICAL TENSES.

The Present Indicative.

The First Person.

760. The suffix of the 1st P. is -ō; (dialectical) -ū. E. As. suffixes were: -aō; -ahu; -ahō; -ohō; -haō (e.g. *āchaō; kahaō; jāhaō; karahu; karahō; māgohō; karō; karū*).

The corresponding O.I.A. form Sg. is -āmi; M.I.A. -āmi; -ami; -imi; AP. -aū; (jānāmi; lihami; karimi; kaḍḍahū; jānaū).

In common with many northern languages, Assamese -ō points to AP. -aũ as its origin (cf. E.H. -ō; W. H. -ũ; Br. -aũ). The forms in -ũ, -ō are found in North Bengali also (L.S.I. Vol. I, p. 87).

The extended forms -ahũ, -ahō, -ohō, common to both early Bengali and early Assamese, have been identified with the 1st personal pronoun haũ (<*hakam, <*ahakam) agglutinated to a basic form of the root in -a. (O.D.B.L. p. 934). But considering the presence of -h- in the 2nd personal affixes (-aha; -āhā; -ilīhi; -ibihi; -ilāhā; -ibāhā), it may be questioned whether the presence of -h- in -ohō is not due to analogy and added to cause a musical prolongation of the articulation.

761. This derivation of -ahũ, (<*hakam) does not explain 1st personal Pl. affix -ahũ, -hũ found in the *Caryās*; e.g. *ahme dehũ*, we give; *ambhe na jānahũ*, we know not (*Caryās*, 12, 22). Unless the plural use of -ahũ is regarded as due to confusion between the singular and the plural, which does not seem likely, the -ahũ of the *Caryās* may be traced back to AP. Pl. personal affix -ahũ (cf. *vaṭṭahũ*=*vartāmahe*). The origin of -ahũ is obscure but some sort of connection with -āmahe is suspected.

The Second Person.

762. With the introduction of the second person comes in an element of differentiation between the *inferior* second person corresponding to English "thou," and the *honorific* second person corresponding to English "you." It has been found (§ 670) that the inferior and honorific forms of the second person correspond respectively to the singular and plural forms of the pronouns in O.I.A. The same distinction is observed in the conjugated forms of verbs also, originally Sg. and Pl. forms accommodating themselves to the inferior and the honorific second persons respectively.

But the inferior second person affix of Assamese seems to be the same as the honorific second person affix of Bg. e.g.

As. (inf.): *tai karā*; (hon.) *tumi karā*.

Bg. (inf.): *tui karis* ; (hon.): *tumi karā*.

Bg. *-ā* obviously goes back to O.I.A. Pl. *-tha* > M.I.A. *-ha* > N.I.A. *-ā*. In E. As. the inferior second person affixes are *-sa* ; *-isa* (rare) ; *-ha* ; *-ā* (e.g. *jāsa* ; *karisa* ; *bakhānaha* ; *jānā*). The corresponding O.I.A. form is *-si* > M.I.A. *-si* ; AP. *-hi*. The early Assamese *-sa*, *-ha* may be affiliated to M.I.A. *-si*, *-hi*, and *-ā* may be said to represent the weakening of *-ha* (AP. *-hi*). Thus O.I.A. *-si* > M.I.A. *-si*, *-hi* > N.I.A. *-sa*, *-ha*, *-ā* would converge towards O.I.A. *-tha* > M.I.A. *-ha* > N.I.A. *-ha*, *-ā*.

If, however, Assamese *-ā* (inf.) were to be equated to Bg. *-ā* (hon.), then this would be the only instance where an originally Pl. form functions as a singular.

For derivation of inf. *-is* (*karis*, *calis*), a form like Mg. AP. **caliśi* < **calisi* < **calasi* has been postulated. But the personal suffix *-is* may perhaps be looked upon as representing a confluence of the present *-si* > *-sa* and the future *-is* (O.I.A. *-iṣyasi* > M.I.A. *-ihisi* > N.I.A. *-īs*, *-is*). Many Pres. indic-verbal forms in M.I.A. are only O.I.A. future forms, e.g. **dr̥kṣyati* > **dikkhai* > *dekhe*, he sees ; **dañkṣyati* > **dañk-khai* > *ḍāke*, he bites.

763. The honorific affix *-ā* is the same in all moods and tenses in Assamese, e.g. *karā* (indic./imp.) *karilā* (past) ; *karibā* (future) ; *karichā* (periphras) ; *karilā hēten* (past conditional). The E. As. forms are *-āhā* ; *-āhā* ; *-ā*. (*phurāhā* ; *bolāhā* ; *karā*).

The *-ā* functions as an honorific affix also with the enclitics (§ 619). It seems to go back to M.I.A. (Mg.) nominal Pl. in *-āhā* (ibid.). Considering the uniform use of *-ā* as an honorific affix in all moods and tenses, it seems likely that it is an extension of the honorific *-ā* of enclitic derivatives to conjugated verbal forms. (Cf. also § 786 c).

The Third Person.

764. The affix for the 3rd person both inferior and superior, is *-e*. In E. As. there was also an hon. *-nta*, *-nti*, (*āchanta* ; *karanta* ; *jānti* ; *ujānti*, etc.).

The corresponding O.I.A. form is *-ti*, *-ati* > M.I.A. *-ai*; also *-e*. The Pl. is *-nti*.

The Sg. form in *-e*, is the same in all N.I.A. languages except in E.H. and Braj. where it appears as *-ai*. In O. it occurs also as *-ai* (an early form). The Pl. in O. is *-nti* and in Bg. *-en* (hon.) where *-n* represents the gen. Pl. used as a Pl. verbal affix.

The Imperative.

The First Person.

765. The affix of the 1st person is an extension of that of the Pres. indicative.

The Second Person.

766. The 2nd personal affixes are: inf. *-a*; hon. *-ā*. E. As. forms are: inf. *-ā*; *-sa*; hon. *-ā*; *-āhā*; *-āhā*; (*parā*; *opajā*; *kāhā*; *mārasā*; *bolā*; *ānāhā*; *jānāhā*; *cāhā*).

The corresponding O.I.A. forms are: Sg. *-ā*, *-hi*; Pl. *-ta*; M.I.A. affixes are Sg. *-a*, *-asu*, *-esu*, *-āhi* *-ehi*; AP. *-ahi*; *-u*; (*viramasu*, *ānesu*, *bhaṇahi*, *bhaṇa*, *vāhehi*, *jālehi*, *pekkhu*).

Pl. *-ha*, *-dha*, *-edha*; AP. *-ahu*, *-ehu*. (Same as 2nd person indic. Pl.).

767. O.I.A. *-a* continues down through M.I.A. to E. As. *-ā*. It is quiescent in modern As. *a*. The hon. *-ā* is an extension of the Pres. indic., so also E. As. inf. *-sā*.

The M.I.A. Pl. affixes are also occasionally found in E. As. (*śunāhā*; *karahā*; *bolahu*; *bhajahu*; *smarahu*).

The Bg. and O. Pl. *-ā* represents the contraction of the sound group in M.I.A. *-aha* (O.I.A. *-atha*).

The Third Person.

768. The Mod. As. Sg. form is *-āk*; E. As. form is *-o*; *-oka*; (*ācho*; *āsoka*; *miloka* etc.). E. As. Pl. forms are *-nto*, *-ntoka*.

The corresponding M.I.A. form is *-u* (O.I.A. *-tu*). It appears unaltered in O. *-u* (*karu*). In Bg and As. there is a pleonastic *-ka* following, making the affix appear as Bg. *-uk* (*karuk*), As. *-ok* > *-āk* (with medial *-o-* changing to *-a-*).

The Pl. form *-nto*, *-ntoka* (O. *-ntu*) represents O.I.A. *-ntu*. In As. and Bg. the Sg. and the Pl. are used without any discrimination.

(2). THE PAST BASE IN *-l-*.

769. The evolution of the *l*-past has been fully examined by Dr. Chatterji (O.D.B.L. pp. 937 ff). The past base in *-il* in Bg. As. and O.; in *-al* in the Bihārī speeches, and in *-il*, *-al*, in Mārāṭhī, and similar *-l-* forms in the other N.I.A. languages originated from the O.I.A. *-ta*, *-ita* plus the O.I.A. diminutive or adjectival suffix *-la-*, in the extended forms *-ila*, *-ala* > *-illa* (*-ēlla*), *-alla*. (O.D.B.L. § 682). The *-l-* affix is established for the past tense in Bg. and other Magadhan speeches (ibid. § 685).

The participial nature of *-l-* forms persisted in E. Bg. and E. As. side by side with the passive participle in *-ā*; but in modern Bg. and As. the non-*l-* form is employed as the adjective and the *-l-* form has been restricted to the predicate. Personal affixes were added later.

The First Person.

770. The adjectival sense must have continued for a long time even when *-l-* forms came to be regarded as verbal bases for the past. In E. As. and E. Bg. there are examples of simple *-l-* forms without personal affixes in all persons. In E. As. the 1st person had the following forms; *-ila* (without any affix); *-ilaō*; *-ilo*; *-ilō*; *-ilohō*; (*lakhila*; *karila*; *bujila*; *marilaō*; *pujilo*; *śuniloho*; *karilohō* etc.). In all these examples we find instances of the use of both the bare base and also of the addition of personal affixes which are extensions of the endings for the Pres. indic. These fluctuations of forms point to an unsettled state of the idiom before the addition of personal affixes was fully established.

In O. also the personal affixes *-i* (singular) and *-ū* (Pl.) are extensions of the Pres. indic.

771. The Bg. form *-ām* belongs to a new order. It is shared in common by the *l*-past, the *it*-habituated past, and the dialectical form of the *ib*-future, (*karil-ām* ; *karit-ām* ; *karib-ām*). It has been suggested that Bg. *-ām* is equivalent to Bg. pronoun *āmi*, I (we), affixed to the past base. It would seem more likely, however, that Bg. *-ām* is affiliated to *smaḥ* ; *calitaḥ smaḥ* > **calia* + *illa* + *mha*. The affix *-ām* must have been first used with the past base and then extended to the future. Although in its fully developed form *-ām* is a modern Bg. affix its earlier forms can be detected in E. Bg. terminations in *-am* ; *-om* ; *-āṇ* (past habitual) ; (O.D.B.L. pp. 960, 975).

The Second Person.

772. The 2nd personal affixes are ; inf. *-ili* ; hon. *-ilā*.
E. As. inf. *-ila* ; *-ili* ; *-ile* ; *-ilihi* (*nāpāila* ; *bhāṇili* ; *āile* ; *thāṇilihi*).
Hon. *-ile* ; *-ilā* *-ilāhā* ; *-ilāhā* (*āile* ; *karilā* ; *āsilāhā* ; *dekhilāhā*).

The Pl. form (used without any plural implication) is *-ilanta*.

773. Here also great fluctuation is noticeable before the characteristic suffixes were definitely established. The forms for the 2nd person have not been successfully traced. But the coincidence of the forms for the *b*- future furnishes a clue about their origin. The forms for both these tenses may be set forth thus :

As.	{	<i>karili</i> .	Hon.	{	<i>karilā</i> .
Inf.	{	<i>karibi</i> .		{	<i>karibā</i> .
Bg.	{	<i>karili</i> .	Hon.	{	<i>karile</i> .
Inf.	{	<i>karibi</i> .		{	<i>karibe</i> .

O. Sg. *karilu* ; *karibu*.

774. In As. and Bg. the future has also an imperative-precative force, and it is likely that the O.I.A. imperative-optative had something to do with the evolution of these end-

ings. Hema Chandra enjoined *-i*, *-e*, *-u* as the AP. terminations for the O.I.A. imperative Sg. *-hi* (IV. 387). Pischel (§ 461) traces *-i*, *-e* to the O.I.A. optative Sg.; M.I.A. *kari*, *kare*=O.I.A. **kareḥ* (= *kuryyāt*); *cari*=*careḥ*. Thus imperative in origin these suffixes were added first to the future and then extended to the past in the N.I.A. form in *-i*.

The characteristic suffix in O. is *-u* in all tenses and traceable to M.I.A. imp. *-u*.

Though Dr. Chatterji considers *-i* as of obscure origin (O.D.B.L. p. 978), he has referred dialectical Bg. *-u*, of Oṛiyā affinity, to the imperative in *-u*; thus indirectly supporting the imperative origin of the *-i* affix.

775. There are extended forms *-ilihi*, *-ibihi* (*thāilihi*, *dekhibihi*) in the past and the future in E. As. They are contemptuous in sense and were originally Sg. They seem to correspond to *-ilis* in E. Bg. (O.D.B.L. § 708). From the use of *-ihi* both in the past and the future, it seems likely that it is future in origin and traceable to O.I.A. *-iṣyasi* > M.I.A. *-ihisi* > N.I.A. *-īs, -is* > *-isi* (by extension of the basic form) > *-ihi*.

The As. Hon. *-ā*, *-āhā*, *-āhā* are the same as those of the Pres. indic.

776. The Bg. hon. *-e* (earlier *-ehē*, *-ē*) is perhaps the same as the Magadhan *-e* (M.I.A. imp. Sg. *-e* + nominal Pl. *-hā* to shew the plural). Thus **ehā* > *-ehē* (by extension of the vowel) > *-ē*, *-e*; (in this respect the addition of the gen. Pl. *-na* to Bg. verbs may be compared; *karilen*, *kariben*). (Cf. § 785 et seq.)

Dr. Chatterji suggests the possibility of deriving Bg. *-e* by vowel harmony from *-ilā*, *-ibā*; and also from E. Bg. *ehē*; but considers *-ehē* itself as of obscure origin (O.D.B.L. § 712).

The Third Person.

777. The affixes of the 3rd. person are different with the intrans. and trans. verbs; being *-il* (with intrans. verbs)

and *-ile* (with trans. verbs); dialectical *-ilā*, *-ilāk* with trans. verbs.

E. As. forms are : *-ila* ; *-ilā* ; *-ileka* ; *-ile*. In E. As. *-ilek* is used indiscriminately both after trans. and intrans. verbs; e.g. Trans. (*kahila* ; *mārila* ; *dila* ; *jvalilā* ; *jogāilā* ; *caṇilā* ; *erileka* ; *sahileka* ; *cintile*). Intrans. (*āsileka* ; *parileka* ; *gaileka* etc.).

The Pl. form is *-ilanta*.

778. Here also the bare base is used along with *-ā*, *-ek*, *-e*, as 3rd personal endings. In modern As. and Bg. a distinction in the 3rd personal affixes has sprung up according as they are added to a trans. or intrans. verb, (*si maril*, he died; but *si mārile*, he beat). In the case of an intrans. verb, the base itself is used without affixation of any personal ending. This peculiarity is shared also by Kurmālī Ṭhar (Bihārī). In the case of trans. verbs, the characteristic ending is *-āk* (*delāk* ; *guchāolāk*). After intrans. verbs all terminations are dropped (*gel*).

779. The observations of Dr. S. K. Chatterji on this phenomenon seem exactly to the point. The intrans. past is in its origin a verbal adjective qualifying the subject; here no special verbal suffix was necessary, for the adjectival nature remained long with intrans. verbs. Hence the simple *-ila* > *-il* was enough for it. But the trans. past was not like that and its nature developed into that of a proper verb with an object and an affix came to be attached (O.D.B.L. pp. 983, 984). Dr. Chatterji takes this affix *-e* to be the same as the *-e* of the radical present extended to the past transitive base (O.D.B.L. p. 984) and the pleonastic *-ka* was added first to trans. verbs and later extended to the intrans. forms (O.D.B.L. p. 992).

Thus the affix *-il* satisfying the needs of the active construction of intrans. verbs, *-ilek*, *-ile*, came to be regarded as suffixes marked out only for active construction with the transitive. But both in Bg. and As. there are certain intransi-

tive verbs that take on *-e* in the past tense; cf. Bg. *nācle*, he danced; *kādle*, he wept; *khātle*, he laboured etc. (O.D.B.L. p. 985); As. *kāhile*, he coughed; *larile*, he ran; *śule*, he slept. In all these the cognate object is understood.

The Pl. *-lanta* (also rarely, *-lanti*) is the extension of the Pres. Pl. *-anti* > *-anta*, to the past.

(3) THE FUTURE BASE IN *-b-*.

780. The characteristic suffix for the future base in Bg. As. and O. is *-ib-* = *-ab-* of Bihārī and of Eastern Hindī. It comes from the O.I.A. future Pass. participle (gerundive) in *-tavya* or *-itavya* > M.I.A. *-avva*, *-abba*, *-ēbba* and other forms (Pischel. § 570). This suffix carries a vague mandatory sense with an express future implication, and in N.I.A. the simple future notion evolved gradually.

The Eastern languages have the verbal noun in *-ab-*, *-ib-*, as well as *-ab-*, *-ib-* as the base of the future tense with personal terminations added (O.D.B.L. § 697).

The First Person.

781. The future suffixes are in a line with those of the past and the origin of the common affixes has been discussed above. The affixes of the 1st. person are Mod. As. *-m*; E. As. *-ibā*; *-ibaō*; *-ibō*; *-ibo*; *iboho*; (*jāibā*; *karibaō dekhibaō*; *dibō*; *maribo*; *kariboho*).

782. Mod. As. personal ending *-m* is shared also by some dialects of Bihārī (cf. Kurmālī Thar: *pāyam*, *kaham*, I shall get, I shall say) and North Bengali (cf. Rangpur and Dinājpur forms: *pām*, *balim*, *dim*, etc.). This *-m* is merely a phonetic change, a softening of *-b-* in connection with the nasal to *-~w-*, *-m-*. (O.D.B.L., pp. 967 and 531-32).

The Second Person.

783. The endings for the 2nd person are: inf. *-ibi*; hon. *-ibā*. E. As. inf. *-iba*; *-ibe*; *-ibi*; *-ibihi*; (*cāiba*; *huibe*;

maribi; *dekhībihi*); hon. *-ā*; *ibāhā*; (*karibā*; *thākibāhā*). Both the sets are the same as in the past.

The Third Person.

784. The bare base *-ibā* is used without any personal ending (*karibā*; *jābā*). E. As. *-ibā*; *-ibā*; *-ibeka*; *-ibe*. (*karibā*; *badhibā*; *chedibā*; *kahibeka*; *palāibeka*; *cintibe*; *karibe* etc.).

These affixes are also in a line with those in the past. Mod. As. does not add *-e* after future *-ib-* as it does after the past trans. Mod. Bg. however, adds *-e* after both the trans. and intrans. verbs in the future tense.

CHAPTER XVIII.

POST-POSITIONS, PARTICIPLES, INFINITIVES.

(1) Nominal-verbal Post-positions.

785. The following personal affixes have been isolated for a separate treatment as they seem to constitute an eastern novelty and as, moreover, so far as Assamese is concerned, they are optional, i.e. they may or may not be added on to conjugated verbal forms according to the option of the writer. They are added mostly to convey the sense of an emphatic affirmation corresponding to English constructions like "we do go", "you do go". Thus, *tumi jowā*, you go; but *tomālok jowā-hāk*, you do go. *āmi jāō*, we go; but *āmi jāō-hāk*, we do go.

786. The Eastern languages, notably Assamese, Bengali, and the Magadhan languages present a spectacle of the transfer of plural suffixes from nouns to verbs. The suffixes that lend themselves to such shiftings are mostly connected with the M.I.A. genitive plural endings.

With the increasing sense of the loss of number in verbs, such transfer was often called for to emphasise the plural in verbs. Moreover, with the development of honorific nouns and pronouns in N.I.A. languages, corresponding verbal forms with plural affixes to shew respect were much in demand.

- (a) *-na-* (< *-ṇa*). It has been examined as a suffix forming the plural with pronouns. It is used also with Bengali verbs in the third person to shew respect (originally, the plural); e.g. *tini kare-n*, he (hon.) does.
- (b) *-hā-*; used in early Bengali to shew respect or to form the plural in the 2nd personal verbs. E.Bg. *nil-ehē* (*-hā*). The use of *-hā-* to form the plural

with pronouns has been discussed under the section on pronouns. (§§. 675, 678).

- (c) *-hāk, -hōk*; (*-hā, -hō* + pleon. *-ka*); these have not been traced as plural suffixes in any one of the Magadhan dialects. In Assamese, early as well as modern, they are used after plural verbs in the first and second persons; e.g. *khāō-hāk*, we eat; *gālō-hāk*, we went; *karim-hāk*, we shall do. The form in *-hōk* (*-hok*) is found only in middle Assamese (of the chronicles).
- (d) *-hāt*; discussed above (§. 624) as a nominal plural suffix. It is used also after plural verbs in the first and second persons, e.g. *khālō-hāt*, we have eaten; *jābā-hāt*, you will go.
- (e) *-hār, -hor*; these are used in the Western languages as plural suffixes (L.S.I., IX, II, p. 55; and Turnbull: *Nepālī Grammar*; p. 12). They appeared in middle Assamese (of the chronicles) as plural verbal suffixes in the first and second persons, e.g. *dim-hār*, we shall give; *pātilō-hor*, we have established.
- (f) *-hun*; discussed (§. 635) as a pronominal plural affix in Eastern Hindī and Assamese. It obtains as a verbal suffix in the second person honorific (Pl.) in Mag. *dekhala-hun*, you saw; *dekhala-hun*, you will see, (L.S.I., V. II, p. 39).

(A). The Conditional Past in *-hēten*.

787. Assamese is the only N.I.A. language which has no form for the habitual past. There is a conditional past tense but it is formed on a different principle from that of other N.I.A. languages. The base of the past conditional in other N.I.A. languages is the present participle or some analogous formation to which are added the different personal affixes. In As. however, from the earliest period the past conditional sense is conveyed by the post-position of the locative absolute *hante* (earlier *sante*) of the Pres. participle

of O.I.A. \sqrt{as} , after the inflected past in *-il*. The Pres. participle of O.I.A. \sqrt{as} > M.I.A. *santa* > N.I.A. *santa*, *hanta*. In loc. absolute it is *sante*, *hante* > Mid. As. *hâte*. In modern Assamese *hêten*, which is also derived from *hante*, the final *-n* is pleonastic and *hante* > *hête* owing to the influence of the nasal which reduces a preceding *-a-* to *-e-*. A few illustrative sentences will make the whole phenomenon clear;

jadi āji gharata āchila hante svāmī,
tebe āni tomāka rākhilo hante āmi;

(*Daityāri: Śankara Carita*).

If my husband had been at home to-day, I would have taken you in and kept you.

Satrājita kā dhari āniba pārilo hâte,
kintu mitrar kāraṇhe novārilo;

I could have got hold of Satrājit and brought him, but I could not do (so) for the sake of (his being) a friend.

si ahā hêten mai tār lagatei galō hêten,
Had he come, I would have gone with him.

Thus, "in a conditional sentence, the word *hêten* is added to the past tense in the apodosis. In the protasis either the same form is used with the conjunction *jadi*, if, or else *hêten* is sub-joined to the past participle (in *-ā*) without *jadi*". (L.S.I. V. p. 403). In the protasis *hêten* may often be substituted by the conjunctive in *-ile*; cf. *tumi kale si āhīl hêten*, had you said, he would have come.

788. Mid. As. prose (of the chronicles) developed a present subjunctive with *hâte*, but that did not catch on; e.g. *mok ājñā kare hâte khuci māriḥa pārō* (*Burañji*, p. 64), if (he) commands me, I may pierce (him) to death.

lāge hâte ji bastu kai āhāk, āmi diñō, if necessary, whatever thing is asked for, we (shall) give.

Bihārī (*Kurmālī*, *Thar: L.S.I. V. II. p. 151*) preserves the use of *hâte* as a locative absolute without any subjunctive sense; *tākare hâte*; *ekare hâte*, that being the case; this being the case.,

789. In Western Assamese, *hāy* > *hai*, (§. 470) is used for *hēten*. In E.As. there are stray instances of the use of *hāy* in a similar sense; *prāṇaka tejilo hāyū tomārā santāpe*, (*Rāmāyaṇa*: Mādhava Kandali), we would have given up lives for sorrow for you.

790. The Cāchār dialect forms the past conditional by adding *ane* to the past tense; e.g. *bhālā pāila ane*, would have found it good (L.S.I. V. I. p. 234). This *ane* is perhaps a highly decayed form of *hante* > **hande* > **hanne*, **anne*, *ane* (§. 470).

(2) THE PARTICIPLES.

(A). The Present Participle.

791. The present participle in As. is *-ōte*, E. As. *-ante*. Occurring always in the locative it implies "while doing a particular deed". In the strengthened form *-ōtā*, E.As. *-antā* (with the definitive *-ā*), it gives attributive adjectives and nouns of agency; e.g. *karōtā*, *karantā*, a doer; *rākhōtā*, E. As. *rākhantā*, a preserver, etc.

792. The strictly participial sense is preserved only by the locative form; e.g. *phurante rajanā gaṇila kṣaya*, (Śankara Deva), while wandering about, the night wore off; *jāhantā jena nācante* (ibid), walks as though dancing; *cāi thākhōte nohowā hāl*, while looking on, it disappeared.

793. In an unaffixed form, the Pres. participle hardly exists except in a few stereotyped expressions, e.g. *jīyat māch*, fresh fish; *aphuranta bhārāl*, inexhaustible treasure. In the form *-anta*, it is regarded as archaic.

The Pres. participle in Oṛiyā is *-anta*, and both the As. and O. forms go back to O.I.A. and M.I.A. active participle in *-ant-*.

(B). The Past Participle.

794. There are three types of past participle in Assamese: (a) *-ā*; (b) *-ila*, *-ilā*; (c) *-ibā* (*-iba*). Of these

the type in *-ā* is the only living form and the last two are preserved only in some sporadic examples in E.As. The form in *-ā* comes from O.I.A. Past part. in *-(i)ta* > M.I.A. *-a*, to which the definitive *-ā* has been added (discussed under Formative affixes).

795. The form in *-ila*, *-ilā* is the same as the base for the *-l-* past. It preserves the participial sense and use in some stray expressions in E. and Mod. As. It seems to have been profusely used in early Bengali (O.D.B.L. §. 692).

Some examples as preserved in E. As. literature are as follows :

Rāghabe paṭhāilā Jāmbabantaka pāilanta, received Jāmbabanta, sent by Rāghaba. (*Rāmāyaṇa*, M. Kandali) ;

birāila bāghinī same kara parihāsa, thou jestest with a tigress just delivered of a calf. (*ibid.*).

bāchilāto bāchila āchila jata ghorā, all the horses that were the choicest amongst the chosen ; (Candra Bhārati : *Kumar Harāṇa*) ; *gaṇilā kathā*, things past ; cf. also *ghāila* wounded ; *phutilā puṇvā*, morning just dawned ; *āpunī nirmila śāstra*, tāko *paṭhā huyā chātra* (Śankara Deva), becoming a student, you read the scriptures composed by yourself.

(C). The Past Participle in *-ib-*.

796. There is no instance of the use of the *b-* past part. in Mod. As. There are some traces of it only in early Assamese. Cf. *Jame dibā sara astre Rābane hānila*, Rābana wounded him with a weapon in the form of an arrow given by Jama ; *Indrajite māribāra sabe senā jīla*, all the fighters killed by Indrajit revived ; *jāhāra prasāde harāibāra rāja pāilo*, through whose favour I have received a lost kingdom ; *Hanumanta acetane paribāra dekhi*, seeing Hanumanta fallen unconscious.

Agastī dibāra dhanu tuliyā laṇlanta, took up the bow given by Agastī.

Bāsabe dibāra astra gaṇata carāila, placed on the strings the weapon given by Bāsaba.

pākhi gajibāra dekhi hajlanta ullāsi, became jubilant on seeing the (lost) feathers grown.

Brahmāra dibāra astra juribāka cāhe, wished to fit up the weapon given by Brahmā.

śanūibāra śara jata hānanta apāra, endlessly hurled all the whetted arrows.

guṇi-gaṇa māje jāhāka likhibā, who was counted (as one) amongst the meritorious.

All these examples are from the *Rāmāyaṇa* of Mādhava Kandali. As only five cantos of his translation have been recovered till now, it can not be ascertained how many times similar uses occurred in his work. Similar uses are noticeable also in other writers of the pre-Vaishnavite period. The following examples are from the *Mahābhārata* of Rudra Kandali.

dunāi dhanu chedibāra bege je larilā, a second time the bow having broken, swiftly he ran away.

tini śare bhedibāra ātāseka dīlā, three arrows having pierced, he gave out a cry.

prajā māribāra phale jāibā adhogati, he will go down as a result of having killed the subject people.

The following is from Hema Saraswatī of the same period.

puribāra prabhābe adhika jale kānti, (his) beauty shines out more owing to (his) having been burnt.

No example of the *b-* past has so far been noticed in any writer later than the Pre-Vaishnavite period.

797. Amongst other N.I.A. languages, Oṛiyā, the Halabī dialect of Mārāṭhī and the Hāijong sub-dialect of Bengali seem to be the only ones that preserve uses of the *b-* past. In Halabī, there are examples of both *b-* past and *b-* future; e.g. *mai karabe-se*, I have done; *ham mārābā*, we will strike; *marabo*, dead (L.S.I. VII. p. 335). The *b-* past has been supposed to be originally a future participle (ibid). In Oṛiyā the *b-* past is used in idiomatic constructions with the verbal phrase *-thib-* to express the past-future conditional, e.g. *dekhi-thibi*, I may have seen. It (*-thib-*) occurs also as a relative participle, e.g. *mu-dei-thibā ṭaṅkā*, the rupee which I gave.

(L.S.I. V. II p. 381). There are past-future constructions of -b- forms in Bg. and As. also, with the verb root $\sqrt{thā}$ (cf. As. *tomāloke śuni thākibā*, you may have heard).

798. But in the Hāijong and early Assamese -bā with suggestions of a definite past, there seems to be a confluence of Aryan -b- and non-Aryan (Boḍo Past Participial) -bā. All the Boḍo dialects form their past tense and often the past participle with the affix -bā (L.S.I II. pp. 51, 58, 63, 105) and from similarity of sound with the Aryan form, the influence of the Boḍo -bā, may easily be imagined.

799. Its presence in the Hāijong dialect need perhaps cause no surprise. The Hāijongs are a Tibeto-Burman clan settled at the foot of the Garo Hills. And even though they have long abandoned their tribal speech, Tibeto-Burman idioms linger on here and there in certain formations. Thus the full form in -bā-, is retained in the past e.g. *māribā-r*, *māribā-n*, killed; *thākibār*, *thakibān*, remained; but the Aryan future survives in -bā; e.g. *maribā*, will die (L.S.I.V. p. 215).

800. Boḍo influence may also be assumed in the case of the As. forms. All the three poets quoted above have mentioned as their patrons some Hinduised Boḍo kings. The influence of the court as a passing phase on contemporary idioms will perhaps explain the E. As. forms.

In another respect Boḍo -bā seems to have left a deeper impress. The Boḍo -bā has also other functions. It is the suffix of the present and the past conditional, e.g. *nu-bā*, if I see or if I had seen. In its implications as a present or past subjunctive, it survives in certain Assamese idiomatic constructions; e.g.

Assamese : (present subjunctive) :

tumi jaḍi nu-śunibā, kāk no kām, if you do not hear (lit. will not hear), to whom shall I speak ?

Assamese : (past subjunctive) :

tumi jaḍi āhibā, ene nahal hēten, if you had come (lit. will come), such would not have been (the case).

Having once been surreptitiously admitted, it was easily confused with the Aryan *-ab*, *-ib* and was furnished with the necessary connecting vowels.

(D). Gerundive or Future Passive Participle.

801. There is no gerundive proper in As. In As. there are relics of the O.I.A. gerundive in *-(i) tavya>-iba, -aba*; e.g. *tomāra krodhata io svāmī mariba/tebe kona jaśa pāiba* (*Rāmāyaṇa*: Kandali), this husband also (of mine) may die due to your anger/what credit then will be got by you? *birālira jadī doṣaka dhariyā/nitehi hāṇḍī pelāiba* (ibid), if a cat is found fault with (i.e. considered impure), the cooking vessel is to be every day thrown away.

802. This kind of use no longer obtains. But an idiom conveying the gerundive sense has been developed in Mod. As. by subjoining *lagīyā* to a verbal noun in *-ba, -iba*; e.g. *khāba lagīyā*, to be eaten; *kariba lagīyā*, to be done, etc. *lagīyā* is a secondary formation <*lāg* (cf. As. $\sqrt{\text{lāg}}$, be necessary, connected with O.I.A. *lagyate*).

(3) The Conjunctives or Gerunds.

803. There are three indeclinable conjunctives or gerunds in As. in (a) *-i*; (b) *-ile*; (c) *-ilat*. The *i*-conjunctive is consequential in meaning and the other two (verbal nouns with loc. endings) indicate a completed act. (§§ 806, 807).

The conjunctive *-i* is derived from M.I.A. *-ia* < O.I.A. *-ya*. In Bg. it appears in the strengthened form *-iyā*. In E. As. both the forms in *-i, -iyā* are found.

In Mod. As. the *i*-conjunctive is used with finite verbs in all tenses; e.g. *mai āhi karō, karilō, karim*, coming I do, did, shall do.

(4) The Verbal Nouns.

804. The verbal nouns in As. are represented by the following forms:

- (a) Nouns in *-an* with extensions in *-anā*, *-ani*, *-anī* (discussed under Formative Affixes § 514).
- (b) Nouns in *-a* which is quiescent but traceable in roots ending in a consonant; e.g. *māt-bol*; *mār-dhār*; *pāk* etc.
- (c) Nouns in *-ā* from passive participles in *-ta* (§ 524) e.g. *ahā-jowā*; *khowā* etc.
- (d) Nouns in *-il-* from the pass. participle in *-ila*. They persist in Mod. As. with loc. endings *-e*, *-ta*, in a gerundial sense. E. As. preserves a few examples with other case affixes, e.g. *antake āsi dharileka parā*, from death coming and seizing you (Śankara Deva: *Kīrtan*).

antake pāilekā parā,/Rāma, Rāma, buli tarā, from death overtaking you, be saved by calling on Rāma (ibid).

805. Modern As. has developed a distinction between the uses of *-ile*, and *-ilat* (both loc. in form), though no such distinction is recognised in E. As.

806. The *-ile* conjunctive (locative in *-e* of past participle in *-il-*) is used with finite verbs in the future, e.g. *mai āhile tumi jābā*, on my coming, you will go. Cf. E. As. *ei bīrū parilekā sabāro sustha haijā*, on this hero falling, everybody will be at ease.

807. The conjunctive in *-ilat*, (also locative in *-t*), is used with preterite verbs, e.g. *mai āhilat teō gāl*, on my coming (having come), he went away. But in E.As. *-ilat* is used in connection with both the past and the future verbs; Cf. *āmi erilatā bhūmi/aitā nāthakibā tumi*, on my having left the earth, do not stay on here, (Śankara Deva: *Kīrtan*); *tumi erilatā morā/milibe santāpa ghora*, on your having left, a great sorrow will come upon me (Śankara Deva: *Kīrtan*); *ei bulilat gohāñi boreo kāpar ek jorā dile*, on (his) having said this, the ministers also gave him a pair of clothings. (*Burañji* K.A.S. p. 163).

808. Sometimes the double locative form in *-ilet*, *-ilate* is also found in E. As. *tumi eriletā mai śoka duḥkha pāibo*, (Rāmāyaṇa, Kandali) on your having left, I shall get pains and sorrows; *snānilate sahasra janmara pāpa nāśa* (Rāmāyaṇa: Kandali), on bathing, the sins of a thousand births are purged away. *cintilate milibe sakala*, everything will be gained at the very thought.

Nouns in *-i* (discussed under Formative Affixes) (§ 537) e.g. *māri*; *bāri*; *pāri*; *gāli*; *hāhi* etc.

(5). The Infinitives.

809. The infinitives in Mod. As. are *-iba* and the extended form *-ibalaḡi*. In E. As. the infinitives are represented by the forms in (1) *-ibe*, *-ibāk* (to which *lāgi* is often subjoined); (2) *-ita*, *-ite*. e.g. *pr̥thibīka eribe āmāra āche mati*, (Śankara Deva: *Kīrtan*) I have a desire to leave the world. *sabe sampattika ehi muṭhi dibe pāre*, (Śankara Deva: *ibid*), this handful can bestow (on you) all prosperity. *khaṇḍibāka lāgi pr̥thibīra mahābhāra* (Śankara), to remove the great burden of the world.

810. The infinitive in *-ib-* is common to other Magadhan dialects and the Western languages. It is much used in North Bengali. It occurs also in Oṛiyā, Bihārī and in Western languages like Rājasthānī.

In Bihārī (Khoṇṭāi) we find it in the inflected form *-ibe*; e.g. *cummā khābe lagalai*, began to kiss. (L.S.I. V. II, p. 182).

811. The infinitive base in *-ib-* is the same as the verbal noun in *-ib-*, inflected in the various cases; *-ibe* is the locative and *-ibāk* is the dative-accusative form of the verbal noun. Often they are followed by the post-position *lāgi* and sometimes they go without it. e.g. *etiksane āmi mṛga māribāka jāiba*, just now I shall go out to hunt a deer. In the Rangpur dialect of Bg. the strengthened form in *-ibā* side by side with its inflected forms in the various cases is used as the infinitives; e.g. *karibā*, *karibāk*, *karibār*, *pārō*; I am able to do.

812. Mod. As. expresses the simple infinitive sense with the base *-ibā* and the gerundial implication is conveyed with the help of the post-position sub-joined to the base.

For the use of the infinitives with varied case-endings in O.I.A. (Vedic) cf. (Macdonell: *Vedic Grammar*, §§. 583-586). In M.I.A. the base form, alone and also with case-endings, is used in the infinitive; cf. *-ana*; gen. Pl. *-anahā*; loc. Sg. *-anahī*; (Pischel: § 597).

(A). The Infinitive in *-itā*, *-ite*.

813. The infinitive in *-it-* is found in E. As. but its use does not seem to be very popular:

jaisāni khujita moka āilā Hanumante, when Hanumanta came to seek after me.

mohoka badhita lāgi utapati bhāila, you were born with a view to kill me.

kona kona biragaṇa, āmāka jujite āse, who are the heroes, who come to fight me?

baikuṇṭha jāite bhāila kācha pārā, became ready to go to heaven, etc.

The infinitive in *-ita*, could not establish itself as a literary favourite nor did it catch on in popular use. It became the infinitive proper in Bg. in the locative *-ite*.

The East Bengal dialects form the inf. in *-it*; *-itām*; cf. (L.S.I. V. I. pp. 210, 240); *barat*, to fill; *kaitām*, to say.

814. Dr. Chatterji explains *-ite* as the verbal noun in *-i* plus the locative affix *-te* and finds in it a recent formation in Bengali (O.D.B.L. p. 1014); but it is as old as the one in *-ibe* as attested by E. As. Its appearance in Bg. might have been late. Moreover the formative in *-i* seems to have a different function in As. cf. § 817.

Dr. Bloch is of opinion that the *-t-* in *-it-* is of participial origin and the *-i-* is due to the mix-up of *-a-* (in *-ant-*) and causative *-e-* (*-ent-*).

(6) The Periphrastic or Compound Tenses.

815. Properly speaking there is but one periphrastic tense in Assamese. While the other languages of the Magadhan group have, each one of them, a progressive and a perfect compound tense, there is but one tense-form of the type that functions for both and the implication of the progressive or the perfect sense has to be understood with reference to the setting in which it is placed.

In Bg. and the Bihārī languages the present progressive is indicated by subjoining the verb substantive to the Pres. participle. Thus Bg. *dekhite-chi*; Maith. *dekhait-chi*; Mag. *dekhait-* (-at, -it), -hī; Bhoj. *dekhat-banī*, also *dekhatānī*, I am seeing. The Oṛiyā formation is different, being *dekhu-chī*.

The perfect in all these languages is constructed on a different principle. It is formed by adding the verb substantive to the past. participle in -al in the Bihārī dialects, being Maith. *dekhāl achi*; Mag. *dekhalū hai*; Bhoj. *dekhale bānī*. In Bg. it is *dekhiyā-chi*; O. *dekhi-chī*.

816. For both these types As. has only *dekhi-chō*. In its perfect implication, the As. form is parallel to the Oṛiyā form. There are instances of its occurrence in E.Bg. (O.D.B.L. §. 755) but it has dropped out of use in Mod. Bengali.

817. Dr. Chatterji traces Oṛiyā -u to O.I.A. derivative in -uka, having the meaning and construction of a present participle (Whitney. §. 1180; O.D.B.L. pp. 678, 1026). He connects also the Assamese periphrastic form in -i with the past participle in -ita, (ibid. p. 1024). But while the past part. in -ta lives in Mod. As. as past part. in -ā, the past participle in -ita does not seem to have left any trace in any Assamese formative. The periphrastic form in -i may be better connected with O.I.A. primary derivative in -i, yielding adjectives and agent-nouns (Whitney. §. 1155) and forming in the strengthened form -i + *ka, verbal adjectives in modern Assamese (Cf. Formative Affixes § 537). This

derivation is supported by Sir G. A. Grierson's general observation that the periphrastic tenses are formed with verbal nouns in O.I.A. and not with participles. (*Enc. Brit.* 11th edition; *Bengali Language*).

The *-iyā* type passing for the perfect compound in Bg. is also met with in E.As. in the forms in *-iyā*, *-i* (< *-iyā*) followed by the unclipped verb substantive *āch*, e.g. *jono āniyāche Kṛṣṇa sandeśa*, may hap, has brought messages about Krishna. The form in *-i* (< *-iyā*) + √ *āch*, has come down to modern Assamese. But the meaning has changed. From the present perfect it has acquired the sense of perfect progressive; e.g. *kari āchō*, have been doing.

CHAPTER XIX.

PLEONASTIC SUFFIXES.

(I) The Conjunctives.

818. The Magadhan dialects present the strange phenomenon of using conjunctive participles as pleonastic suffixes after fully inflected verbal forms to add a certain emphasis. Let us begin with the easternmost Bengali dialects. The conjunctive participles *giyā*, *gai* from the defective root \sqrt{ga} , to go, "is often added to other verbs to make them more forcible". (L.S.I. V. I. p. 293). The conjunctive sense having been lost, the participle is added to inflected verbs in all tenses and moods as an emphatic particle; e.g. *dūrai bidesh gechil giyā*, went away to a distant country; Kāchār dialect (L.S.I. V. I. p. 234); *lai gece gai*, took away; Tippera dialect (L.S.I. V. I. p. 244); *gelām gai*, I went away; *deo gai*, give away; Chittāgong: (ibid. p. 294); *durai mulluke gel gai*, went away to a far country; *kari gai*, let us make; Noākhāli: (ibid. pp. 309, 313).

The use of *gai* in this sense is a highly characteristic feature of middle Assamese prose of the chronicles. The following forms are taken at random from *Puraṇi Asam Burañjī*, published by the Kāmārūp Anusandhān Samiti.

dharile gai, caught him up (p. 104).

rahil gai, he stayed there (p. 160).

thākil gai, he remained there (p. 107).

bhetile gai, he did meet him (p. 109).

diye gai, he does give, etc.

This use of *gai* persists in Mod. As. It is used in narrative prose to give a certain swing and a sense of finality to an expression.

In standard Bengali, *ge* < *giyā*, "added to the imperative expresses the imperative in the immediate future with a slight precative sense". (O.D.B.L. p. 908); e.g. *āmi*

kāriḡe; *tumi kāriḡe*. "With the simple past and the future, it has the force of "though", "nevertheless", "however", "even now", "immediately" (O.D.B.L. p. 909); e.g. *se kōrle ge*, and then he did; *tumi kōrbe ge*, and you will do.

In middle and modern Assamese there is a similar use of the conjunctive *āhi* (coming: $\sqrt{āh}$, to come) > *hi*. e.g. *Phukanat baril hi*, took shelter in Phukan; *gaṛh dilehi*, constructed a fort; *Pāṇḍu pālehi*, reached Pāṇḍu, etc.

This use of *hi* continues in Mod. As. There is just the difference between 'going' and 'coming' in the uses of *gai* and *hi*. The former is used to indicate the consummation of the action of the verb further away from the speaker, while the latter denotes the contrary, i.e. towards the direction of the speaker; e.g. *pāle gai*, reached, going; *pāle hi*, reached, coming.

Some East Bengali dialects illustrate a similar use with *hāri* (§ 823), *kāri* > *āri*, e.g. *giyā hāri*, having gone; Sylhet (L.S.I. V. I, p. 231); where *hāri* is not pleonastic but continues the conjunctive sense of the preceding verb. The more characteristic illustration is from the Tippera dialect (ibid p. 244); *bāper bāri gelām āri*, went to the house of the father.

819. The standard Bengali pleonastic affix *khan*, *khun*, met with in expressions like *jābo-khan*, I shall go; *dilum-khun*, we gave; *habe-khun*, it will be (O.D.B.L. pp. 997, 998), though connected by Dr. Chatterji with O.I.A. *kṣaṇa*, instant, is in reality a conjunctive participle occurring in the forms *kahan*, *kohon*, *khan*, *khā* in the Bihārī dialects. (For derivation see below § 823). Cf. Pāṇḍu Paraganiā (L.S.I. V. 11).

khāy-kahan, eating.

dhair-kahan, catching (p. 171).

uiṭh-kohan, *uiṭh-kahan*, having risen (p. 167).

Nāgpuriā (ibid. p. 298); *āi-kohon*, coming.

Sadrī Kol: *serāi-khan*, having completed; *kāmāi-khan* having earned (ibid. pp. 159, 160).

Bhojpuri dialect: *āwat-khā*, coming in (ibid. p. 206). Cf. also E. Hindi. *-kan*, *-khan*, *-kehen* (L.S.I. VI, pp. 177, 178, 225).

As Śadrī Kol where the exact form *khan* is registered is an Eastern Magadhan dialect and just in the immediate neighbourhood of Bengali, the migration of *khan* is easily imaginable and a postulate for a separate origin of Bg. *khan* is uncalled for. The following expressions from the Gospel of St. Mark in Magadhi (quoted in O.D.B.L. p. 998) only illustrate the pleonastic use of the conjunctive participle *khan* in Magadhi; *kari-ai-khan*, I do, I shall do; *ai-lai-khan*, came; *kahal kai-khan*, said etc.

(2) The Conjunctives in *-na*.

820. Bg. *-ne*, (*debo-ne*, I shall give; *jābā-ne*, you will go) and the dialectical Assamese (Kāmrūp) *-ni* (*khāwā-ni*, do eat; *jawā-ni*, do go) are conjunctive endings used pleonastically.

The origin of the conjunctive participles in *-na* in the various dialects and sub-dialects of N.I.A. may be briefly indicated here.

The forms in the Bihārī dialects as above noted are; *kahan*, *kohon*, *khan*, *khā*.

The Nepālī form is *-kan* (shortened for *ke-ne*).

In Bengali sub-dialects (L.S.I. V. I) Chākmā: *-inai*; *jei-nai*, having gone.

Khariā Thar (Mānbhum): *-nā*; *henā*, being; *ānā*, taking.

Māl Pāhāriā: *-henak*; *guṭiāi-henak*, having collected

Jalpāi-guri: *hāne*; *jāyā-hāne*, having gone.

In Rājasthāni dialects: (L.S.I. IX. II).

Mārwarī: *-nai*, *-knai*.

Mālvi: *-ne*, *ī-ne*.

821. The *-n-* in all these formations seems related to O.I.A. *-na* in *-tvāna* which persists through M.I.A. *-ttāna*, *-ccāna*, *-yāna* (Pischel § 592).

822. Bihārī *kahan*; Nep. *kan* (<*ke-ne*); Bengali *henak*, *hāne*, are double conjunctives. In the Bihārī dialects the termination of the conjunctive participle may be either *kai* or *ke* (shortened for *kari* > *ka(r)i*). In this use *kai* or *ke* lost

all traces of the verbal significance and became a mere conjunctive suffix subjoined to the conjunctive form of the principal verb. The Rāj. dialects preserve an affix in *-nai*, *-ne* parallel to *-kai*, *-ke*.

823. The several groups *kehen*, *kahan*, *kohon* etc are the results of the blending of *kai+hai+na > kehen*. The forms *kahan*, *kohon*, *khan*, *khā*, etc. are dialectical variants. So also *hāri* is a blend of *hai + *kāri*.

(3).

824. *con*. A pleonastic suffix found in modern As. It is used after nouns, pronouns and also after verbal forms. After imperative verbs, it softens the sense of command and expresses the meaning of English "would please" etc. *āhibā-con*, you will please come; *jāō-con*, let me just go.

After indicative verbs it expresses a mild sense of surprise, a little unexpectedness, the sense of English "after all"; e.g. *marilei-con*, (contrary to expectation) died, died after all; *gaichili-con*, you went after all.

(4).

825. *de*; *dekhon*. Corresponding to the two shades of meaning of *con*, that of mild command, asking to do something that is only too natural, and that of surprise, there are the verbal formations *de*, *dekhon* (also written *dekhō*), the former expressing a mild request and the latter expressing surprise at something contrary to what is said or expected; e.g. *āhibā de*, you would please come (the party asked being already willing to come); *bahibā de*, do please sit down; *si dekhon āhil*, (contrary to expectation) he has come; *darab khowāto ṭopani nāhil dekhon*, even after taking medicine there was no sleep (as was expected) etc.

These formations (*con*, *de*, *dekhon*) are conjunctive participles; *de* is shortened for **diyā* and *dekhon* seems to be a compound of *de + khon*, parallel to Bihārī *āi-kohon*, *kāmūi-khan* etc.

con, also written *cō*, seems obscure.

(5).

Disguised Conjunctive formations as Pleonastic affixes.

826. The above discussions will throw light upon the origin of certain affixes tagged on to inflected verbal forms and so long regarded as pleonastic without any assignable reasons. It will be found that they are highly worn out conjunctive participles added on to emphasise the meaning of the principal verb. The following are the affixed verbal forms :

Noākhāli dialect (L.S.I. V. I, p. 307).

mari-(y)er ; I am dying.

kari-(y)er ; I do.

Cf. E. H. (Baigāni) : *maratha-nā*, I am dying ; *jāthe-nā*, he goes.

Chittāgong dialect (ibid. p. 293).

kari-r ; also *kari*, I do.

kara-r ; also *karas*, thou dost.

kare-r ; also *kare*, he does.

khā-er, also *khār*, he eats.

Hāijong of Mymensingh (ibid p. 215).

mārib-ār ; *mārib-ān*, he struck.

thakib-ār : *thakib-ān*, he remained.

Sylhet (ibid. p. 226).

jāi-yār,

jāi-r-ām,

jāit-r-ām,

} I am going.

Early Bg. (*Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan*).

ācherā, he has ; *berhile-rā* ; surrounded.

dibō-rā ; shall give ; *haibe-rā* ; shall be.

gelī-rā, passed.

In all these examples, *-ra*, *erā* have no clearly definable meaning. They are all used in a vague sense of emphasis and obligatoriness associated with English auxiliary verbs like 'do', 'did', 'shall', 'should' etc., and conveying the same shades of meaning as the conjunctive participles examined in the previous sections.

827. In reality they are only decayed conjunctive participles. In Bihārī, there is also the conjunctive formation *kar* (L.S.I. V. II p. 39) side by side with *kai*, *ke*. In the Western languages *kar* often appears as *-ar*. There is also the Nepālī conjunctive in *-(y)er*, Eastern Hindī, *-ker* (Turnbull: *Nepālī Grammar* p. 111; L.S.I. VI. p. 159).

We have already met with expressions in East Bg. with pleonastic use of *hāri*, *āri* < **kāri* (*gelām āri*), and a Chittāgong form like *khāi-r* may be regarded as equivalent to **khāi kar(i)*, I do eat. Similarly, Noākhālī *mari-yer* may be equated to **mari ker(i)*, I am dying (The Māl Pāhāriā dialect has a verbal root $\sqrt{\text{ker}}$; cf. *ānand kerib*; *hāsi-mojā kerib*; L.S.I. V. I, p. 102).

Dr. Chatterji regards this *-r-* as a contracted form of *kar* and a verbal auxiliary added on to the root (O.D.B.L. p. 996). But he has left the history and function of this *-r-* undiscussed.

(6) Inverted Conjunctives.

828. There are certain analogous formations in early Bg. (*Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan*) and in early As. (*Rāmāyaṇa*: M. Kandali) in which the position of the characteristic conjunctive ending has been inverted. The principal verb takes on the conjunctive termination, and what in similar contexts pass on as conjunctive participles have personal affixes added on to them. The following are the examples;

- | | | |
|--------|---|--|
| E. Bg. | { | <i>dī-ārā</i> , do give; <i>āni-ārā</i> , do bring.
<i>kahi-ārā</i> , do speak; <i>khā-ārā</i> , do eat.
<i>kahi-ārō</i> , I do speak. |
| E. As. | { | <i>kari-erā</i> , do thou do; <i>tāri-erā</i> ; <i>māri-erā</i> ; do
save; kill etc.
<i>lukāi-erō</i> , I shall have concealed.
<i>gucāi-erō</i> , I shall have removed.
<i>hāni-ere</i> , he does strike etc. |

829. Here *-ārā*, *-erā* are clearly related to *karā*, *kerā*, and the formations *dī-ārā*, *tāri-erā* may be equated to expressions like **diā karā*; **tāri kera*=giving, do; saving, do;=

do give; do save. In this respect they may be regarded as compound verbs with the principal verbs put in the conjunctive forms. *āniārā* may be regarded as equivalent to Mod. Bg. *āniyā phelā*; bring off. This use of *-āra*, *-era* may be due to the fact that though originally conjunctive in sense, they were used without the characteristic conjunctive terminations and were perhaps mistaken for finite verbs in the imperative. This notion once established, personal affixes of the other persons also were added on to them. Cf. Western Assam (Kāmrūp) dialectical forms: *khā-n-i*, do thou eat; *khā-n-ā*, do you eat; *khā-n-ō*, let me eat; where *-n-* is a conjunctive particle.

Dr. Chatterji connects *-iā* with the verbal noun in *-ita* (O.D.B.L. § 996). But the explanation suggested does not seem to be quite satisfactory.

(7). The Pleonastic *-ka*.

830. The use of *-ka* as a pleonastic affix after verb-form is so well established and it has been so fully discussed (O.D.B.L. pp. 989-994) that a fresh discussion seems unnecessary. A few examples will be enough to shew the extent of its pleonastic uses, in N.I.A. languages:

After Pres. indic. early Bg. *poṛe-k*, burns;

„ imperative Sing. (3rd P.); As. *dekhā-k*; Bg. *dekhū-k*; O. *dekhū*.

„ imperative Pl. (3rd P.); E.As. *māranto*; *pālanto-k*; O. *dekhantu*.

„ passive imp. E. As. *śuniyo*; *śuniyo-ka*.

„ conjunctive in *-ile*; E. As. *parile-ka*, on his having fallen.

„ infinitive in *-u* (O.I.A. *-tu*); (Halabī) *jāuk*, to go; *puchuk*, to ask.

„ imp. Sing. (2nd P.); *māre-k*; *mār*, strike. (Häijong) (L.S.I. V. I, p. 215).

(8) The Pleonastic *-la-*.

831. Corresponding to the *-ga* affix, there is an affix *-la-* in the Western languages (Rājasthānī and Mārāṭhī) and in some Magadhan languages like Bengali and Bhojpurī. Its grammatical function is to some extent like that of *-ga-*. It forms the future in Western languages, and the present definite (also used in the future) in Bhojpurī; it is pleonastic in Bengali; and in the solitary instance *haba-lā*, where it happens to occur, in Assamese.

Early Bengali (*Kṛṣṇa Kīrtan*) has a suffix *-li* added to the future imp.

karihā-li; *dihā-li*; *calihā-li*, you will do; give; go.

In dialectical Bengali the suffix occurs in *-lo*; e.g. *kara-lo*; *āiche-lo* (*Maimansing Gītikā*); *kaha-lo*.

Here *-l-* is pleonastic, it does not function as a tense-forming affix. It is added to the inflected verbal forms.

832. Assamese preserves the use of *-lā* with the word *haba* (*habalā*), perhaps, may be; e.g. *āhil habalā*; may be, he has come. Cf. Rājasthānī; *ū ghorai caḍhyo hvailā*, he must have mounted his horse (Kellogg, p. 213).

(9) The Pleonastic *-tā*; *-to*.

833. In the Māyang dialect there is the pleonastic suffix *-tā*; e.g. *eil-tā*, he came; *eilā-tā*, they came; *peilaṅg-tā*, I got, etc. (L.S.I. V. I pp. 419 *et seq.*).

This affix seems to correspond to Assamese-Bengali *-to*; e.g. *khowā-to*, do eat; *dharā-to*, do hold; *āhil-to*, he has come; *jāba-to*, he will go. So also in Bengali; *jācche-to*, he is going; *gela-to*, he has gone.

It is used to express a mild assertion or to soften a command or an injunction. It is often used after nouns and pronouns also.

Dr. Chatterji affiliates *-tā* with the enclitic definitive *-ṭā* (cerebral). Dr. Bloch suggests connection with *tāvat* (Hindī to < *tau*).

CHAPTER XX.

CONCLUSION.

The Extent of Probable non-Aryan Influences.

834. The essay is now brought to a close. As the foregoing pages shew, it is a study in details of sound-changes and of grammatical forms in Assamese. Starting from O.I.A. sounds and forms, these changes have, as far as practicable, been traced through M.I.A. periods to N.I.A. Assamese.

835. By origin an Indo-Aryan vernacular, Assamese is surrounded on all sides by non-Aryan speeches. It may even be said that Assamese is a small island in a sea of diverse non-Aryan languages, and as such Assamese may be regarded as being more open to non-Aryan influences than other N.I.A. vernaculars. But the extent of non-Aryan influences does not appear to be as great as it might have been expected to be. This seems due to two outstanding historical facts. It has been noticed in the introduction (§§ 46, 47) that Assam lay on the high way for emigrants from all parts of India to the Far East, and this kept Assam in constant contact with the rest of Aryan-speaking India, and checked non-Aryan tendencies from making any radical changes in the structure of Assamese. Then there was the rise of a varied popular literature in the early part of the sixteenth century in connection with the Vaishnavite movement of Śankara Deva. Songs, poems and dramas were composed in large numbers and they are as popular even now amongst Assamese-speaking people as the *dohās* of Tulsidas amongst Hindi speaking population.

This rise of a standard literature exercised a stabilizing influence upon the speech and resisted the inroads of non-Aryan idioms to a considerable extent. But still as pointed out in the body of the text, non-Aryan influences have been large and varied. For convenience of reference, they are summarised below.

Phonological.

836. Bodo influence in imparting alveolar sounds to O.I.A. cerebrals and dentals in Assamese has already been referred to (§ 429).

837. The same influence has been postulated in fronting O.I.A. palatals to dentals in Assamese. (O.D.B.L. p. 79).

838. A certain amount of non-Aryan influence is suspected in causing vowel-mutation and vowel-harmony (§§ 249ff). But to what definite extent the influence might have operated is not known.

839. Non-Aryan influence has been postulated to explain the phenomenon of spontaneous nasalisation by Sir G. A. Grierson (§ 293).

840. A certain amount of non-Aryan influence is suspected in the matter of aspiration of O.I.A. stops (initial and medial) (§§ 366, 375).

Morphological.

841. Reduplication of a word to produce a jingle. The whole root or its first elements can be doubled and in this way the meaning is intensified in many ways. This has been noted as a characteristic of the Kolarian and the Dravidian (Sten Konow: L.S.I. Vol. IV, p. 23). There is a lavish use of reduplicating phrases in the Khāsi language. Reduplication and repetition, regular and with variants, have been noted as frequent modes of word-formation in the aboriginal Malayan dialects. This is now a pan-Indian phenomenon and its origin is extra-Aryan.

842. The origin of the enclitic numeratives is also extra-Aryan. They constitute a characteristic both of the Austric and the Tibeto-Burman languages with some differences in

use. "The aboriginal dialects of the (Malay) Peninsula often *annex* to their numerals certain words which roughly express the genius or some general characteristic of the things enumerated. The numeral and this numerical co-efficient then go closely together and form an inseparable word-group which may either follow or precede the substantive that represents the things enumerated (Blagden: Vol. II p. 775).

In the Tibeto-Burman languages, generic *prefixes* are commonly used with numerals which follow the nouns. They are many and various according as they qualify "flat" or "globular" things, "things standing as trees," "persons," "animals," "parts of body" etc. (L.S.I. Vol. III, Part II, p. 385). In the Austric the co-efficient *follows* the numerals and in the Tibeto-Burman the co-efficient is *prefixed* to the numerals. In Assamese the definitive is *annexed* not *prefixed* (§§. 577 ff).

843. Extra-Aryan influence seems responsible for the use of personal affixes to nouns of relationship. In this respect also contrariness is noticed between the Austric and the Tibeto-Burman. In the Tibeto-Burman, the personal definitive is *prefixed*, but in the Austric, it is *suffixed*. In Assamese the personal definitive is *suffixed* (§§ 599 ff).

844. Non-Aryan influence is noticed also in the use of different words to express distinct aspects of relationship according to the age of the person with whom relationship is conveyed. This is characteristic of the Austric. In Assamese, of the two words used to denote a senior or a junior, one is often of Austric or unknown origin and the other Aryan: e.g. *kakāi*, elder brother; but *bhāi*, younger brother; *bāi*, elder sister, but *bhanī*, younger sister. Sometimes both the words are of Aryan origin but artificial distinction is drawn in their uses; e.g. *bhinīhī*, elder sister's husband; but *baināi*, younger sister's husband. (§§ 595-598).

845. Non-Aryan origin is suspected of the Pl. suffixes *-bilāk*, *-gilā*, *-ηglā*, *-gā*, *-lā*, (§§ 623, 642).

846. Non-Aryan origin has been suspected of the derivatives in *-cā*, *-mā* and of the past participle in *-ibā* (§§ 79, 80, 816). There may be convergence of Aryan and non-Aryan sounds in the establishment of derivatives in *-ṇ-*, *-aṇā* *-āṇ* (§§ 521-522).

847. Prefixing the negative to the verb-root. Amongst the Eastern languages, Assamese stands isolated in prefixing the negative as an integral part of the conjugated verb-root. In Oṛiyā, the verb-substantive only shews a negative conjugation. But a negative conjugation is a characteristic feature of Assamese from the earliest times. As in the case of the *b*-past, a fully developed practice in Assamese is found only as an idiom in Oṛiyā.

Amongst the Tibeto-Burman languages of Assam, there is a two-fold use of the negative. In some, the negative follows the root of the word it qualifies, while in others it precedes the root. In Kāchāri (Boḍo) which may be said to have influenced Assamese most, the negative *follows* the root of the verb, but the imperative negative *precedes* the root (L.S.I. Vol. III. part II. p. 198). But for Oṛiyā, an extra-Aryan influence could have been assumed. As it is, nothing more than confluence of Aryan and non-Aryan practices can be suggested.

848. In the establishment of the prothetic *a-*, there is room for suspicion of the convergence of non-Aryan influence with O.I.A. forms (§ 286).

849. In vocabulary similarities between Assamese and non-Aryan words have been noted.

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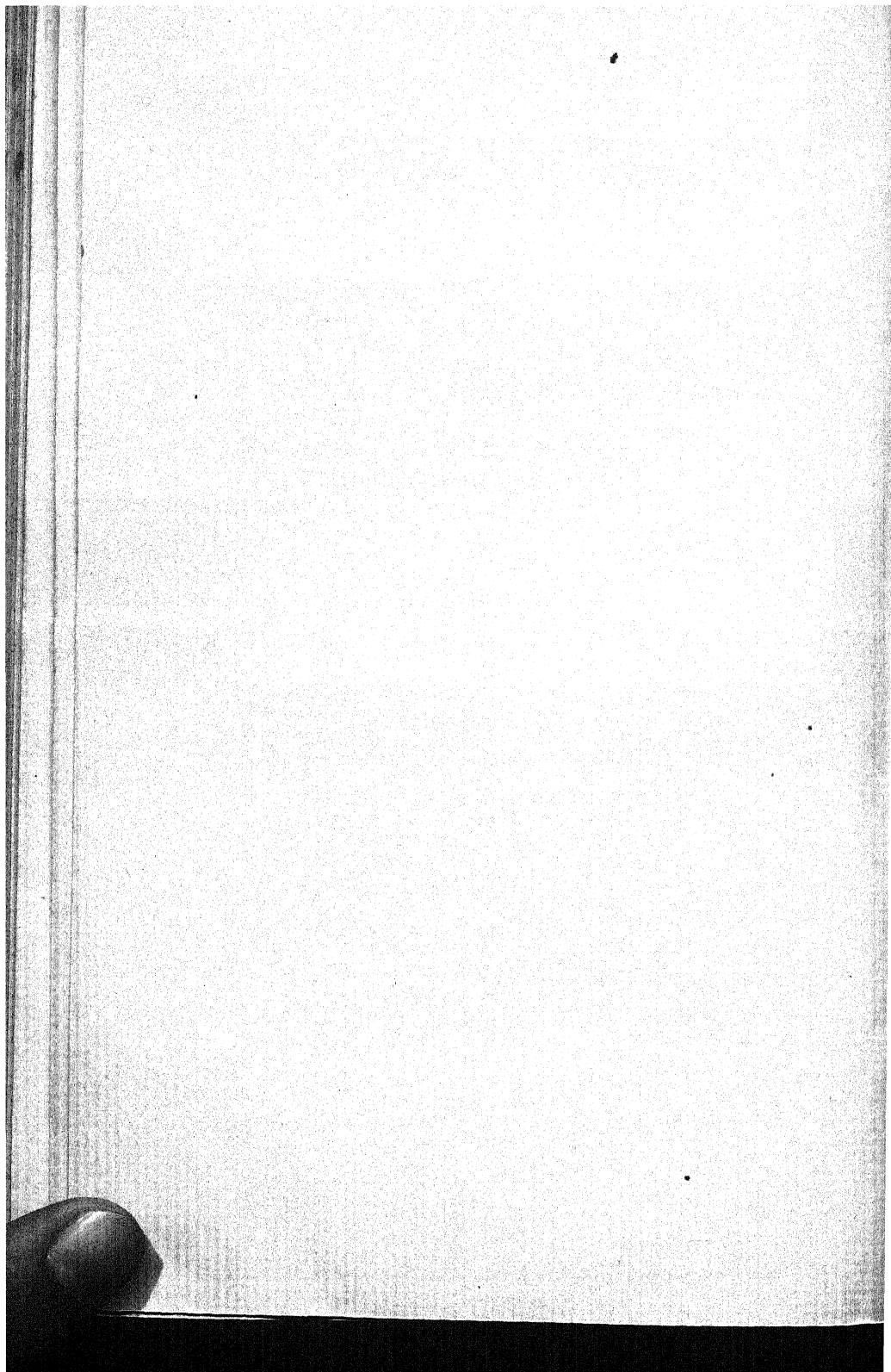
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CORRECTIONS

Certain irregularities that have crept in due to oversight
are corrected below :

Page	Line	Read	Page	Line	Read
8	18	Bihārī	164	27	to -n
38	15	leṅgā	166	5	phormān
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120	12	-i~wa	220	24	Initially r-
129	9	ṣṭā	241	16	Kāit
132	25	cf. (576a) to be deleted	268	8	ṭārā
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162	11	sp(h)			



Government of Assam



Department of Historical and Antiquarian Studies

PUBLICATIONS FOR SALE

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